

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOR THE

STATE OF IOWA.

1886-7.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Commissioner.

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## PART I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

STATE OF IOWA,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }  
DES MOINES, August 1, 1887.

HON. WILLIAM LARRABEE, *Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—In conformity with the law creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit to you this Second Biennial Report.

My experience during the first term as Commissioner, brought lessons of value in the collection and compilation of statistics which could have been obtained in no other way.

While these years have been of value to the Commissioner in statistical work, I think I can say they have been equally so to the people from whom data has been gathered. While the co-operation is not yet what it should be, still it is most encouraging. The lack of it, strange to say, comes largely from those who should be the last to withhold it, namely, the wage-workers. This is not applied, nor is it to be taken, in a general way. To a great number of them I am greatly indebted for most cordial aid. As individuals, and as active members of their Assemblies of Knights of Labor, they have given me much help, but I regret that there are yet a large number who, from the blindest prejudice, have been led to withhold their assistance, and thus prevent a very much more comprehensive array of facts.

To illustrate: I spent a day in one of our large cities in visiting the shops and factories in the interest of this department. In the evening I addressed the public upon the subject of the enforcement of the pro-

hibitory law. I left for home the same evening. A day or two after I received a letter from an officer of a labor organization in that city, in which were these words: "I have laid the matter, of your furnishing blanks for the organization, before the meeting, but they refused to entertain the matter, arguing that you were here and made a temperance lecture, consequently I could do nothing in the matter, and was ordered to notify you of the sense of the meeting." I am glad to publicly testify that on reporting the matter to you, sir, my action was heartily sustained. While such a course is exceedingly discouraging, it is at the same time a narrow and prejudiced position, unworthy of intelligent wage-workers. Such action seems strange in the face of the following recent utterance of Mr. Powderly. He says: "I know I am right. I know that, in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink, I was and am right. In not allowing a rum-seller to gain admittance into the order of the Knights of Labor, I know I am right. In advising our assemblies not to rent halls or meeting-rooms over drinking places, I know that I am right. I have done this from the day my voice was first heard in the council halls of our order. My position on the question of temperance is right. I am determined to maintain it, and will not alter it one jot or tittle. I know that in the organization of which I am the head there are many good men who drink, but they would be better men if they did not drink."

Notwithstanding such discouragements, it is gratifying to the Commissioner, as I am sure it will be to you, to know that there has been a very great increase in the number of returns from wage-workers, over the first term of the Bureau. With minor exceptions, these have been gathered through the mail. A large number have been cast aside as worthless, and only those deemed really authentic retained, and presented herewith, but these show an increase of nearly two thousand above the first term's number.

Had the appropriation made to this department been at all commensurate with its needs, several agents would have been placed in the field for a few months, and much greater results obtained. I was only enabled, however, to put two at work, and these for but a short time.

The law is very comprehensive, and contemplates a vast amount of work. Clerical help is really needed at least two thirds of the time, but I have had such help only at such times as the need seem imperative. Under this head I call your attention to the following facts of the Bureaus of other States:

Besides the liberal salaries paid the Commissioners, Massachusetts gives \$5,000 each year to the Bureau as a contingent fund. In New Jersey the same. In Ohio the State provides assistants and \$3,000 contingent fund. Missouri, \$2,000. New York, a deputy and clerk and \$5,000. Michigan, a deputy and \$5,000. Pennsylvania, three clerks and \$2,000. Illinois has five Commissioners and a Secretary. Five bureaus have been created within the last year, viz: Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota, North Carolina and Colorado. In none of these States have the legislatures failed to make generous appropriations for carrying on the work of their bureaus.

I have no word of complaint to make regarding salary, but the work of an important department like this—of interest to employer and employed alike—giving the whole world information regarding the State not to be found elsewhere, and finding its counterpart in nineteen other States, ought not to be crippled either in outside or office work necessary for the most complete results in investigations of the great questions of labor and capital. The field is a vast one, and the interest in the work constantly and rapidly growing.

Gen. Walker, the justly famous statistician of the United States, says: "The country is hungry for information; everything of a statistical character, or even of a statistical appearance, is taken up with an eagerness that is almost pathetic. The community has not yet learned to be half skeptical and critical enough in respect to such statements."

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, in alluding to these words, says: "He can add, statistics are now taken up with an eagerness that is serious."

With these facts before us, I trust that a more liberal appropriation may be made for the use of this Bureau by the next General Assembly. The correspondence of the office is of an extensive character. Inquiries are almost daily made concerning Iowa's industries, sites for developing certain plants, etc. They come from all States, and almost all countries. Some idea of the growing popularity of the work may be gained from the fact that the entire edition of the first report was long ago exhausted, and more than nine hundred requests for copies have been received since that time. A large number of these requests have come from wage-workers within the State, while other States, as well as foreign countries, have been among the number. It was with much regret that I was compelled to refuse them.



This ought not to be, and I respectfully urge the importance of issuing a larger edition.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I desire to express to you my thanks for the interest you have shown in the work, and to the press of the State which, almost without exception, have rendered every aid in their power. The following papers and periodicals have been sent regularly to this office: The Patterson (N. J.) Labor Standard; The Cigar-makers' Journal, New York City; The Vidette, Washington City; The Iron-moulders' Journal, Cincinnati; The Age of Steel, St. Louis; The National View, Washington City; The Fireman's Magazine, Terre Haute, Ind.; The Engineers' Monthly Journal, Cleveland, Ohio; The Irish World, New York City; Work and Wages, Springfield, Mass.; The Journal of United Labor, Philadelphia; The Labor Signal, Indianapolis, Ind.; The Lucas Ledger; The Industrial Leader, Dubuque; The Workingmen's Advocate, Creston; The Organized Labor News, Manchester, N. H. To the county officers of all the counties in the State I am very grateful for continuous kindnesses. To many of the statisticians of Knights of Labor Assemblies, and to several postmasters I am also thankful for special attention to requests made of them for information. Lastly, to the people generally, who by acts and words have made the duties of this office much pleasanter than they would otherwise have been, I return my sincere thanks. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner.*

## PART II.

## WAGES, COST OF LIVING, HOMES, ETC., OF WAGE-WORKERS.

The following tables have been compiled from returns made either through the mail or otherwise by wage-workers. Undoubtedly they will meet from some, with the same criticism that those contained in the last report from this office met with. For instance, a dissatisfied person, and in one or two cases those who were not dissatisfied, wrote to the office stating that the wages of certain callings in certain counties were not as high as the report had stated. Undoubtedly this was true of the *general average*, and yet not of the *average sent to this office*. To illustrate: but three plasterers or masons or carpenters report from a county. These are the *best* workmen in these trades there are in that county. Their wages are high; their habits are frugal; they are owners of homes upon which there are little or no mortgages, and the showing in consequence is good. They may not be the general average of these trades in that county; but they are all the returns which are made to this office, and the averages which appeared in the last report, and those in the following tables are made *only from such returns*. If this is displeasing to the man who gets smaller wages, who rents instead of owns, and who is not perhaps as industrious and frugal as others, it is his fault and his alone. It is not the business of the Commissioner to alter returns to make them pleasing to any class of people. If this were done the office would be useless. So if the following returns are of the more frugal, industrious and careful, or on the contrary if they are of the opposite class, the cause is with them. In every instance in the tables presented, *the returns are given exactly as made to this office*. The Bureau was not established to show scanty or extravagant wages; not in the interest of either capital or labor; but to get at facts—truths of all sides—and thus collected, to present them.

Every report of the various Bureaus is proving the fact, that employers find that well paid labor is best for their interests. While



wages are as a rule good in this country—better than twenty-five years ago—it is equally true that the justifiable wants of wage-workers are greater. As progress marks almost every feature of American industry, the same advancement has been made in the American wage-workers. Their tastes are better, their intelligence is brighter, their ability is higher, and with this progress their wages are, and ought to be higher. As the country advances in power of production, men ought to, and do grow in tastes, desires and needs. With this view the question whether wage workers receive higher wages than twenty-five years ago, ought to give place to the better and more practical one, whether they produce more than before, and get a larger proportion of what is produced. In this country, where more intelligent and therefore more efficient labor than is found elsewhere, secures comparatively higher wages, workers of the lower grades of intelligence or skill, are denied their share of the benefits of a higher civilization, if they have to compete, not only with the pauper labor of Europe and imported contract labor, but with convict contract labor of our own country. Paupers largely from the slums of Europe arrive in our large Eastern cities daily, and at once seek employment at lower wages than American labor, and are successful in their search. Goods of almost endless variety are manufactured in a great many of the prisons of the State at from 30 to 60 cents per day for each man. As a result of these causes, American workers of years standing are displaced.

The much talked of antagonism between capital and labor is immaterial. These two forces must act together, or both fall. To find some means by which the interests of the employer and employed can be made the same, and a fair division of what they jointly produce, would largely aid in the solution of the question. Instead of being hostile, they should be partners. Thus far political economy has failed to find a solution to the question. The suggested remedies, such as naturalization of land, forcible division of property, communism and socialism are but mere vagaries, so far as furnishing relief for existing evils. "Wealth honestly acquired stands for frugality, thrift, self denial, personal effort and personal sacrifice. Labor stands for quite as much, and is equally deserving." These two are the greatest forces in civilization. They are reciprocal. Injury to capital is injury to labor. Oppress one, and the other feels the oppression. Arbitration has done much to settle disturbances

between these two factors. Profit-sharing, already steadily marching forward, will do more. To those who have given attention to the subject of wages and wage-workers, and who are closely studying the social problems of the day, through profit-sharing comes the dawn of a peaceful and happy solution of these grave questions.

"The value of labor is governed, at least indirectly, by those influences which control the values of the products it assists in manufacturing; the quantities and qualities it has the ability to produce; the condition of the markets; the urgency of demand, and the availability of supplies."

Capital has no right to avail itself of the services of labor without compensation in absolute proportion with its value, rated in accordance with the profits received from investments; neither has labor any right to arbitrarily estimate that the profits of special industries are sufficient to yield it larger returns than the proprietors are able to concede. Labor is not disposed to be systematically unjust or tyrannical. By labor is meant the rank and file, and not the strong-lunged leaders. What is needed in practical affairs, as well as in religion, is Christian charity.

The red flag cannot be flaunted defiantly on American soil. Communism and anarchy have no place in this country. The strong, honest, manly men of the ranks of labor are loudest in their denunciation of such sentiments.

"Not on swords and spears  
Is the reliance of the coming years;  
Not by the canon's throat shall truth proclaim  
Her mighty mission—not with blood and flame  
Inscribe her lessons in the book of Time;  
Her strongest weapons shall be words sublime;  
Her armies, thoughts; her banners, printed sheets;  
Her captains, voices crying in the streets,  
The earth is good, and bountiful and fair;  
Her choicest blessings are the destined share  
Of all her children, who in love combine  
Wisely to labor."

The following tables are presented with the satisfaction of knowing that they have been examined with much care, and come from authentic and reliable sources. In addition to former questions sent, it will be seen that other important ones have been presented, such as the valuation of homes, mortgages on the same, the rate of in-



terest on such mortgages, etc. It will be gratifying to Iowa people to see such a large number of home owners among the wage workers of the State; and while the list of mortgages is numerically large in some cases, yet the aggregate amount of such incumbrances is comparatively small. The provident care of these men may also be seen in the large number who are shown to carry insurance on their lives for those dear to them. It will be noticed that the coal miners are not included in the first table. A very much larger number of returns have been received from them than for the last report of this office, and their returns have been compiled and classed by themselves in another table.

TABLE OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, ETC.—By COUNTIES.  
ADAIR COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., na- tive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary of.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	340	2 n 1 f	10	7.00	1.00	2.25	650	60	1	\$ 550.00	3,500.00	1,400	1	800	1	1	1	4 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	344	n	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	475	120	475	120	345.50	3	1,000	800	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	288	n	10	2.75	2.00	2.38	530	115	530	115	312.00	1	800	700	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	631	4 n 2 f	10	1.50	1.75	1.90	312	114	2	54.00	224.00	1	800	700	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	232	n	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	300	150	1	50.00	224.00	1	700	1	1	1	1	1	500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telegraph op'rs.....	131	n	12	1.75	1.75	1.75	540	1	540	1	385.00	1	700	1	1	1	1	1	500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	17																									

Average interest paid on mortgages 10 per cent.

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.15	Eggs, per doz.....	.11	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 1/4	Potatoes, per bu.....	.10	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.11	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.40	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.07
Wheat, per lb.....	.35	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.06	Cashmere, per yd.....	.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.30	Syrup, per gal.....	.35	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.64	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.20	Starch, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19	Milk, per qt.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.08	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.40 1/2		
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.09		
Butter, per lb.....	.12				

## ADAMS COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., native. F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	23	36	n	10	\$ 3.00	2.00	\$ 2.50	605	150	...	...	313	...	...	2	\$ 6.25	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Brick-layers .....	24	40	n	10	3.25	2.75	3.00	625	120	...	...	390	1	...	9.00	1	...	200	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carpenters .....	3	45	2 n 1 f	10	2.00	1.50	1.84	364	150	1	400	...	240	3	...	4,000	600	1	400	4½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Laborers .....	4	44	3 n 1 f	10	1.25	1.00	1.15	304	60	1	100	...	290	...	2	5.00	...	...	5½	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	
Plasterers .....	1	41	n	10	3.25	3.25	3.25	620	125	...	...	400	...	...	1	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total .....	12																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 7 1/2 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per lb.....	\$ .54	Butter, per lb.....	.19	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 1/4	Potatoes, per bu.....	.53	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07 1/4	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.09 1/4	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	1.78
Tea, black, per lb.....	.45	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.44	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.78	Syrup, per gal.....	.72	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06 1/2
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.67	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.17	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.19	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.17	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.07	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08

## ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belong- ing to benefi- ciary org.	No. belong- ing to la- bor organi- zations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	3	45	n	10 1/2	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.33	\$ 418	70	1	20	\$ 350.00	2	\$ 400, 1,600	1	\$ 5.00	1	\$ 100	4 1/2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	...
Brick-layers .....	2	43	n	10	3.75	3.25	3.50	670	150	...	...	421.00	2	600, 850	2	8.00	2	300	4 1/2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	...
Carpenters .....	4	47	2 n 2 f	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	461	112	1	...	361.20	2	1,500, 1,000	1	8.00	2	400	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Painters .....	1	40	n	10	2.00	1.00	1.25	200	150	...	...	200.00	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Sho-makers .....	1	50	n	10	...	...	1.25	450	...	...	...	500.00	...	1,000	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total .....	11																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 8 1/2 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.28	Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.08
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.03	Potatoes, per bu.....	.54	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.06 1/2
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	6.25
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.50
Beans, per qt.....	.09	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.63	Wood, stove size.....	2.37
Tea, black, per lb.....	.52	Syrup, per gal.....	.67	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Tea, green, per lb.....	.57	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.56	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08 1/2
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12 1/2		
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		



# APPANOOSE COUNTY.

OCCUPATION.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	140	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	60	104	2	75.00	260.00	1	1000	1000	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	338	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	600	104	2	75.00	260.00	1	1000	800	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jewelers.....	138	n	12	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	960	7	1	206.00	500.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	138	n	11	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	450	30	1	206.00	500.00	1	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers.....	145	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	468	60	1	206.00	500.00	1	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	7																										

Average interest paid on mortgages 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.68	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .11	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .08
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.55	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.11
Tea, black, per lb.....	.48	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.63	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.54	Syrup, per gal.....	.70	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.61
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.49	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.13	Starch, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.17	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.11	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09

# AUDUBON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance.	No. belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																										Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	240	1 n 1 f	10	2.75	2.00	2.38	2.38	620	28	1	313.00	1	700	1	700	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	241	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	670	110	1	309.00	1	850	1	750	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	248	n	10	2.00	1.00	1.75	1.75	350	150	1	275.00	1	275.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers, sta'n'y.....	119	n	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	1	328.00	1	328.00	1	6.00	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harness-makers.....	124	f	10	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	400	.....	1	328.00	1	328.00	1	6.00	1	1	1	2 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	634	3 n 2 f	10	1.25	1.00	1.19	1.19	328.45	56	1	75	302.00	1	302.00	1	7.00	1	1	5 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Section hands.....	634	1 n 2 f	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	304	35	1	305.60	1	305.60	1	7.00	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers.....	149	f	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	400	.....	1	300.00	1	300.00	1	5.50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	18																											

Average interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.25	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .55	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .07
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.11
Rice, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.34	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.51	Syrup, per gal.....	.48	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	1.96
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.58	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.08	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Butter, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.09		
Eggs, per doz.....		Pork, fresh, per lb.....			



## BENTON COUNTY.

OCCUPATION.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	346	2 n 1 f	10½	\$ 3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	675	102	1	\$ 50	\$ 404.00	2	\$1,000.	950	1	\$ 8.00	1	250	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Brick-layers.....	245	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	275	150	...	...	300.00	2	300.	900	1	...	2	100	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters.....	239	n	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	250	150	...	...	...	212.00	2	280.	2,000	...	...	1	75	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers.....	146	n	10	1.67	1.67	1.67	500	13	1	200	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	800	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Laborers.....	433	3 n 1 f	10	1.25	1.12	1.16	311.25	32	1	110	294.40	1	...	500	2	6.25	...	4½	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Section bosses.....	135	n	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540	130	...	...	300.00	1	...	900	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Section hands.....	539	2 n 3 f	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	315	12	...	...	265.00	1	...	400	3	4.00	...	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Shoemakers.....	127	f	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	450	...	1	15	465.00	1	...	600	...	...	1	50	4	1	2	3	1	1	5		
Total.....	19																										

Average interest paid on mortgages 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.75	Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, fresh per lb.....	.09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bush.....	.58½	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07½	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07½	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.11	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.19
Tea, black, per lb.....	.64	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.43	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.51	Syrup, per gal.....	.75	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.12
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.61	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19½	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.07½
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09½
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09

## BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

OCCUPATION.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary or- ganization.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.				
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.		
Blacksmiths.....	234	n	10	3.50	3.35	3.40	860	41	...	...	...	616	2	\$ 1,200.	800	...	1	300	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Book-keepers.....	148	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400	...	1	150	...	600	1	600	...	...	1	300	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	346	n	10	3.50	3.00	3.12	675	100	...	...	...	455	2	1,800.	950	1	750	1	500	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cabinet makers.....	153	f	8½	2.00	2.00	2.00	450	...	...	...	...	300	1	400	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters.....	443	3 n, 1 f	10	2.75	2.00	2.43	471	151	1	50	374	2	1,500.	400	1	500	1	400	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Harness-makers.....	138	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	370	...	1	18	...	1	...	800	...	...	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	739	4 n, 3 f	10	1.50	1.00	1.13	325	40	...	...	...	304	1	350	4	550	...	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Machinists.....	129	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	750	60	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Millers.....	441	3 n, 1 f	11½	3.00	1.50	2.10	600	21	1	85	565	2	700.	600	2	925	1	300	4½	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	
Painters.....	138	n	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	400	62	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers.....	231	1 n, 1 f	7½	3.00	1.50	2.75	664.16	95	...	...	...	412	1	750	1	850	...	1½	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	27																											

Average interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.68	Eggs, per doz.....	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bush.....	.69	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10½	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.18	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.20
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.11	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Beans, per qt.....	.10	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.75
Tea, black, per lb.....	.68	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.70	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.12½
Tea, green, per lb.....	.68	Syrup, per gal.....	.73	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.75
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.71	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.23	Milk, per qt.....	.06	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.21
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	12½
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	12½



# BOONE COUNTY.

OCCUPATION.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native. F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	343	n	10	2.75	1.50	2.08	570	41	...	...	...	381	1	\$ 750	1	8.50	...	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	
Brick layers .....	439	2 n, 2 f	10	3.50	2.50	3.00	500	169	...	...	...	338	2	1700, 1000	2	6.75	1	400	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	
Carpenters .....	242	n	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	250	200	...	...	...	260	2	1400, 1000	...	...	12	400	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Cigar-makers .....	127	n	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	636	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	1	7.00	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Laborers .....	940	5 f, 4 n	10	1.50	1.00	1.20	344.33	68	2	84.47	300.33	1	425	6	4.90	...	6	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	
Painters .....	128	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	450	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plasterers .....	240	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	525	100	...	...	...	400	1	400	1	7.00	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Section hands .....	839	4 n, 4 f	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	301.20	...	...	...	298.25	2	500, 375	4	5.25	1	100	5 1/2	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	
Telegraph op't'rs.	332	n	13	2.75	1.87	2.31	778	...	...	...	412	...	...	...	1	8.50	...	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	
Total .....	33																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 8 1/2 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.90	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$.54	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$.12
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Lard, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.60
Rice, per lb.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.68	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.25
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Syrup, per gal.....	.70	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.80
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.60 1/2
Coffee, green, lb.....	.15	Starch, per lb.....	.13	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Egg, per doz.....	.12	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11		

# BREMER COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native. F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ances or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Cabinet-makers.....	124	n	10	\$ 1.67	1.67	1.67	500	12	...	...	...	\$ 350.00	1	600	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Carpenters.....	249	1 n 2 f	10	3.00	1.50	2.75	576	60	...	...	...	500.00	2	1,000	250	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Engineers, stat'y.	128	n	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Harness-makers.....	245	n	10	2.00	1.25	1.62	350	...	...	...	...	300.00	...	...	1	6.00	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Laborers.....	351	2 f 1 n	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	349	30	1	75	294.50	1	400	2	5.87	...	4 1/2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Machinists.....	162	n	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	712	90	1	237	384.00	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Painters.....	144	n	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	250	150	1	50	...	1	1,000	...	...	1	200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinners.....	127	n	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	250	100	...	...	...	300.00	1	5.00	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Wagon-makers.....	338	2 n 1 f	8 1/2	2.75	2.00	2.37	550	28	...	...	...	385.00	1	1,000	2	7.00	...	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
Total.....	15																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.63	Eggs, per doz.....	.13 1/4	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 3/4	Potatoes, per bu.....	.60	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10 1/4	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Rice, per lb.....	.10 1/4	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10 1/4	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.13	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.86
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Molasses, per gal.....	.48	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.16
Tea, green, per lb.....	.58 1/2	Syrup, per gal.....	.62	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.09
Tea, Japan.....	.58	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.10	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15 1/4	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12 1/2	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11



# BUCHANAN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
Carpenters .....	240	n	10	\$ 2.50	1.37	\$ 1.94	\$ 350	60	1	\$40.00	\$ 312	2	\$1,000.	950	...	1	\$ 600	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Harness-makers .....	129	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	390	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Laborers .....	345	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	294	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Painters .....	237	n	9½	2.00	2.00	2.00	425	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Section hands .....	137	n	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe-makers .....	351	2 n 1 f	10	1.50	.75	1.10	320	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagon-makers .....	240	n	10	1.75	1.00	1.50	312	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	14																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8% per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl .....	\$ 4.77	Eggs, per doz .....	.12½	Pork, salted, per lb .....	.09
Flour, rye, per lb .....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu .....	.52	Ham, smoked, per lb .....	.14
Corn, meal, per lb .....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb .....	.07½	Lard, per lb .....	.11
Codfish, per lb .....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb .....	.06	Coal, soft, per ton .....	5.29
Rice, per lb .....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb .....	.10	Coal, hard, per ton .....	9.75
Beans, per qt .....	.09	Molasses, good, per gal .....	.60	Wood, stove size, per cord .....	4.63
Tea, black, per lb .....	.52	Syrup, per gal .....	.58	Calico, prints, per yd .....	.07
Tea, green, per lb .....	.50	Soap, common, per lb .....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd .....	.06½
Tea, Japan, per lb .....	.49	Starch, per lb .....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd .....	.09
Coffee, green, per lb .....	.15	Milk, per qt .....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd .....	.10½
Coffee, roasted, per lb .....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb .....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd .....	.09½
Cheese, per lb .....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb .....	.10		
Butter, per lb .....	.19	Pork, fresh, per lb .....	.09		

# BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	437	n	11	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.50	2.12	\$ 800	18	...	...	...	\$ 800	1	...	3	\$ 6.00	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...
Carpenters .....	239	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	475	160	...	...	...	250	2	...	900, 800	1	7.00	1	250	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Laborers .....	238	n	10	1.50	.75	1.12	250	150	...	...	...	225	1	...	800	1	4.00	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Painters .....	248	n	10	2.50	2.35	2.38	318	150	...	...	...	275	1	...	800	1	6.75	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Total .....	11																										

Average interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl .....	\$ 5.48	Sugar, brown, per lb .....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb .....	.14
Corn, meal, per lb .....	.02	Sugar, coffee, per lb .....	.08	Lard, per lb .....	.12½
Codfish, per lb .....	.09	Molasses, good, per gal .....	.50	Coal, soft, per ton .....	4.50
Rice, per lb .....	.05	Syrup, per gal .....	.65	Coal, hard, per ton .....	11.00
Tea, Japan, per lb .....	.53	Soap, common, per lb .....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd .....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb .....	.16	Starch, per lb .....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd .....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb .....	.18	Milk, per qt .....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd .....	.10
Cheese, per lb .....	.14½	Beef, roast, per lb .....	.07	Shirting, bleached, per yd .....	.12
Butter, per lb .....	.18	Pork, fresh, per lb .....	.12½	Shirting, unbleached, per yd .....	.10
Eggs, per doz .....	.12	Pork, salted, per lb .....	.08		
Potatoes, per bu .....	.58				

## BUTLER COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	2	40	n	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 600	...	...	\$ 276.00	1	\$	600	...	\$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Brick-layers.....	1	37	f	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	450	160	...	300.00	1		750	...	...	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Carpenters.....	12	39	n, f	10	2.75	2.00	2.37	435	101	1	75.00	286.40	2	700	...	...	1	200	3 1/2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Laborers.....	3	42	2 f, 1 n	10	1.25	1.00	1.08	308	...	1	28.00	229.47	1		...	...	1	50	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Painters.....	12	43	n	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	273	180	1	40.00	236.00	1		...	...	1	225	1	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wagon-makers.....	1	44	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	14	1	100.00	600.00	1		600	...	...	1	200	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total.....	11																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.90	Potatoes, per bu.....	.65 1/4	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 1/4	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07 1/2	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Codfish, per lb.....	.09 1/2	Sugar, white, per lb.....	.09 1/2	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.07 1/2	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.67
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.59	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.75
Tea, green, per lb.....	.57 1/2	Syrup, per gal.....	.72	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.25
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.53 1/2	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.13 1/2
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.15	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.21	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10 1/2
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Shirting, bleached, per yard.....	.11 1/2
Butter, per lb.....	15 1-6	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10 1/2	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.....	.08 1/2
Eggs, per doz.....	.12	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09 1/2		

## CALHOUN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., native, F., foreign).	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost—Not assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	1	33	n	10	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 450	6	.....	\$	300	1	\$ 500	.....	\$	1	\$ 190	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Brick-layers.....	3	43	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	325	150	1	.....	300	3	800	600	.....	1	900	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Carpenters.....	2	40	1 f, 1 n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	350	150	.....	.....	290	2	700	675	.....	1	250	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Clerks.....	1	29	f	12	1.25	1.50	1.25	410	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	1	3.50	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Laborers.....	2	41	n	10	1.12	1.12	1.12	281	114	1	75	275	.....	.....	.....	1	4.00	.....	4½	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Plasterers.....	1	44	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	410	140	.....	.....	278	2	700	400	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	11																										

Average interest on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.79	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .17	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.65	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.04	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Beans, per qt.....	.04	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.57
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.43	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.78	Syrup, per gal.....	.46	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	5.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.53	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06 1/2
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.17	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.13	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10 1/2
Cheese, per lb.....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12 1/2
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10 1/2	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10



## CARROLL COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home - when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths	241	1 n 1 f	10	3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.75	\$ .675	30	...	...	\$ 415.00	1	500	1	7.00	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	2	...			
Brick-layers	240	1 f 1 n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	450	150	...	...	430.00	1	700	1	8.00	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Carpenters	348	n	10	2.75	2.00	2.25	473	130	1	15.00	238.50	1	300, 750	1	7.50	1	75	4 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Clerks	120	n	14	1.33	1.33	1.33	480	...	...	...	350.00	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Harness-makers	131	n	10	1.38	1.38	1.38	400	...	...	...	300.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Laborers	431	3 f 1 n	10	1.50	1.00	1.19	271	83	2	87.50	295.24	2	...	250	2	8.25	...	34	1	1	...	...	...	...			
Painters	237	1 n 1 f	10	2.60	1.25	1.62	411	81	...	...	394.14	1	800	1	7.00	...	200	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Plasterers	140	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	450	150	...	...	400.00	...	...	...	8.00	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Section bosses	144	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	540	...	...	...	440.00	1	1,000	1	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1			
Station agents	330	n	15	2.50	1.50	1.90	700	...	...	...	550.00	2	...	2	5.00	...	3 1/2	1	2	3	2	...	...	3			
Telegraph op'rs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wagon-makers	146	f	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400	125	...	...	400.00	1	...	1	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Total	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 9% per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.31	Butter, per lb.	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.	.12
Flour, rye, per lb.	.02	Eggs, per doz.	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.08 1/2
Corn, meal, per lb.	.01	Potatoes, per bu.	.40	Pork, salted, per lb.	.10
Codfish, per lb.	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.10
Rice, per lb.	.14	Sugar, coffee, per lb.	.08	Lard, per lb.	.10
Beans, per qt.	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.09	Coal, soft, per ton	4.02
Tea, black, per lb.	.64	Molasses, good, per gal.	.59	Coal, hard, per ton	10.75
Tea, green, per lb.	.50	Syrup, per gal.	.60	Calleo, prints, per yd.	.06 1/2
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.55	Soap, common, per lb.	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.	.18	Starch, per lb.	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.	.10 1/2
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.19	Milk, per qt.	.05		
Cheese, per lb.	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.	.11		

## CASS COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																										Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Baggage-master	130	n	14	3.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	540.00	24	...	\$ 500.00	\$	...	...	1	7.00	...	6	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	
Blacksmiths	229	n	10	2.75	2.25	2.50	500.00	...	...	...	464.00	1	750	1	8.00	...	...	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	
Book-keepers	137	n	12	1.33	1.33	1.33	459.00	...	...	...	320.00	1	750	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	
Brick-layers	229	1 n, 1 f	13	1.91	1.00	1.46	475.00	...	...	...	320.00	1	900	1	7.00	...	3 1/2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Cabinet-makers	240	f	10	3.00	1.75	2.38	600.00	140	...	...	424.00	2	500, 550	...	...	4 1/2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Carpenters	1238	11 n, 1 f	10	3.00	1.75	2.20	338.00	115	5	237.50	291.00	11	A	1	9.00	8	B	4	4	7	5	8	...	3	...	8		
Cigar-makers	436	n	8	2.40	2.50	2.35	636.00	...	...	...	625.00	2	600, 600	1	7.50	2	C	4 1/2	1	2	2	4	...	4	...	...		
Clerks	224	n	11	1.75	1.50	1.63	450.00	...	...	...	170.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	Opt	...	...	...	
Draymen	139	n	10	1.17	1.17	1.17	...	150	...	...	500.00	1	1,000	...	...	1	350	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Engineers, stat'y	235	n	13	2.00	1.75	1.87	300.00	...	...	...	350.00	2	800, 1,000	...	...	1	2 1/2	2	2	2	2	1	...	2	...	...		
Harness-makers	130	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	415.00	14	...	...	300.00	...	...	...	8.00	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Laborers	1641	9 n, 7 f	10	2.00	1.00	1.29	285.75	90	4	147.00	246.00	5	1,000, 300	...	...	3	45	4 1/2	7	6	1	5	...	8	...	...		
													500	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Machinists	131	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	850.00	30	...	...	478.00	1	700	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Painters	243	n	9	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00	...	...	...	300.00	2	700, 700	...	...	1	300	2 1/2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...		
Plasterers	240	n	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	550.00	115	...	...	412.00	1	900	1	7.50	...	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...		
Printers	422	3 n, 1 f	10	1.66	1.20	1.50	468.00	6	...	...	290.00	1	900	1	10.00	1	600	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	1		
Section hands	341	2 f, 1 n	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300.00	130	...	...	185.00	2	600, 400	1	6.00	1	100	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shoe-makers	145	f	11	1.25	1.25	1.25	395.00	...	...	...	300.00	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Opt	...	...	
Tailors	138	f	...	1.25	1.25	1.25	394.50	40	...	...	394.75	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinners	223	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	600.00	13	...	...	480.00	...	...	...	7.50	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...		
Well-diggers	237	n	...	3.50	2.00	2.75	375.00	...	...	...	305.00	...	...	...	5.50	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
Total	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

A, \$200, \$900; \$700, \$450, \$400; \$800, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$710, \$2,000. B, \$75, \$300, \$45, \$175, \$200, \$800, \$125, \$825. C, \$300, \$500.



## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.20	Eggs, per doz.	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.	.10
Flour, rye, per lb.	.02	Potatoes, per bu.	.41	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.19½
Corn meal, per lb.	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.06	Lard, per lb.	.10
Codfish, per lb.	.08½	Sugar, white, per lb.	.09	Coal, soft, per ton	4.11
Rice, per lb.	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.12	Coal, hard, per ton	10.58
Beans, per qt.	.05½	Molasses, good, per gal.	.82	Wood, stove size, per cord	9.85
Tea, black, per lb.	.49	Syrup, per gal.	.05	Calico, per yd.	.06
Tea, green, per lb.	.49	Soap, common, per lb.	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.66	Starch, per lb.	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.	.16	Milk, per qt.	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.19	Beef, roast, per lb.	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.	.10
Cheese, per lb.	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.	.10		
Butter, per lb.	.16	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.09		

## CEDAR COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns. Average age.	Native, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in mortgage.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.
Blacksmiths.....	244	n	10	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.37	\$ 610	16	1	\$ 374.50	1	700	1	\$ 5.75	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters .....	430	n	10	2.50	1.25	2.00	510	82	1	108	360	1	800	3	5.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harness-makers .....	236	n	11	2.00	1.50	1.90	494	30			330.00	1	550	1	6.00	1	300							
Painters .....	239	n	10	4.00	1.50	2.50	575	60			425.00	1	700	1	5.00									
Total .....	10																							

Average interest paid on mortgage, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per lb.	\$ 5.87	Eggs, per doz.	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.	.09½
Flour, rye, per lb.	.02½	Potatoes, per bush.	.54½	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.14
Corn meal, per lb.	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.07	Lard, per lb.	.12½
Codfish, per lb.	.10½	Sugar, white, per lb.	.08	Coal, soft, per ton	6.88
Rice, per lb.	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.09½	Coal, hard, per ton	8.77
Beans, per qt.	.05½	Molasses, good, per gal.	.60	Wood, stove size, per cord	4.80
Tea, black, per lb.	.80	Syrup, per gal.	.75	Calico, prints, per yd.	.07½
Tea, green, per lb.	.80	Soap, common, per lb.	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.13
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.70	Starch, per lb.	.08	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.	.20
Coffee, green, per lb.	.19	Milk, per qt.	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.20	Beef, roast, per lb.	.08½	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.	.09
Cheese, per lb.	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.	.12½		
Butter, per lb.	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.10		

## CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Natvity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	244	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	\$ 540	70	.....	.....	.....	434	1	750	1	8.50	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1
Brakeman, R. R.....	130	n	14	2.40	2.40	2.40	592.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	1	.....	1	6.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	240	1 n 1 f	10	2.50	1.00	1.75	400	102	2	164	.....	450	2	1,000, 1,600	.....	1	350	4½	1	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Engineers, loco.....	131	n	16	3.25	3.25	3.25	900	30	1	50	.....	480	1	1,100	.....	1	1,000	6	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	
Engineers, sta'ry.....	137	n	11	2.25	2.25	2.25	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	1,500	.....	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	
Harness-makers.....	135	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	30	.....	.....	.....	300	1	1,200	.....	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Painters.....	235	n	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	525	130	.....	.....	.....	350	1	2,200	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Shoe-makers.....	148	f	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Telegraph ope'rs.....	232	n	12½	2.50	2.00	2.25	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	1	6.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	18																									

Average interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.51	Potatoes, per bu.....	.69	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.09½	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.33
Beans, per qt.....	.09½	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.51	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.58
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.74	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.66½
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.40	Soap, common, per lb.....	.09	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06½
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22½	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.23	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.13	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Butter, per lb.....	.19	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.14		
Eggs, per doz.....	.15½	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Av. No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	39	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	600	13	.....	.....	.....	\$ 325.00	1	850	600	1	6.00	1	250	5½	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	
Carpenters.....	38	1 f, 1 n	10	2.50	2.25	2.37	360	123	.....	.....	.....	740.00	2	.....	700	1	.....	1	400	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	
Laborers.....	31	2 f, 1 n	10	1.25	.95	1.07	238	90	2	.....	.....	236.00	.....	.....	5.50	.....	3½	2	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....		
Painters.....	30	n	10	2.00	1.25	1.02	307	90	.....	.....	.....	303.25	1	.....	700	1	6.00	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	2	.....		
Wagon-makers.....	33	1 n, 1 f	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	900	14	.....	.....	.....	495.00	2	1000, 1700	.....	2	500	4	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....		
Total.....	11																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.50	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Potatoes, per bu.....	.25	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09
Rice, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Beans, per qt.....	.04	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.18
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Sugar, granulated.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.70	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.63
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.38½	Syrup, per gal.....	.98½	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.50
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Calico, prints, per yard.....	.06½
Cheese, per lb.....	.16½	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yard.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yard.....	.13
		Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10		



## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of other besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Brick-layers	240	n	10	8	3.00	2.50	2.75	475	124	...	...	385	1	750	1	5.00	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Carpenters	344	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	440	115	...	...	370	2	900	600	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Laborers	228	n	12	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	275	80	1	60.00	195	...	...	...	5	4.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Painters	240	1 n 1 f	10	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	400	100	...	...	270	1	800	1	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Shoe-makers	258	n	8½	...	1.50	1.00	1.25	285	90	1	...	350	...	...	...	12	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Wagon-makers	140	n	10	...	1.50	1.50	1.50	450	11	...	...	325	...	...	1	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Total	12																										

Average interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.51	Potatoes, per bu.	.62	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.09
Codfish, per lb.	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.06	Pork, salted, per lb.	.11
Rice, per lb.	.09	Sugar, white, per lb.	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.12½
Beans, per qt.	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.08	Lard, per lb.	.12½
Tea, green, per lb.	.55	Molasses, good, per gal.	.49	Coal, soft, per ton	5.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.53	Syrup, per gal.	.55	Coal, hard, per ton	10.00
Coffee, green, per lb.	.15	Soap, common, per lb.	.07	Wood, stove size, per cord	4.42
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.18	Starch, per lb.	.10	Calico, prints, per yd.	.07
Cheese, per lb.	.16	Milk, per qt.	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.10
Butter, per lb.	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.	.08	Sheeting, bleached per yd.	.10
Eggs, per doz.	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.	.11		

## CLARKE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths	234	n	10	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	385	100	...	...	290	...	...	2	5.25	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Brick-layers	247	n	10	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	560	60	1	250	390	...	...	...	6.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Carpenters	331	n	10	10	3.00	1.50	2.33	425	125	...	...	270	3	3000	385	...	2	300	3½	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	
Laborers	440	n	10	10	1.50	1.00	1.15	235	150	...	...	205	2	450	300	2	3.75	2	60	5¼	3	1	2	1	1	3	
Millers.	255	1 f, 1 n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	475	...	1	...	376	2	400	600	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	
Plasterers	257	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	400	85	...	...	310	1	400	1	5.75	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	
Stone-masons.	539	n	10	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	420	130	1	...	380	3	600	250	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	
Total	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.56	Eggs, per doz.	.21	Pork, salted, per lb.	.10
Flour, rye, per lb.	.05½	Potatoes, per bu.	.54	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.11
Corn meal, per lb.	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.08	Lard, per lb.	.11½
Codfish, per lb.	.07½	Sugar, white, per lb.	.08½	Coal, soft, per ton	2.78½
Rice, per lb.	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.10½	Coal, hard, per ton	9.92
Beans, per qt.	.06	Molasses, good, per gal.	.53	Wood, stove size, per cord	2.18
Tea, black, per lb.	.51	Syrup, per gal.	.58	Calico, prints, per yd.	.06½
Tea, green, per lb.	.52½	Soap, common, per lb.	.05½	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.53	Starch, per lb.	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.	.10½
Coffee, green, per lb.	.19½	Milk, per qt.	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.22	Beef, roast, per lb.	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.	.09½
Cheese, per lb.	.14½	Beef, steak, per lb.	.10		
Butter, per lb.	.25½	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.08½		



## CLAY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average No. in fam- ily.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to benefi- ciary org.	No. belong- ing to la- bor organiza- tions.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	247	1	1	11	10	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 612	21	.....	\$ 315.50	1	\$ 850	1	\$ 5.75	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet-makers.....	142	1	.....	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	300	.....	1	.....	300.00	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Carpenters.....	240	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	510	120	.....	.....	425.00	.....	600, 480	.....	1	450	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jewelers.....	138	n	14	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	375	.....	1	75.50	300.00	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laborers.....	246	n	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	310	40	1	60.00	275.00	300.00	1	1,200	1	6.00	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Machinists.....	139	n	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	450	50	.....	.....	300.00	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wagon-makers.....	138	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	500	40	.....	.....	400.00	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.03	Butter, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12 1/2
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 3/4	Eggs, per doz.....	.11	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Potatoes, per bu.....	.35	Coal, soft, per ton.....	7.00
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	1.00	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.07	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.14	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
		Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08

## CLAYTON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	243	1	n	11	10	\$ 2.80	2.50	\$ 2.65	804.00	4½	.....	\$ 570.00	2	\$ 1,500, 850	.....	.....	.....	8	8	2	2	1	1	1	.....	1
Boiler-makers .....	136	n	.....	9½	.....	2.80	2.52	2.75	932.80	21	.....	700 00	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1	150	4	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Brick-layers .....	239	1	n	11	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	615 00	124	.....	415 00	1	1,000	1	8 00	1	250	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carpenters .....	344	2	f	1	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.33	582.00	70	404.20	2	1,000, 900	1	8.00	1	300	4½	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	1
Laborers .....	226	1	n	11	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	340.00	75	2	200	250.00	2	1,300, 400	.....	5½	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Machinists .....	147	n	10	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	840.00	6	1	420	700 00	1	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Station agents .....	141	n	12½	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	600.00	.....	1	75	.....	1	3,500	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total .....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average interest paid on mortgages, 7 1/2 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.72	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.71 1/4	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.50
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.07	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.00
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.07	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.22
Tea, black, per lb.....	.33	Syrup, per gal.....	.82	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06 1/4	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Starch, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.14	Milk, per qt.....	.06	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.20
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.14
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.08		



## CLINTON COUNTY.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

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OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns. Average age.	Native (N., na- tive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	339	n	10	\$ 3.00	2.50	2.75	690.00	41	1	\$ 50	\$ 494.00	1	1,000	2	\$ 2.50	5	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	1		
Boiler-makers .....	237	1 n 1 f	8	3.50	2.50	3.50	675.00	60	...	...	450.00	...	...	...	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Book-keepers .....	129	n	12	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00	20	...	...	500.00	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Brick-layers .....	441	n	8	2.50	2.00	3.38	485.00	138	2	180	390.00	3	1,150, 800, 400	1	10.00	1	250	5	1	3	3	2	1	...		
Carpenters .....	650	4 n 2 f	10	3.00	1.63	2.38	630.00	82½	3	246	432.25	4	750, 800, 2,000, 1,000	1	8.00	4	A 5½	3	3	4	4	...	2	2		
Clerks .....	225	n	13½	2.25	1.87	2.00	675.00	...	...	...	380.00	...	...	2	4.00	...	1½	...	2	...	1	...	2	1		
Engineers, stat'y. ....	125	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	540.00	...	1	150	300.00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Harness-makers .....	229	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	420.00	56	...	...	378.50	1	500	...	8.00	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...		
Laborers .....	1429	n	10	2.50	1.00	1.48	299.50	70	2	168	215.50	4	800, 500, 750	5	5.00	1	100	42-7	3	6	1	6	2	10	4	
Machinists .....	244	1 n 1 f	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	662.31	18	...	...	518.00	2	900, 500	...	...	2	B 4½	...	2	...	1	...	2	2		
Painters .....	330	n	10	2.25	2.00	2.08	478.00	104	...	...	398.00	...	...	1	7.00	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	1	...		
Plumbers .....	134	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00	...	1	...	600.00	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Plasterers .....	244	n	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	426.00	190	...	...	370.00	1	800	...	10.00	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Section hands .....	130	n	10	1.25	1.10	1.20	380.00	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.50	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Tinners .....	122	n	12	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00	...	...	...	240.00	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	1		
Upholsterers .....	234	n	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	478.00	31	...	...	394.00	...	...	2	8.12	...	3½	...	1	1	1	...	2	...		
Wagon-makers .....	244	1 n 1 f	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	550.00	51	1	...	412.00	...	...	1	10.00	...	5½	...	1	1	1	...	2	...		
Total .....	49																									

Average interest paid on mortgages, 7 3-5 per cent.  
A, \$375, 800, 300, 800. B, \$700, 400.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl .....	\$ 5.08	Eggs, per doz .....	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb .....	.09
Corn, meal, per lb .....	.02	Potatoes, per bu .....	.75	Pork, salted, per lb .....	.11
Codfish, per lb .....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb .....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb .....	.14
Rice, per lb .....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb .....	.08	Lard, per lb .....	.10
Beans, per qt .....	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb .....	.50	Coal, soft, per ton .....	4.07
Tea, black, per lb .....	.55	Molasses, good, per gal .....	.62	Coal, hard, per ton .....	7.70
Tea, green, per lb .....	.52	Syrup, per gal .....	.08	Wood, stove size, per cord .....	5.30
Tea, Japan, per lb .....	.52	Soap, common, per lb .....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd .....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb .....	.19	Starch, per lb .....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd .....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb .....	.13	Milk, per qt .....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd .....	.10
Cheese, per lb .....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb .....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd .....	.13
Butter, per lb .....	.20	Beef, steak, per lb .....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd .....	.10

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COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Book-keepers	144	f	10	10	2.12	2.12	2.12	860.40	...	...	...	\$ 480.00	1	\$ 1,200	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	Optional.	...	...
Brick-layers	241	f	10	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	600.00	140	1	125	400.00	2	750, 1,000	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Carpenters	241	1 n, 1 f	10	10	2.50	2.25	2.38	487.00	64	1	...	350.00	1	2,000	1	5.00	1	700	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Harness-makers	137	f	10	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	375.00	...	...	...	300.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laborers	342	2 f, 1 n	10	10	1.50	1.10	1.28	334.00	56	1	78	312.25	1	...	...	5.25	1	75	4%	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Painters	125	n	10	10	5.00	2.00	2.50	600.00	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe-makers	134	f	11	11	1.30	1.30	1.30	400.00	...	...	...	500.00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Station agents	129	n	14	2 25	2.25	2.25	2.25	720.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl	\$ 6.21	Potatoes, per bu.	\$.39	Pork, fresh, per lb.	\$.12½
Corn meal, per lb.	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.07	Pork, salted, per lb.	.08
Codfish, per lb.	.12½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.14
Beans, per qt.	.10	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.08	Lard, per lb.	.13
Tea, green, per lb.	.80	Molasses, good, per gal.	.59	Coal, soft, per ton.	3 69
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.85	Soap, common, per lb.	.06½	Coal, hard, per ton.	10 13
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.21	Starch, per lb.	.05	Calico, prints, per yd.	.05½
Cheese, per lb.	.18	Milk, per qt.	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.10
Butter, per lb.	.17	Beef, roast, per lb.	.11		
Eggs, per doz.	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.	.11		

## DALLAS COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary organizations.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.				
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.		
Apprentice.....	119	n	10	10	\$ 1.25	1.25	1.25	370.00	15	...	...	\$ 350.00	1	...	...	1	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barbers.....	426	n	14	2 25	1.50	1.87	345.00	...	...	...	...	285.00	1	...	...	450	6.25	1	180	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths.....	331	2 n, 1 f	10	2 75	1.35	1.86	678.37	28	2	147	543.00	1	...	...	350	2	10.00	1	161	4½	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	3
Boiler-makers.....	334	n	10	3.00	1.25	1.95	450.00	4	1	315	400.00	1	...	...	1	2	10.00	...	5%	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Book-keepers.....	136	f	9	2 25	2.25	2.25	780.00	...	...	...	...	540.00	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Optional.	...	...	...
Brakemen, R. R.....	229	n	10	2 25	2.00	2.12	700.00	...	...	...	...	375.00	...	...	...	1	7.50	2½	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Brick-layers.....	232	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	300.00	175	...	...	...	300.00	1	...	...	600	1	7.00	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	2
Car repairers.....	132	f	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	550.00	...	...	...	...	500.00	1	...	...	500	...	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	
Call boy.....	116	n	12	.75	.75	.75	240.00	...	...	...	...	200.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenters.....	245	n	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	300.00	148	...	...	...	200.00	1	1,000	...	1	...	...	250	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Clerks.....	430	n	12½	2 30	1.00	1.88	502.00	56	...	...	...	405.00	3	2,000, 600	1	8.00	1	200	5½	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Clerks, R. R.....	10 28	9 n, 1 f	10	3.25	1.25	1.88	599.76	148	...	...	...	478.33	3	750, 1,200	5	8.20	1	200	3½	2	5	6	4	1	...	...	...	10
Derrick foreman.....	138	f	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	730.00	18	...	...	...	500.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers, stat'y.....	239	n	12	1.75	1.75	1.75	520.00	...	...	...	...	475.00	2	600, 500	...	1	8.00	1	200	5½	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
Harness-makers.....	142	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	250.00	3½	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laborers.....	13 36	11 n, 2 f	10½	2.00	.87	1.29	302.50	151	1	25	299.70	5	300, 600, 600	5	5.67	3	300	4%	5	6	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinists.....	3 26	2 n, 1 f	10½	2.75	1.25	1.89	700.00	...	...	...	...	400.00	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painters.....	170	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	...	61½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plasterers.....	330	n	10	3.00	1.50	2.17	487.00	...	...	...	...	405.00	2	500, 600	1	8.00	1	150	5%	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. R. foremen, various depts.....	4 46	n	10	2.50	1.87	2.22	275.00	...	...	...	1	100	440.00	3	2,000, 1,000	1	8.00	...	3½	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Switchmen.....	3 38	n	12	1.92	1.92	1.92	591.00	...	...	...	...	548.00	1	500	2	6.50	...	...	4%	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe-makers.....	1 47	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	450.00	20	...	...	...	395.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph opers.....	3 11	n	12½	2.25	1.87	2.04	556.00	...	...	...	...	433.00	...	...	...	1	3.00	...	1½	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tile ditcher.....	1 35	n	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	280.00	200	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagon-makers.....	2 41	1 n, 1 f	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	475.00	...	...	...	1	125	411.00	1	900	1	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average interest paid on mortgages 10 1-7 per cent.

\* \$18 and \$150

† 1 daily.



## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.44	Eggs, per doz.....	.16	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.04	Potatoes, per bu.....	.58	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.87
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10½	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.78
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.59	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.80	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.66	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.71	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.21	Milk, per qt.....	.03	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.22	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting unbleached, per yard.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steaz, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## DAVIS COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	Not assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Brick-layers .....	342	2	n, 1 f	10	\$ 4.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.10	516	74	1	28	355	1	800	2	4.87	5½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters .....	242	n	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	418	78	1	205	1	2,000	1	7.00	3½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers.	229	n	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	305	84	1	262	1	2,000	1	6.25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tinners .....	139	n	n	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	510	18	1	450	1	2,000	1	6.25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	8																										

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.10	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .68	Beef, roast, per lb.....	\$ .08
Rice, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12½
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.09	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.45	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Syrup, per gal.....	.68	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Eggs, per doz.....	.14	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11

# DECATUR COUNTY.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

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OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N, native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Agents.....	250	n		9	3.00	1.40	2.00	4.75	2	119	300.00	2	2	2,000	500	1	4.75	1	300	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blacksmiths.....	341	n		10	2.00	1.00	1.50	4.14	30	1	100	310.00	1	1,000	500	1	5.00	2	135	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	344	n		10	2.50	2.25	2.33	4.88	80	1	25	380.00	2	1,000	500	1	5.00	2	135	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerks.....	128	n		15	1.75	1.75	1.75	4.80	115	1	1	398.00	1	400	400	1	6.50	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	239	n		10	3.00	2.50	2.75	4.05	115	1	1	300.00	1	400	400	1	5.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Section hands.....	247	n		10	1.10	1.10	1.10	3.25	32	1	1	325.00	1	400	400	1	5.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Station agents.....	125	n		12	1.75	1.75	1.75	4.50	6	1	1	375.00	2	800	700	1	5.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon makers.....	243	n		11	2.25	1.75	2.00	4.25	115	1	1	375.00	2	800	700	1	5.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	16																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.30	Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.39	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.09½
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.31
Rice, per lb.....	.04	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	2.63
Beans, per qt.....	.04	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.07	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	.06½
Tea, black, per lb.....	.58	Syrup, per gal.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Tea, green, per lb.....	.62	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Starch, per lb.....	.04	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.17	Milk, per qt.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.13½	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.07	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		

# DELAWARE COUNTY.

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COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N, native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters.....	239	n		10	2.00	1.75	1.87	375	128	1	1	300.00	1	400.00	1	6.50	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cigar-makers.....	123	n		8	1.63	1.63	1.63	425	42	1	1	400.00	1	400.00	1	5.00	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coopers.....	139	n		11	1.00	1.00	1.00	275	120	1	60	144.00	1	125.18	1	2.00	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	543	n		10	1.25	1.00	1.15	205	78	1	20	125.18	4	500	200	700	3	150	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	241	n		10	2.00	2.00	2.00	312	160	1	1	350.00	1	300	1	6.00	1	100	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Station agents.....	231	n		15	2.25	2.25	2.25	700	7	1	1	485.00	1	750	1	750	1	50.75	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	13																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 3-5 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.29	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.56	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12½
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.09½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.25
Rice, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.25
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.25
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.78	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.43	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.04	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.17½	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.14½
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12½		
Butter, per lb.....	.21½	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		



# DES MOINES COUNTY.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

[E]

1897.]

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

41

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average No. in fam- ily.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	441	3 n 1 f	10		\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	715.00	70	1	\$ 85	420.00	2	\$ 975, 850	1	\$ 8.00	1	\$ 400	4	2 1/2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Boiler-makers .....	338	n	8		3.50	3.00	3.33	670.00				411.50	1	850		7.75			2 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Book-keepers .....	127	n	10		2.75	2.75	2.75	750.00				516.00	1			10.00			3		1	1	1	1	1		
Brick-layers .....	341	1 f 2 n	9		4.00	3.00	3.67	625.00	98			505.20	2	900, 1,300	1	9.00	1	250	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cabinet-makers .....	343	1 f 2 n	10		2.50	1.50	2.00	394.00				380.00	1	700		9.50			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters .....	740	5 n 2 f	10		3.00	2.00	2.23	440.00	118	2	175	394.14	4	900, 1,400, 1,500, 1,000		8.75	2	750	5 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Clerks .....	132	n	10		1.87	1.87	1.87	562.70				500.00	1	1,400			1	800	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engineers, sta'n'y .....	231	n	11 1/2		2.50	2.00	2.25	470.00	13			400.00				7.50		2 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers .....	127	f	10		1.25	1.25	1.25	350.00	9			300.00							4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	640	3 n 2 f	10		1.25	.85	1.19	282.00	115	2	163	204.50	2	200, 400		8.00	1	120	4 1/2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinists .....	651	1 f 4 n	10		3.00	2.00	2.75	590.00	70			411.00	2	500, 850		9.00	1	175	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters .....	229	n	10		2.00	1.50	1.75	370.00	100			360.00				8.75		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plumbers .....	130	n	10		3.00	3.00	3.00	750.00	60			325.00							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers .....	241	n	10		3.00	2.75	2.87	600.00	120			470.00	1	750		10.00			2 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shoe-makers .....	163	n	8		1.25	1.25	1.25	300.00				300.00						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph ope'rs .....	129	n	12		2.00	2.00	2.00	700.00				325.00						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tile ditcher .....	147	n	13		1.50	1.00	1.25	180.00	150			180.00	1	500				2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wagon-makers .....	249	1 n 1 f	10		2.00	2.00	2.00	510.00	56			475.00				8.00		7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	45																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

\*1 daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	5.10	Eggs, per doz .....	.16	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.07
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 1/2	Potatoes, per bu.....	.09	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12 1/2
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.58
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, hard, per ton.....	12.94
Tea, black, per lb.....	.46	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.61	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.56
Tea, green, per lb.....	.46	Syrup, per gal.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.22	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11 1/2
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.23	Starch, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.19	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Butter, per lb.....		Beef, steak, per lb.....			

## DICKINSON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	238	n	10	10	2.50	1.60	2.05	515	...	...	\$.....	\$ 376.00	1	\$ 700	1	\$ 6.00	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick-layers.....	240	n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	470	75	...	...	394.00	1	...	...	...	1	100	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenters.....	437	1 f, 3 n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.67	482	90	...	...	270.00	3	600,400, 1200	1	5.00	...	400	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Laborers.....	338	2 n, 1 f	10	10	1.25	1.00	1.17	296	...	1	100	238.20	...	...	2	5.12	...	...	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tailors.....	146	f	11	11	2.50	2.00	2.25	390	63	...	...	600.00	1	...	...	...	1	275	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	12																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.05	Potatoes, per bu.....	.71	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Codfish, per lb.....	.11	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.12 1/2
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.98
Beans, per qt.....	.10	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.50	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.04
Tea, black, per lb.....	.65	Syrup, per gal.....	.53	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	7.75
Tea, green, per lb.....	.68	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.54	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Butter, per lb.....	.19	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.14	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Eggs, per doz.....	.11	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11		

## DUBUQUE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	444	2 f, 2 n	10	10	\$ 3.00	2.25	\$ 2.56	560.00	81	...	...	\$ 480.00	1	\$ 1,100	2	\$ 8.00	1	\$ 200	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...
Bottle-makers.....	229	1 f, 1 n	8	8	3.50	3.50	3.50	825.00	...	...	...	400.00	...	...	1	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick-layers.....	538	3 n, 2 f	9	9	4.00	3.00	3.80	632.00	120	...	...	484.00	2	800, 1,300	2	10.00	1	275	5 1-5	1	2	1	3	...	2	1	1
Carpenters.....	244	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	410.00	98	1	...	410.00	...	...	2	9.00	...	5 1/2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	
Engineers, loc'tve	341	n	6 1/2	...	3.00	3.15	3.30	890.00	...	...	...	515.00	1	1,500	2	11.00	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Engineers, stat'y	129	n	12	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00	...	...	...	275.00	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harness-makers.....	130	f	10	...	1.25	1.25	1.25	360.00	...	...	...	350.00	...	...	1	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laborers.....	737	4 f, 3 n	10	10	1.75	1.12	1.48	228.50	101	2	212	285.48	2	600, 700	5	6.12	1	200	2 2-7	3	3	1	3	...	1	...	
Marble-cutters.....	255	1 f, 1 n	10	...	2.50	.90	1.90	496.00	...	...	...	395.00	1	1,200	1	7.50	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Plasterers.....	240	1 n, 1 f	10	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00	115	...	...	400.00	...	...	1	13.00	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	
Section-hands.....	429	3 f, 1 n	10	...	1.10	1.10	1.00	210.00	120	...	...	255.00	...	...	3	5.00	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Wagon-makers.....	128	f	11	...	1.50	1.50	1.50	460.00	6	...	...	400.00	...	...	1	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total.....	34																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.95	Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.64	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01 1/2	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.50
Rice, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, hard, per ton.....	6.75
Beans, per qt.....	.11	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.44	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	8.81
Tea, black, per lb.....	.75	Syrup, per gal.....	.34	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.85	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07 1/2
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.56	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.17	Milk, per qt.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.24	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		



## EMMET COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	142	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	1	600	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet-makers.....	133	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400	80	.....	.....	.....	275	1	5.00	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	140	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.25	475	105	.....	.....	.....	315	1	750	1	6.00	1	.....	4½	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	339	1 f, 2 n	10	1.00	.....	.75	.90	.....	71	1	500	385	500, 100	1	2.50	.....	.....	.....	7	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7																									3

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.00	Potatoes, per bu.....	.....	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.....
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.18
Codfish, per lb.....	.09½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.12	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.69
Beans, per qt.....	.03	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.60
Tea, black, per lb.....	.75	Syrup, per gal.....	.65	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.61	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.15	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.22	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Cheese, per lb.....	.10	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.07
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10		
Eggs, per doz.....	.18	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average No. in fam- ily.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	137	n	10	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	500	120	.....	.....	400	1	.....	1	7.00	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Carpenters.....	289	1 f, 1 n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	475	109	.....	.....	374	2	750, 1,000	.....	1	200	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laborers.....	236	n	10	10	1.10	1.00	1.05	280	35	1	20	250	2	300, 200	.....	2½	.....	2½	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Painters.....	132	n	10	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400	.....	1	10	.....	1	400	.....	.....	1	110	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stone-cutters.....	246	n	11	11	4.00	3.50	3.75	650	150	.....	.....	650	1	.....	1	4.00	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	7																									

Average rate of interest on mortgages, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.72	Eggs, per doz.....	.12	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.....
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.09	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.12½
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.25
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.12	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.54	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	1.13
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.52	Syrup, per gal.....	.60	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12½	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07



## FLOYD COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native; F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.
Brick-layers.....	248	n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	490	86	1	600	700.00	1	2,000	1	7.00	1	500	3	1	1	1	1	1
Cabinet-makers..	147	n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450	73	1	120	300.00	1	1,000	1	6.00	1	400	2	2-5	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	535	n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	520.25	150	2	370	319.00	4	800	1	800	1	300	5	1	1	1	1	1
Coopers.....	144	n	12	12	Piece work	1.00	1.16	320	31	1	50	284.40	1	400	1	4.75	1	400	5	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	540	2 f, 3 n	10	10	1.50	1.00	2.00	375	130	1	200	310.00	1	1,500	1	6.00	1	300	3	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	251	n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	420	22	1	200	315.00	1	1,500	1	6.00	1	300	3	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers..	247	1 D, 1 f	10	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	420	22	1	200	315.00	1	1,500	1	6.00	1	300	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	18																							
Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.														A \$800, 1,000, 1,000, 2,000.				B \$358, 400.						

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

A \$300, 1,000, 1,000, 2,000.

B \$358, 400.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.14	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.62	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01 5-6	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.08 1-6	Sugar, white, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.53
Rice, per lb.....	.08 1-6	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	3.65
Beans, per qt.....	.08 1-6	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.63	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	.06
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.63	Calico, prints, per yard.....	.09
Tea, green, per lb.....	.63 1-4	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10 1-4	Sheeting, unbleached, per yard.....	.10
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.48 1-4	Starch, per lb.....	.10 1-4	Sheeting, bleached, per yard.....	.13 1-4
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19 1-4	Milk, per qt.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yard.....	.10 1-4
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20 1-4	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10 1-4	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.....	.10 1-4
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10 1-4		
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native; F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.	
																								Weekly.	Monthly.
Brick-layers.....	245	1 n, 1 f	10	10	4.50	2.00	3.50	470	110	1	150	265	2	\$1,000, 375	1	150	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Carpenters.....	241	1 n, 1 f	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	560	61	1	75	375	2	900, 1,800	1	125	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Painters.....	238	n	10	10	3.00	2.00	2.40	511	69	1	75	405	2	600, 1,200	1	6.50	1	125	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers.....	231	n	10	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	510	70	1	50	364	2	1,000, 275	1	125	5	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Shoe-makers.....	148	f	12	12	2.00	1.50	1.75	450	150	1	150	400	1	3,500	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Stone-masons.....	132	n	10	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	450	150	1	150	375	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total.....	11																								
Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.																									

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.43	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .30	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	\$ .14
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.05	Sugar, white, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.00
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.59	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.67	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.25
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.48	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.08	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09 1-4
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.22	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.14	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		
Eggs, per doz.....	.11	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10		



## FREMONT COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	239	n	10	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 670	18	.....	\$	479	1	\$ 1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Harness-makers.....	135	n	10	10	1.62	1.62	1.62	480	60	.....	.....	208	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
House-movers.....	160	n	12	12	8.00	.....	.....	600	200	.....	.....	365	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	344	n	10	10	1.25	1.00	1.08	305	84	1	120	210	3	700, 225, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Painters.....	233	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	460	35	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Shoe-makers.....	336	2 n, 1 f	10	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	443	42	1	445	241	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Wagon-makers.....	238	n	10	10	4.06	2.50	2.50	346	15	.....	.....	287	1	500	.....	4.00	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Total.....	14																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent. A, \$37, \$200.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.62	Eggs, per doz.....	.14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11
Corn meal, per lb.....	.61½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.46	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09½
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12½
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.62
Tea, black, per lb.....	.40	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.56	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.65	Syrup, per gal.....	.68	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.12
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.54	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.13	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.13	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.11	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.07½	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09

## GREENE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Av. wage No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected	Monthly.
Blacksmiths . . . . .	239	f	10	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.25	\$2.68	\$ 700	48	.....	\$	600.00	2	\$1,600.	300	2	3.50	.....	1	300	10	1	1	.....	1	1	
Carpenters . . . . .	338	n	10	10	2.50	1.75	2.06	218	122	.....	.....	315.00	1	.....	900	2	.....	.....	5½	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	
Coopers . . . . .	143	n	9	9	2.07	2.07	2.07	334	20	.....	.....	365.00	1	.....	600	.....	1	300	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	
Engineers, stat'y . . . .	137	f	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	3	.....	.....	350.00	1	.....	700	.....	1	50	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	
Laborers . . . . .	233	n	10	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	225	150	1	130	205.00	1	.....	500	1	8.00	1	300	4½	1	1	1	.....	1	1	
Machinists . . . . .	238	n	10	10	2.50	2.38	2.43	675	24	.....	.....	535.00	1	.....	800	1	8.00	1	360	4	1	1	1	.....	1	1	
Wagon-makers . . . . .	244	n	10	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	515	24	.....	.....	398.00	1	.....	400	1	5.75	.....	5	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	
Total . . . . .	13																										

Average rate of interest on mortgages, 10 per cent.

\*Semi-monthly.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 6.05	Eggs, per doz.....	.14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.46	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.79
Tea, black, per lb.....	.55	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.56	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.99
Tea, green, per lb.....	.71	Syrup, per gal.....	.68	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.25
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.61	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08½
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.15	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.07	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.19	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.14	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08



## GRUNDY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., native, F., foreign.).	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters .....	256	n	10	3.00	2.25	2.62	375	20	2	100	\$	362	2	\$2,500, 450	1	5.00	1	300	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers ..	237	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.37	460	19	1	75	317	1	500	1	4.00	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Laborers .....	842	1 n, 1 f	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	280	70	1	75	250	1	1,000, 600	1	4.00	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wagon-makers. . .	841	1 f, 2 n	10	2.50	1.75	2.04	410	51	1	75	385	2		1													
Total .....	9																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 3.90	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	\$ .07	Lard, per lb.....	\$ .15
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.00 8	Molasses, good, per gal.....	1.00	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.50
Corn meal, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.00
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	.08
Eggs, per doz.....	.50	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.09
Potatoes, per bu.....	.10	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.12	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.05	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.18	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.06	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.18	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10

## GUTHRIE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	251	1 n, 1 f	1 n, 1 f	10	\$ 3.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.75	\$ 610	21	1	\$ 900	\$ 480	1	\$ 2,000	1	7.00	1	400	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters .....	243	1 f, 1 n	1 f, 1 n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	330	125	1	.....	225	2	2,000, 1,800	1	5.00	1	400	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Clerks .....	138	n	11	1.33	1.33	1.33	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Engineers, sta'n'y ..	128	n	10	1.53	1.53	1.53	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Harness-makers ..	152	f	9	2.33	2.33	2.33	700	10	1	80	325	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laborers .....	241	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.37	315	90	1	75	298	1	1,800	1	4.25	1	50	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters .....	136	n	10	2.07	2.07	2.07	600	5	1	25	400	1	600	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Section bosses ..	137	f	10	2.68	2.08	2.08	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Section hands ..	137	f	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stone-masons .....	141	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	250	150	.....	.....	.....	500	1	450	1	.....	1	80	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Station agents ..	130	n	12	2.13	2.13	2.13	780	10	1	100	360	1	1,200	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Telegraph opert's ..	119	n	12	1.33	1.33	1.33	400	15	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	15																									

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.66	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .08
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.47	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.13
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.75
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.66	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.62
Tea, green, per lb.....	.56	Syrup, per gal.....	.80	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.75
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.49	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.43	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)				No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiaries of labor organizations.				PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																				No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiaries of labor organizations.	No. with savings bank accounts.	Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.						
Blacksmiths .....	343	2 n, 1 f	10	\$ 2.25	1.12	1.54	487	37	1	385	325.00	2	550, 450	1	4.50	4	120	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brick-layers .....	245	n	10	3.00	1.75	2.38	450	105	1	385	387.50	2	400, 200	1	5.00	1	120	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters .....	245	n	10	5.00	2.00	2.50	1,050	96	1	385	725.00	2	1,200, 900	1	5.00	1	120	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers .....	132	n	11	1.25	1.25	1.25	225	100			350.00																				
Janitor .....	144	n	12	1.60	1.00	1.00	360				258.00																				
Laborers .....	341	2 n, 1 f	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	296	60			600.00	1	1,500																		
Painters .....	150	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	585	70			437.50	2	475, 500	1	4.00																
Plasterers .....	229	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	585	70			437.50	2	475, 500	1	4.00																
Tile ditchers .....	129	n	10	2.25	1.35	1.68	400				150.00																				
Total .....	16																														

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

‡2 optional. \*1 optional.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.33	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .11	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .11
Corn, rye, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.68	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.00	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.98
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.11½	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.33
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.74
Tea, black, per lb.....	.36	Syrup, per gal.....	.64	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.53	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.08		

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	138	n	10	\$ 2.50	2.50	2.50	\$ 500	20	.....	.....	300.00	1	.....	.....	1	\$ 5.00	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Brick-layers.....	239	n	10	2.75	2.50	2.62	525	100	.....	.....	324.00	1	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	341	n	10	2.50	1.75	2.16	428	104	.....	1	75.00	284.00	2	.....	.....	400, 650	.....	1	200	4½	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Laborers.....	329	n	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	398	85	.....	.....	351.20	1	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Painters.....	128	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400	30	.....	.....	300.00	1	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	128	f	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	900	.....	.....	.....	300.00	1	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Station agents.....	123	n	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540	4	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12																									

Average interest paid on mortgages 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.12	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .50	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .07
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.04	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.08
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.16
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.40
Beans, per qt.....	.04	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.66	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.09
Tea, green, per lb.....	.40	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	1.00	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.06	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.20
Eggs, per doz.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10		



## HARDIN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N. native, F. foreign.	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters .....	545	4 n, 1 f 10		2.50	2.25	2.15	\$ 620	109	3	180	\$ 275.00	5	\$2,500, 850, 1,000, 1,000	500	2	5.25	100	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	
Laborers .....	344	2 n, 1 f		1.25	1.00	1.12	210	105	1	.....	204.18	1	.....	600	2	5.25	.....	100	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1
Painters .....	439	3 n, 1 f		2.75	2.00	2.08	330	121	2	164	313.00	2	.....	850, 500	2	6.50	1	.....	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Plasterers .....	251	n		4.00	2.00	3.00	565	37	1	300	391.00	1	.....	1,500	1	8.00	.....	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Shoe-makers .....	257	1 n, 1 f		1.75	1.25	1.50	415	17	.....	.....	310.00	1	.....	1,400	1	8.00	.....	.....	4½	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers .....	243	n		2.00	1.25	1.62	370	74	.....	.....	298.00	1	.....	2	2	6.40	.....	.....	2½	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total .....	18																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 1/4 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.49	Eggs, per doz.....	.12	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02 1/2	Potatoes, per bu.....	.35	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	9.60
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, hard, per ton.....	2.66
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.74	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	.66
Tea, black, per lb.....	.56	Syrup, per gal.....	.67	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.63	Soap, common, per lb.....	.12	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.21	Starch, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.30	Milk, per qt.....	.12 1/2	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10		
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12 1/2		
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.08		

## HARRISON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organization.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	341	2 n, 1 f	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.25	\$ 610	28	1	100	\$ 474.37	2	850	1	\$ 8.00	1	5	3½	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Brick-layers.....	240	n	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	650	57	1	510.00	2	1,800, 500	1	7.00	1	250	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Carpenters.....	244	n	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	570	36	1	130	381.00	1	1,500	1	7.00	1	250	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Harness-makers.....	238	n	9	2.75	1.37	2.00	590	7	1	361.00	2	1,200, 750	1	5.00	1	300	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Laborers.....	336	n	10	1.75	1.00	1.41	263	127	1	325.56	1	400	2	5.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Painters.....	233	n	10	2.50	2.25	2.37	495	1	1	300.00	2	1,600, 600	1	4.50	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Plasterers.....	239	n	10	3.50	3.25	3.37	590	51	1	495.00	2	150	1	150	1	9	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Section hands.....	140	f	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	320	60	1	260.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total.....	17																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 1/4 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 6.16	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.47	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.11	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.09 1/2	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.30
Tea, black, per lb.....	.78	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.59	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.21
Tea, green, per lb.....	.54	Syrup, per gal.....	.79	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	5.17
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.54	Soap, common, per lb.....	.09	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.24	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11



## HENRY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary of life insurance.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	246	n	10	5.00	2.50	3.75	\$ 645	13	1	\$ 600	\$ 420.00	1	1	1,000	1	7.50	1	\$ 200	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	244	n	10	5.00	2.00	3.50	525	118	1	150	437.40	2	1,500	1,000	2	6.75	1	56	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	241	n	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	480	74	1	180	315.40	2	400	850	1	5.50	1	56	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	320	2 n 1 f	10	1.50	1.25	1.35	324	1	1	75	296.00	1	500	1	2,500	1	200	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinists.....	148	n	10	5.00	5.00	5.00	900	61	1	60	500.00	1	412.00	1	850	1	6.00	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	237	n	10	3.00	1.50	2.17	440	105	1	400	105	1	400.00	1	1,000	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	142	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	540	117	1	400	117	1	375.00	1	500	1	6.00	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telegraph operators	131	n	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	690	1	1	400	1	1	400.00	1	500	1	6.00	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers.....	243	n	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	415	74	1	1	400	1	400.00	1	500	1	6.00	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	18																									

Average interest paid on mortgages 9½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 6.10	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.64	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.11
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.05	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.92
Rice, per lb.....	.00	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.88
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.67	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.89
Tea, black, per lb.....	.62½	Syrup, per gal.....	.66	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.65	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.64	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.18
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.14	Milk, per qt.....	.04½	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.17	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.24	Pork, fresh per lb.....	.11		

## HOWARD COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native. F. for foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank accounts.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	243	n	11	3.00	2.00	2.50	\$ 620	13	1	1	\$ 515.00	1	500	1	5.25	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	346	2 n, 1 f	10	3.00	2.00	2.35	475	101	1	1	115	404.20	2	1,000, 950	1	6.00	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	229	n	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	284	75	1	1	75	260.00	1	800	1	4.75	1	107	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinists.....	141	n	10	1.67	1.67	1.67	520	1	1	1	250	300.00	1	319.00	1	5.75	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	234	n	10	2.00	1.25	1.62	364	110	1	1	300	110	1	300.00	1	2.25	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoe-makers.....	145	f	15	2.50	2.50	2.50	300	1	1	1	100	400.00	1	400	1	4.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stone-masons.....	146	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400	120	1	1	100	400.00	1	400	1	4.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	12																										

Average interest paid on mortgages 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.75	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .12	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.45	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.11
Rice, per lb.....	.00	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.58	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.75
Tea, green, per lb.....	.70	Syrup, per gal.....	.58	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.50
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.42	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.25	Starch, per lb.....	.12	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.34	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09½	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11



## HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native. F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.				
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.		
Blacksmiths.....	244	1 n, 1 f	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	584	44	1	75	394	1	2,000	1	6.50	...	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	
Carpenters.....	337	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	449	82	1	...	350	2	650	1	5.00	...	6 1/4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	341	n	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	300	41	...	...	...	300	1	...	2	4.87	...	5 1/2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Section bosses.....	133	n	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540	...	...	...	...	300	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Section hands.....	341	2 n, 1 f	10	1.25	1.10	1.17	285	120	1	100	...	275	1	...	2	5.25	...	4 1/4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Total.....	12																												

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per lb.....	\$ 5.50	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .11	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .08 1/4
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.40	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14 1/4
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01 3-5	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.15
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.70 1/4
Rice, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.48	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10 19
Beans, per qt.....	.45	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.57 1/4	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.06 1/4	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06 1/4
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Soap, common, per lb.....	.18 1/4	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08 1/4
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.18	Starch, per lb.....	.08 1/4	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09 1/4
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.10	Milk, per qt.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09 1/4	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.09 1/4		
Butter, per lb.....		Pork, fresh, per lb.....			

## IDA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Brick-layers .....	239	n	10	2.75	2.50	2.62	580	75	...	...	...	301.20	1	...	450	1	4.00	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	
Carpenters .....	245	n	10	2.25	1.25	1.75	360	164	2	...	...	310.00	1	...	800	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Painters .....	258	n	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	350	150	1	...	...	300.00	1	...	725	1	6.00	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Plasterers .....	40	n	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	575	...	...	...	...	275.00	...	...	1	6.75	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1		
Total .....	8																										

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.15	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .08	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .09
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.38	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.05	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Rice, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.38	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.55	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.07	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.50
Tea, green.....	.78	Syrup, per gal.....	.08	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.50
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.19	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.21	Starch, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.14	Milk, per qt.....	.13 1/4	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Cheese, per lb.....	.11	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Butter, per lb.....		Beef, steak, per lb.....	.13 1/4	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.13



## IOWA COUNTY

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gages.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	239	1	n. 1 f.	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 590	30	1	\$ 394.00	1	700	1	\$ 6.50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Brick-layers.....	241	1	n. 1 f.	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	460	100	1	300.00	1	800	1	6.00	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters.....	339	2	n. 1 f.	10	2.50	1.75	2.18	416	105	1	376.00	2	850	1,000	1	6.00	1	400	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers..	339	n	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	425	0	1	400.00	1	1,000	1	5.00	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	339	n	n	10	1.34	1.25	1.28	360	85	1	345.00	2	350	900	1	4.00	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters.....	134	n	n	10	2.00	.....	2.00	425	1	1	300.00	1	1,000	1	.....	1	250	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	13																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.68	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .11	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .10
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.62	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.08
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.05	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Beans, per qt.....	.52	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.70	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.50	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.70	Syrup, per gal.....	.50	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.92
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.72	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11

## JACKSON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., na- tive; F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes most- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Av. No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	239	1	n. 1 f.	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.62	\$ 578	40	1	\$ 380.00	1	\$ 750	1	\$ 6.00	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Carpenters.....	246	n	n	10	1.75	1.50	1.63	350	100	1	310.00	1	310.00	1	3.75	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clerks.....	118	n	n	8	1.25	1.25	1.25	300	80	1	300.00	1	300.00	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	640	n	n	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	310	.....	1	360.00	1	360.00	1	3.50	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	
Wagon-makers..	229	n	n	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	425	.....	1	375.00	1	375.00	1	6.00	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Total.....	12																										

\* 1 daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.53	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .11
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.04	Potatoes, per bu.....	.55	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.50
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, hard, per ton.....	2.67
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.50	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.07
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.53	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.41	Starch, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.13	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.11	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.13		
Butter, per lb.....	.20	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## JASPER COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality. (N., native; F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance.	No. belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	32	41	n	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	375	100	1	.....	300	1	.....	250	1	6.00	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	54	f	n	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	550	.....	1	.....	362	2	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	339	2 n, 1 f	n	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	285	55	1	140	260	1	.....	300	.....	5.87	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	334	2 n, 1 f	n	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	440	90	.....	.....	310	1	1,500	1	5.00	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	146	n	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500	12	.....	.....	500	1	500	.....	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	5.50	Potatoes, per bu.....	.53	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06½	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.16	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.57
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.60	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.75
Tea, black, per lb.....	.68	Syrup, per gal.....	.54	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.88
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.70	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16½	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality. (N., native; F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance.	No. belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	153	n	n	12	6.00	3.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	255	n	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.75	450	21	1	.....	210.00	2	1,200	600	.....	.....	.....	5½	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	242	1 n 1 f	n	10	3.50	2.50	3.00	625	44	1	.....	400.00	1	5,000	1	7.00	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	352	n	n	9	1.75	.75	1.35	208	94	1	40	215.00	3	.....	.....	.....	1	150	3½	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average interest paid on mortgage, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	5.14	Eggs, per doz.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.52	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.07
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.50
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.45	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.66
Tea, green, per lb.....	.75	Syrup, per gal.....	.50	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, lb.....	.12	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.08	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.07		
Butter, per lb.....	.16				



## JOHNSON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	240	n	10	8	3.60 <sup>a</sup>	2.62	2.80	656	21	...	...	\$ 378.00	1	750	1	7.00	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	344	2 n, 1 f	10	10	3.50	3.25	3.33	685	117	...	...	404.70	1	1,200	1	8.00	1	400	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	541	n	10	10	3.00	1.50	2.10	497	74	2	178	414.00	4	500,500	1	7.50	3	150,700	5	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Cashier, assistant	143	n	8	3.25	3.25	3.25	1,700	...	...	100	...	1,000.00	1	5,000	...	...	...	2000	7	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clerks.....	143	f	14	2.25	2.25	2.25	720	...	...	1	...	800.00	1	1,000	...	...	...	500	11	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers	251	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.37	315	91	1	...	...	310.00	1	600	1	4.75	1	400	6	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	447	3 n, 1 f	10	1.60	1.00	1.22	276	89	1	84	...	294.40	1	550	9	4.25	1	75	4½	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Machinists.....	134	n	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	850	...	...	...	...	400.00	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers.....	240	n	10	3.25	3.00	3.12	600	...	...	...	...	400.00	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Section hands.....	338	1 n, 2 f	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	330	...	...	...	...	293.00	...	...	2	5.00	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	24																										

1/2-1 1/2 per cent. mortgages, 1-1 1/2 per cent.

A, \$150, \$300, \$500.

Total.....24  
Average interest paid on mortgages, \$ 1-6 per cent. A, \$150, \$300, \$300.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.63	Eggs, per doz.....	\$.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$.09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.09	Potatoes, per bu.....	.67	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.11
Rice, per lb.....	.04	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	3 12½
Beans, per qt.....	.50	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	10.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.58	Coal, hard, per ton.....	3.63
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.12	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	.06½
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.16	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.14	Starch, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.12	Milk, per qt.....	.12½	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.08½
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08½

## JONES COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	239	1 n, 1 f	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	490	78	.....	.....	.....	350.00	1	350	1	6.00	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brick-layers.....	344	n	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	440	64	1	50	.....	310.00	2	500, 500	1	6.00	1	100	4½	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Carpenters.....	538	4 n, 1 f	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	394	138	1	75	.....	224.00	2	850, 400	3	5.50	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Laborers.....	840	2 f, 6 n	10	1.50	1.00	1.20	325	45	1	85	.....	301.20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Painters.....	127	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers.....	239	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600	110	.....	.....	.....	410.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shoe-makers.....	153	n	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	375	10	.....	.....	.....	225.00	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph opera's	128	n	13	2.00	2.00	2.00	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	23																										
Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 7 per cent.																											

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 7 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.10	Eggs, per doz.....	\$.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$.11
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.72	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	12½
Beans, per qt.....	.50	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	3.78
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.50	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06½	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Starch, per lb.....	.12½	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.68
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.21	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½



## KEOKUK COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary organizations.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.								
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.						
Blacksmiths . . . . .	237	n	10	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	405.60	68	1	\$ 40	\$ 315.00	1	500	1	\$ 5.00	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Brick-layers . . . . .	143	n	10	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	233.00	120	1	800	240.00	1	800	1	3.25	3	3	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters . . . . .	453	3 n, 1 f	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	200.00	294	1	119	268.17	2	600, 600	2	3.25	1	50.00	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers . . . . .	525	n	10	10	1.50	1.66	1.19	224.00	95	1	1	216.13	1	400	3	5.15	1	50.00	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters . . . . .	138	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	250.00	170	1	150	250.00	1	200	1	4.75	1	50.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers . . . . .	144	n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	302.00	126	1	480	280.00	1	300	1	147.50	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
R. R. employe . . . . .	129	n	10	10	1.35	1.35	1.35	497.50	1	1	217.50	1	1	550	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph operators . . . . .	128	n	10	10	1.38	1.38	1.38	445.00	1	1	275.00	1	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wagon-makers . . . . .	170	n	10	10	1.00	.75	.88	300.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total . . . . .	17																															

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.33	Eggs, per doz	\$ .11	Pork, salted, per lb.	\$ .11
Flour, rye, per lb.	.05	Potatoes, per bu.	.68	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.13
Corn meal, per lb.	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.08	Lard, per lb.	.10
Codfish, per lb.	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.	.09	Coal, soft, per ton	2.18
Rice, per lb.	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.11	Coal, hard, per ton	9.00
Beans, per qt.	.45	Molasses, good, per gal.	.45	Wood, stove size, per cord	2.00
Tea, black, per lb.	.47	Syrup, per gal.	.54	Calico, prints, per yd.	.07
Tea, green, per lb.	.64	Soap, common, per lb.	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.56	Starch, per lb.	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.	.12½	Milk, per qt.	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.18	Beef, roast, per lb.	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.	.09
Cheese, per lb.	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.	.12		
Butter, per lb.	.18	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.09		

## KOSSUTH COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of other besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.					
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.			
Blacksmiths .....	239	1 n, 1 f	10	10	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.12	540.00	15	1	\$ 20	304	1	1,500	1	\$ 5.00	1	\$ 140	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brick-layers .....	343	n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	711.00	120	1	20	462	2	2,500, 700	1	4.50	1	4½	4½	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters .....	435	n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.25	434.12	69	1	1	220	4	A	1	60	4½	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clocks .....	125	n	14	14	1.75	1.75	1.75	500.00	1	1	50	150	1	1	1	6.00	1	60	4½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	229	n	10	10	1.25	1.00	1.10	250.00	48	1	65	180	1	2	3.75	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph operators .....	130	n	13	13	1.75	1.75	1.75	480.00	6	1	1	200	1	3,000	1	1	1,320	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wagon-makers .....	154	n	5	5	2.00	1.00	1.25	155.00	150	1	1	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	14																													

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

A, \$800, \$1,200, \$1,000.

\* Daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.32	Eggs, per doz	\$ .09	Pork, salted, per lb.	\$ .11
Flour, rye, per lb.	.03	Potatoes, per bu.	.35	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.13
Cornmeal, per lb.	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.07	Lard, per lb.	.10
Codfish, per lb.	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.	.08	Coal, soft, per ton	3.97
Rice, per lb.	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.08	Coal, hard, per ton	11.50
Beans, per qt.	.46	Molasses, good, per gal.	.52	Wood, stove size, per cord	6.50
Tea, black, per lb.	.56	Syrup, per gal.	.52	Calico, prints, per yd.	.08
Tea, green, per lb.	.54	Soap, common, per lb.	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.54	Starch, per lb.	.10½	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.	.09
Coffee, green, per lb.	.13	Milk, per qt.	.04	Shirting, bleached, per yd.	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.19	Beef, roast, per lb.	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.	.10
Cheese, per lb.	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.	.11		
Butter, per lb.	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.08		



## LEE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home, when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	441	3	n, 1 f	10	\$ 3.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.22	610.00	40	1	\$ 75	\$ 497.84	2	\$800, 1,000	2	\$ 9.00	1	\$400	3½	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	...
Boiler-makers.....	138	f	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Brick-layers.....	237	n	9	4.00	3.00	3.50	700.00	125	...	...	...	504.00	1	1,200	1	12.00	1	500	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenters.....	561	2 n, 1 f	10	2.25	2.15	2.21	584.00	28	...	...	...	470.00	3	3,500, 900, 750	...	...	...	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cigar-makers.....	329	n	8	2.00	1.35	1.70	490.00	66	1	50	265.00	2	1,200, 400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clerks.....	227	n	12	1.50	1.17	1.38	127.50	...	2	425	300.00	1	1,000	...	...	1	600	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Harness-makers.....	141	f	9	2.50	2.50	2.50	680.00	60	...	...	...	680.00	1	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laborers.....	538	3 n, 2 f	10	1.50	1.25	1.30	315.00	39	1	175	294.00	1	750	3	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Machinists.....	339	n	9½	3.12	1.85	2.50	670.50	17	...	...	...	517.00	2	1,500	2	10.75	1	400	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Moulders, iron.....	535	4 n, 1 f	9½	3.00	2.00	2.30	630.40	36	1	200	420.00	1	3,000, 800	3	7.13	1	100	3 1-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Painters.....	234	n	10	2.25	1.50	1.87	369.75	110	...	...	...	355.00	...	500	1	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plasterers.....	248	n	10	3.50	2.75	3.12	545.75	90	...	...	...	412.00	2	2,500, 1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plumbers.....	131	n	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	650.00	...	...	...	...	450.00	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Printers.....	329	n	10½	2.50	1.75	2.25	415.00	110	1	650	385.00	1	1,200	1	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section-hands.....	232	n	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	330.00	17	...	...	...	245.00	...	2	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Shoe-makers.....	244	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	400.00	...	...	...	...	350.00	1	3,500	1	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tailor (cutter).....	129	n	...	3.75	3.75	3.75	...	A	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	1	16.67	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	Opt	lo	na
Total.....	42																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

A, 1,375

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.92	Eggs, per doz.....	...	Pork, salted, per lb.....	...
Flour, rye, per pound.....	.03	Potatoes, per bu.....	...	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	...
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	...	Lard, per lb.....	...
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	...	Coal, soft, per ton.....	...
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	...	Coal, hard, per ton.....	...
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	...	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	...
Tea, black, per lb.....	.72	Syrup, per gal.....	...	Calico, prints, per yd.....	...
Tea, green, per lb.....	.69	Soap, common, per lb.....	...	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	...
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.66	Milk, per qt.....	...	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	...
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.20	Beef, roast, per lb.....	...	Shirting, bleached, per yard.....	...
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	...	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.....	...
Cheese, per lb.....	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	...		
Butter, per lb.....	.22				

# LINN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home--when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	240	n	10	8	3.00	2.50	2.50	804.00	31	.....	.....	\$ 446.00	1	.....	1,200	1	\$ 8.50	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	
Brick-layers.....	341	2 n, 1 f	9	6.00	2.50	3.33	717.00	120	.....	.....	.....	400.00	2	.....	2,000, 1,400	1	5.00	1	350	4 3/4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Carpenters.....	1042	n	10	3.50	2.00	2.43	551.91	76	.....	.....	670.00	288.70	9	.....	A	.....	.....	4	B	4 3/4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Cigar-makers.....	227	n	8	1.75	1.50	1.62	360.00	31	.....	.....	.....	254.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Harness-makers.....	231	n	10	1.75	1.25	1.50	440.00	20	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laborers.....	1346	9 n, 4 f	10	1.50	1.00	1.21	238.00	135	4	314.40	304.80	2	.....	750, 700	7	5.75	2	C	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Machinists.....	134	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	875.00	45	.....	.....	.....	615.00	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Painters.....	446	n	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	389.00	130	.....	.....	1 150.00	400.00	1	.....	1,000, 800	1	8.00	1	450	3 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Plasterers.....	236	n	10	6.50	2.75	3.12	800.00	120	.....	.....	.....	400.00	1	.....	1,400	1	5.00	1	350	3 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scale-builders.....	124	f	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Section hands.....	541	3 f, 2 n	10	1.25	1.00	1.11	324.00	13	1	75.00	309.40	1	.....	500	2	6.75	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shoe-makers.....	151	n	11	1.75	.75	1.15	330.00	.....	.....	.....	1 15.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5.50	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Stone-masons.....	151	f	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tinners.....	230	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	400.00	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Wagon-makers.....	239	n	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	465.00	35	1	18.00	.....	270.00	2	.....	1,280, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wood-turners.....	243	1 n, 1 f	9	3.00	2.00	2.50	450.00	90	.....	.....	.....	312.00	1	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1	250	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent. \* 3 daily.  
A--\$1,800, \$1,600, \$2,000, \$850, \$1,600, \$500, \$1,500, \$1,500, \$2,200, \$2,000. B--\$750, \$505, \$600, \$600. C--\$100, \$100.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.71	Eggs, per doz.....	.....	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.....	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01 1/4	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.....	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.....	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.20
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.....	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.72
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.....	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.02
Tea, black, per lb.....	.87	Syrup, per gal.....	.....	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.09
Tea, green, per lb.....	.75	Soap, common, per lb.....	.....	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.63	Starch, per lb.....	.....	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.....	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.....	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.14
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter, per lb.....	.30	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.....	.....	.....



## LOUISA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home - when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	353	27	1 n	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.87	420.00	128	1	\$ ....	\$ 218.00	3	\$ 400, 1,200	1	600	1	600	3 1/2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Boiler-makers .....	162	1		10	1.25	1.25	1.25	450.00	18	1	100.00	325.00	1	1,300	1	300	1	300	3	3.75	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Book-keepers .....	257	n		10	1.75	1.25	1.50	305.00	120	1	161.50	275.00	2	600	1	300	1	300	4	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Laborers .....	454	n		12	1.25	.75	.95	201.20	107	2	200.00	235.00	1	500	1	500	1	500	4	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Millers .....	168	n		10	2.00	2.00	2.00	300.00	150	1	15.50	200.00	1	600	1	600	1	600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Painters .....	127	n		10	2.00	2.00	2.00	300.00	171	1	136.75	136.75	1	600	1	600	1	600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Plasterers .....	243	n		10	2.50	2.50	2.50	398.00	171	1	214.00	214.00	2	600	1	600	1	600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wagon-makers .....	251	n		10	2.00	2.00	2.00	475.00	56	1	270.00	270.00	1	700	1	700	1	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total .....	116																										

Average interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.82	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .12	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.03	Potatoes, per bu.....	.51	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, soft, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.29
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.00
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.57	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.55	Syrup, per gal.....	.55	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06 1/2
Tea, green, per lb.....	.62	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.70	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.17	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11		

## LUCAS COUNTY.

10

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N, native, F, foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	346	2 n, 1 f		10	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.13	738.43	1 1/2	1	\$ ....	\$ 349.50	2	\$ 300, 2,600	1	\$10.00	2	A	6 1/2	1	2	1	1	1	2		
Brick-layers .....	153	n		10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00	150			400.00	1	250			2	50	4	1	1	1	1	1			
Carpenters .....	334	2 n, 1 f		10	3.50	1.25	2.41	428.00	71			304.30	3	3,000, 900			2	100	6	2	1	1	1	2			
Laborers .....	544	n		10	1.25	1.00	1.12	225.00	125	1	75	245.00	1	350			3	350	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Plasterers .....	151	n		10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00	140			375.00	1	700			3	700	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Section hands .....	139	n		10	1.50	1.50	1.50	540.00		1	50	350.00	1	1,000			3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1			
Total .....	14																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

A, \$60, \$300.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.50	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .08
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.64	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.56	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.20
Tea, black, per lb.....	.73	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.70	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.49	Syrup, per gal.....	.06	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.27
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.44	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Calico, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.21	Milk, per qt.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11



LYON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., na- tive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters .....	23	27	n	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.75	\$ 420	150	.....	.....	\$ 300	1	.....	1	\$ 2.50	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	3	28	n	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	212	122	.....	.....	400	2	.....	2	4.00	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
Painters .....	2	29	1 n, 1 f	10	3.00	3.00	2.50	480	90	.....	.....	370	1	1,300	1	4.00	.....	.....	500	4½	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total .....	7																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.51	Butter, per lb .....	\$ .19	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .60
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.09	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Rice, per lb.....	.12	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.12	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.12½	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.35	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.40	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	7.86
Tea, green, per lb.....	.65	Syrup, per gal.....	.45	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.65	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.24	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12

MADISON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	2	44	n	12	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.25	\$ 775	9	1	.....	\$ 605	1	1,000	1	\$ 7.00	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Brick-layers .....	2	39	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	408	200	1	200	320	2	600, 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Carpenters .....	3	37	n	10	2.25	1.50	1.75	281	92	1	.....	232	2	250, 300	1	6 00	1	400	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Engineers, sta'n'y .....	1	63	n	10	1.66	1.66	1.66	480	75	.....	.....	156	1	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Harness-makers .....	1	66	n	10	2.25	1.25	1.50	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laborers .....	3	32	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	255	61	.....	.....	200	1	.....	1	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Plasterers .....	2	45	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	400	200	1	200	300	1	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stone-masons .....	1	34	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	316	224	.....	.....	350	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total .....	15																									

Average interest paid on mortgage, 9 per cent.

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.74	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .43	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08½	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.20
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.12	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.29
Beans, per qt.....	.09	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.33	Coal, hard, per ton.....	7.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.77	Syrup, per gal.....	.06	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.28
Tea, green, per lb.....	.58	Soap, common, per lb.....	.22	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22	Starch, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.....		



## MAHASKA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	340	n	10	3.0	2.00	2.33	617	65	.....	.....	\$ 412.00	1	.....	1,000	2	7.50	1	200	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	
Brick-layers.....	436	n	10	3.50	3.00	3.18	650	125	.....	.....	385.00	2	.....	1,200	1,300	2	7.50	1	400	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	.....
Carpenters.....	741	f, n	10	3.00	2.00	2.45	484	104	.....	1 150.00	390.00	4	.....	A	2	8.25	2	B	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	.....	
Draymen.....	143	n	12	4.00	2.54	2.00	600	.....	.....	.....	600.00	1	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gas-maker.....	132	f	12	2.25	2.25	2.25	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laborers.....	1737	4f, 13 n	10	1.75	.90	1.16	335	26	.....	4 398.80	313.88	2	.....	700, 450	12	5.85	.....	6 1/2	4	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Plasterers.....	237	n	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	650	120	.....	1 450.00	394.00	1	.....	1,200	1	7.50	1	40	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stone-masons.....	147	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	468	150	.....	.....	450.00	1	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Telegraph op'er's.	129	n	13	2.00	2.00	2.00	700	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wagon-makers.....	244	n	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	520	21	.....	.....	440.00	1	.....	400	1	8.00	.....	.....	5 1/2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	39																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8 4-5 per cent.

A \$2,000, 4,700, 475, 700.

B \$750, 300.

\* Daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.60	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	\$.08	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$.12 1/2
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.60	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.13 1/4
Rice, per lb.....	.40	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.48	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.00
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.19	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Eggs, per doz.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Potatoes, per bu.....	.81	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11		

## MARION COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.					
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.			
Blacksmiths.....	241	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500	...	...	...	\$ 400.00	1	...	...	1	6.00	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cabinet-makers.....	146	n	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	600	...	...	...	200	1	...	2,600	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenters.....	240	1 n, 1 f	10	2.75	2.00	2.38	476	130	...	...	394.00	1	...	1,300	...	7.00	...	4 1/2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harness-makers.....	160	n	10	1.25	.50	1.00	350	...	...	...	60	1	...	500	...	...	...	350	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laborers.....	244	f	10	1.50	1.10	1.28	290	56	...	...	180	298.26	1	...	2,500	...	5.12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miller.....	106	f	12	2.50	2.50	2.50	700	...	...	...	...	500.00	1	...	2,500	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Painters.....	339	1 n, 1 f	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	375	150	...	...	...	370.00	1	...	700	2	5.00	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	12																													

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.23	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$.50	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$.08
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.11	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Tea, green, per lb.....	.78	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.50	Coal, soft, per ton.....	1.88
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.14	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Soap, common, per lb.....	.11	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.11	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.11	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Eggs, per doz.....	.11	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., na- tive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly ear- nings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Monthly.	
Barb wire op'r's.	632	1 f, 5 n	10		\$ 1.40	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.56	339.30	69	1	20	\$ 273.00			3	7.00			4	2	2		6				6
Blacksmiths.	228	n	10		2.75	2.25	2.50	576.00	60	1	40	414.00	1	400	1	9.00			3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Boiler-makers	125	n	9½		2.80	2.80	2.80	600.00	100			600.00										1	1	1	1	1	1
Book-keepers	128	n	16		1.87	1.87	1.87	500.00	30			590.00				13.00			3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers	438	n	9½		3.50	3.00	3.12	620.00	118			413.00	2	750, 1,000	2	9.50			4	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Carpenters	439	n	10		3.60	1.50	2.12	398.50	98	2	56	341.00	4	700, 1,000			1	75	5½	2	2		1	1	1	1	
														650, 700													
Clerks	228	1 d, 1 f	13		1.33	1.33	1.33	330.50	56			278.50	1	500	1	7.00			1½	1	1		2	1			2
Engineers, stat'y.	248	n	10		2.50	1.50	2.00	325.00	112	1	30	450.00	1	1,500	1	9.00		450	4½	2		1				2	
Firemen, stat'y.	133	n	12		1.38	1.38	1.38	440.00	2				1	1,200				1	1		1					1	1
Laborers	835	3 n, 5 f	10		2.00	1.54	1.36	379.50	66	1	80	314.42	2	1,000, 144	4	6.00		1	3½	3	3	2	6			4	4
Machinists	332	1 d, 2 f	9½		2.75	1.67	2.52	513.00	18	1	1,800	424.00	1	1,000	1	6.00		100	4½	1	2	1	2	2	4		2
Painters	228	n	10		2.50	2.00	2.25	550.00	41			400.00				8.00			2	1	1	2	1			2	2
Plasterers	240	n	10		3.50	3.25	2.37	600.00	130			450.00	1	1,000	1	10.00			4	1	2	1		1		1	1
Section hands	127	n	13		1.25	1.25	1.25	454.25	70	1		150.00				6.00			3			1				1	1
Telegraph op'r's	334	n	13½		2.50	1.75	2.04	580.00	44			378.00	1	750	1	6.00			2	2		1				3	3
Tinners	126	f	10		2.00	2.00	2.00	506.40	2½			385.00				8.00			4			1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers	242	1 n, 1 f	10		2.50	1.50	2.00	480.00	75			394.00	1	1,500	1	7.50			4		2	1			1	1	1
Total	45																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8¼ per cent.

\* Semi-monthly.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.	\$ 5.52	Eggs, per doz.	.16	Pork, salted, per lb.	.10
Flour, rye, per lb.	.02½	potatoes, per bu.	.68	Ham, smoked, per lb.	.14
Corn, meal, per lb.	.01½	Sugar, brown, per lb.	.07	Lard, per lb.	.11
Codfish, per lb.	.68	Sugar, white, per lb.	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.	2.45
Rice, per lb.	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.07	Coal, hard, per ton.	9.45
Beans, per qt.	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.	.68	Calico, prints, per yard.	3.15
Tea, black, per lb.	.66	Syrup, per gal.	.67	Sheeting, unbleached, per yard.	.07
Tea, green, per lb.	.62	Soap, common, per lb.	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yard.	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.	.60	Sorghum, per qt.	.17	Shirting, bleached, per yard.	.09
Coffee, green, per lb.	.17	Milk, per qt.	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.	.20	Beef, roast, per lb.	.12		
Cheese, per lb.	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.	.09		
Butter, per lb.	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.	.09		



## MILLS COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., na- tive. F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths .....	151	n	11	11	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 300	100	1	\$ 50	\$300.00	1	\$	1	\$ 4.00	1	\$	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters .....	439	2 f 2 n	11	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	418	71	1	294.00	3	A	1	5,000	1	1	100	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cashier .....	163	n	10	10	3.25	3.25	3.25	1,500	1	1	900.00	1	1	1	4.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Draymen .....	150	n	9	9	3.50	1.00	2.00	325	150	1	300	325.00	1	2,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Miller .....	170	n	10	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	546	150	1	20	350.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Section hands .....	144	n	10	10	1.33	1.33	1.33	480	13	1	376.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph op'ers .....	231	n	13	13	2.25	1.75	2.00	540	13	1	376.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	11																											

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

A—\$1,000, \$600, \$300.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.18	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.74	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.30
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.11	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.96
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.75	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.19
Tea, black, per lb.....	.64	Syrup, per gal.....	.82	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.00½
Tea, green, per lb.....	.77	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.61	Starch, per lb.....	.12½	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.16
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.23	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.20	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., na- tive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Coopers .....	163	n	8	8	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 500	50	1	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Draymen .....	131	n	12	12	1.00	1.00	1.00	240	50	1	208	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers .....	334	2 n, 1 f	10	10	1.50	1.00	1.33	370	34	1	385	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinists .....	160	n	10	10	7.00	2.50	3.00	600	120	1	320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters .....	226	n	10	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	425	75	1	320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoe-makers .....	133	n	10	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300	20	1	320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total .....	9																										

Average interest paid on mortgage, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.41	Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.50	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.11	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.43
Tea, black, per lb.....	.20	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.75	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.75
Tea, green, per lb.....	.35	Syrup, per gal.....	.87	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.20	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.20	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12



## MONONA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.		Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
				Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.																		Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters .....	249	n	11½	2.00	1.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 435	37	1	75	310	2	\$ 600, 700	1	4.00	1	6.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	253	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.37	250	150	1	75	204	1	300, 400	1	4.00	1	6.00	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters .....	139	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	400	180						1											
Total .....	5																								

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.29	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .12½	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .07
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.64	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.14	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.12	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.65	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.63	Coal, hard, per ton.....	12.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.88	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	1.50
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.55	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.29	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.20
Butter, per lb.....	.20	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12½	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12½

## MONROE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year besides mortgage.	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
Agents, express.....	149	n	15	2.00	2.00	2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	240	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	.....	.....	.....	325	1	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	244	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	450	124	.....	.....	.....	376	1	.....	850	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Laborers.....	328	1 f, 2 n	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	312	65	1	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	350	2	.....	.....	3½	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Painters.....	139	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500	50	1	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Section-hands.....	188	f	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200	129	1	.....	50	250	1	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	10																		6						1	1	1

\*1 daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.93	Eggs, per doz.....	.14	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.64	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.25
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.40	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.25
Tea, black, per lb.....	.70	Syrup, per gal.....	.49	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	1.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.58	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.55	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.30	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.15
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....			



## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., native; F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	238	1 f, 1 n	12	12	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.25	584	12	...	...	\$ 212.00	1	\$ 2,000	1	\$ 5.50	1	\$ 100	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	231	n	10	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	402	148	...	...	206.50	1	A	1	6.00	1	30	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters.....	348	n	10	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	300	102	...	...	269.50	1	400	3	3.10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers.....	141	n	12	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	450	10	...	...	275.00	1	...	3	3.10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	249	2 n, 1 f	10	10	1.50	1.25	1.35	311	120	1	20	202.00	1	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters.....	130	n	10	10	2.50	1.50	2.12	498	17	...	...	400.00	1	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers.....	130	n	10	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	385	170	...	...	305.00	1	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Section boss.....	130	n	10	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	450	...	...	...	300.00	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shoe-makers.....	246	1 f, 1 n	10	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	312	35	1	64	500.00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinners.....	136	n	10	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	720	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	18																										

Average interest paid on mortgages 10 per cent.

A \$200, 250, 1,200

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.93	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .13	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.43	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.04
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.25
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.60	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	1.95
Tea, black, per lb.....	.33	Syrup, per gal.....	.71	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.54	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.56	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.17	Milk, per qt.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10		
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## MUSCATINE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	246	1 n, 1 f	10	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 575	56	...	...	\$ 412.00	1	\$ 750	1	\$ 7.00	1	100	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	241	2 n	10	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	585	125	...	...	451.00	2	800	875	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	531	2 n, 1 f	10	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	297	112	2	238	422.33	...	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cigar-makers.....	531	3 n, 2 f	8	8	2.06	1.25	1.70	431	29	...	...	411.20	...	...	5	6.35	...	...	4	1	2	3	5	2	...	...	
Coopers.....	138	n	10	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	500	...	...	...	400.00	...	...	1	9.00	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Engineers, sta'n'y	237	n	12	12	2.50	2.00	2.25	650	...	...	...	394.00	1	...	900	10.00	1	150	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Laborers.....	1140	6 n, 5 f	10	10	1.75	1.00	1.69	348	84	3	336	321.00	2	425	550	5	5.70	...	5	4	2	2	...	...	...		
Machinists.....	239	n	10	10	3.25	2.00	2.62	529	77	...	...	425.00	1	1,200	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...		
Painters.....	231	n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	326	140	...	...	302.00	...	...	2	6.75	...	...	1 1/2	1	1	2	...	...	...		
Plasterers.....	140	n	10	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	590	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Telegraph operators	229	n	12 1/2	12 1/2	2.12	1.75	1.95	525	12	...	...	384.00	...	...	1	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinners.....	131	n	10	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	500	...	...	...	375.00	1	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wagon-makers.....	244	1 n, 1 f	10	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	484	86	...	...	413.00	1	1,200	1	7.50	1	400	4 1/2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	36																										

Average rate of interest on mortgages, 8 1/2 per cent.

A, \$800, 400, 1,500.

\*2 daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.40	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02 1/2	Potatoes, per bu.....	.56	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.36
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.25
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.49	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.92
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.51	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.47	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.21	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.21	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		



## O'BRIEN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gages.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collect'd.	Monthly.
Brick-layers.....	2	32	n	10	4.00	3.00	3.60	715	24	1	24	476.00	1	1,500	1	6.00	1	150	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	
Carpenters.....	3	40	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	288	96	1	96	233.33	2	100, 2,000	1	10.00	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers, stat'y.	1	35	n	13	1.90	1.90	1.90	600	...	...	...	300.00	1	900	...	...	...	140	6	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	3	41	n	10	4.00	1.00	1.69	384	89	1	89	285.00	1	800	2	5.25	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters.....	2	49	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	420	90	...	...	356.00	1	1,000	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	11																										

Average interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

\* 1 optional.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.81	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .13	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .10
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.51	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.44
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.35
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.07	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	8.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.47	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.13	Milk, per qt.....	.05½	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## OSCEOLA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., na- tive; F., foreig.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Carpenters. ....	3	31	2 n, 1 f	10	\$ 2.50	1.75	2.08	401.50	120	...	...	\$ 311.00	1	700	2	\$ 7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laborers. ....	2	40	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	317	70	1	44	276.00	1	1,600	1	5.00	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total. ....	5																										

Rate of interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.15	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .09
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.60	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.12½
Beans, per qt.....	.15	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.62
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.09	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.06	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	7.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Soap, common, per lb.....	.12½	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08½
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.25	Starch, per lb.....	.12½	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.17	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.16½	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.13	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08



## PAGE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.
Butchers.....	127	n	15	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.67	\$ 341.00	62	1	100	\$ 360.00	1	300	1	6.00	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	249	n	10	2.75	2.00	2.12	340.00	85	1	100	317.00	1	300	1	5.00	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers, sta'n'y	125	n	10	2.50	1.75	2.00	338.25	90	2	27	385.00	1	500	1	3.00	2	100	2 1/4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	433	3 n, 1 f	10	2.00	1.00	1.44	338.25	90	2	27	299.20	3	850	500	1	1,000	500	200	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	142	f	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	580.00	105	1	150	540.00	1	600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tinners.....	125	f	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00	105	1	150	540.00	1	600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	10																								

Average interest paid on mortgages, 8% per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.88	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.83	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10*
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Rice, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07 1/4	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Beans, per qt.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.85
Tea, black, per lb.....	.63	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.38
Tea, green, per lb.....	.63	Syrup, per gal.....	.73	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.31
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.58	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.20	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.22	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.20	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09

## PALO ALTO COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.
Blacksmiths.....	147	n	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 900.00	30	1	100	\$ 400.00	1	800	1	800	1	10 00	1	475	4	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	244	1 n, 1 f	10	2.50	2.25	2.38	507.50	93	1	100	350.00	1	500	1	10 00	1	10 00	1	475	4	1	1	1	1	1
Clerks.....	134	n	9 1/2	2.88	2.88	2.88	810.00	93	1	100	600.00	1	700	400	1	3.50	1	50	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	337	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.08	301.00	1	1	100	290.30	2	700	400	1	8.00	1	50	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	137	1 n, 1 f	10	2.25	1.50	1.87	404.20	111	1	100	364.00	1	700	400	1	8.00	1	50	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	139	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00	100	1	100	300.00	1	825	1	825	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	10																								

Average rate of interest on mortgages, 7 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.93	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .09	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.51	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.04	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Beans, per qt.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.88
Tea, black, per lb.....	.75	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.57	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.40
Tea, green, per lb.....	.45	Syrup, per gal.....	.08	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.83
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.53	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08 1/2
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.24	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08



## PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Brick-layers .....	230	n	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.50	570	118	1	5	364	1	1	1,200	1	\$ 7.50	1	650	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters .....	238	n	10	2.50	2.25	2.38	420	150	1	75	315	1	1	600	1	9.00	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	342	1 f, 2 n	10	1.50	1.00	1.17	270	102	1	75	261	1	1	3	5.75	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters .....	244	1 n, 1 f	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	360	105	1	300	350	1	1	900	1	8.00	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers .....	136	n	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	275	180	1	300	300	1	1	1,200	1	1	1	650	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Station agents .....	235	n	11	2.50	1.75	2.12	695	180	1	300	300	1	1	900	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph op'rs.	136	n	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540	180	1	300	300	1	1	900	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	13																									

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ .78	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .56	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .11
Corn meal, per lb.....	.46	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.92
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.60	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.04
Tea, black, per lb.....	.62	Syrup, per gal.....	.60	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.74
Tea, green, per lb.....	.66	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05 1/2	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.52	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.17	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Eggs, per doz.....	.19	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality, (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to benevolent org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters .....	245	1 n, 1 f	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.38	\$ 450	110	1	10	\$	200	2	2,000,500	1	5.50	1	200	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	324	n	10½	1.25	.96	1.10	327	3½	1	10	\$	210	1	400	2	5.50	1	250	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stone-masons .....	145	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	843	180	1	300	\$	200	1	1,000	1	1	1	250	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Telegraph op'er's .....	140	n	14	1.75	1.75	1.75	480	180	1	300	\$	450	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	7																										
Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 2 per cent.																											

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.80	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .09	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.05	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.14
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.04	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.17
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.60	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.55	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.08	Soap, common, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.15	Starch, per lb.....	.12	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.14	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		



## POLK COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N., native; F., foreign).	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Agents, book....	247	n	14	12½	\$ 4.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.75	\$20.00	15	1	\$ 495.00	\$2,500, 1,100	2	\$2,500, 1,100	1	10.00	1	500	5½	2	1	1	1	Opt	lo	na
Bakers.....	331	1 n, 2 f	12½	12	2.25	1.50	1.87	490.00	84	1	413.00	413.00	2	413.00	1	10.00	1	500	5½	2	1	1	1	3	1	....
Barbers.....	334	n	14	3.50	1.25	2.05	502.30	31	1	75	412.00	412.00	2	412.00	1	10.00	1	500	5½	1	1	1	1	2	1	....
Blacksmiths....	441	n	10	4.00	1.75	2.84	561.00	96	1	75	451.00	451.00	2	451.00	1	11.50	1	400	4½	1	2	2	1	1	3	....
Boiler-makers....	343	1 n, 2 f	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	570.00	21	1	75	415.00	415.00	2	415.00	1	9.50	1	500	5½	1	2	2	1	1	3	....
Book-keepers....	739	n	10½	6.00	1.50	3.40	570.00	39	1	75	521.00	521.00	2	521.00	1	12.50	1	1000	3 1-7	3	4	6	4	3	2	5
Brick-layers....	941	6 n, 3 f	9	4.50	3.00	3.75	989.75	131	2	340	527.85	527.85	4	527.85	1	12.00	2	1000	4	3	4	5	7	4	5	4
Cabinet-makers..	438	3 f, 1 n	10	3.00	2.00	2.25	811.00	64	1	40	474.40	474.40	2	474.40	1	9.75	1	200	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	....
Carpenters.....	2743	20 p, 7 f	10	3.50	1.50	2.30	728.40	124	5	154	457.40	457.40	13	457.40	1	10.50	5	3	5½	6 16	14	9	5	7	16	4
Cigar-makers....	1129	5 f, 6 n	8	3.00	1.25	2.02	619.44	21	1	75	414.00	414.00	3	414.00	1	9.25	1	3	3	2 7	5	10	2	11	....	
Clerks.....	438	n	11½	2.75	1.50	2.10	670.00	43	1	75	461.00	461.00	2	461.00	1	12.50	1	150	2½	1	3	3	1	1	2	....
Coopers.....	431	n	9¾	2.50	1.60	2.05	404.00	53	1	75	346.00	346.00	2	346.00	1	6.00	1	150	2½	2	2	3	4	4	....	
Draymen.....	244	n	9½	2.00	2.00	2.00	525.00	12½	1	75	362.00	362.00	2	362.00	1	8.00	1	400	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	....
Engineers, loco..	143	n	8	3.75	3.75	3.75	975.00	13	1	75	418.00	418.00	1	418.00	1	8.00	1	400	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	....
Engineers, stat'y	240	n	16	2.75	2.00	2.38	650.00	17	1	75	401.00	401.00	1	401.00	1	8.50	1	400	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	....
Firemen, stat'y	125	f	12	1.75	1.75	1.75	800.00	2	1	75	208.00	208.00	1	208.00	1	8.00	1	400	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	....
Harness-makers..	640	2 f, 4 n	10	2.50	1.51	1.94	529.49	39	1	50	404.00	404.00	2	404.00	1	10.00	1	300	3½	1	3	3	3	6	....	
Jewelers.....	237	n	12	3.00	1.25	2.12	600.00	8	1	75	370.00	370.00	1	370.00	1	17.00	1	150	1½	2	1	1	1	2	....	
Laborers.....	3439	18 n, 16 f	10	1.75	1.10	1.44	386.69	29	6	394	301.30	301.30	11	301.30	1	9.67	4	1000	5	11	13	9	14	3	19	9
Machinists.....	937	6 n, 3 f	10	3.75	2.00	2.88	678.00	44	1	75	419.15	419.15	4	419.15	1	12.25	2	500	4	2	4	2	4	1	9	....
Millers.....	237	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	712.00	25	1	75	413.00	413.00	2	413.00	1	8.75	1	400	4	2	2	1	1	2	....	
Moulders, brick yard.....	1138	7 n, 4 f	9½	2.00	1.10	1.41	324.00	148	2	236	298.87	298.87	3	298.87	1	6.50	1	200	3	2	4	2	2	10	....	
Painters.....	1339	9 n, 4 f	10	3.50	1.50	2.20	490.00	111	2	220	498.70	498.70	7	498.70	1	10.25	3	600	3½	4	6	5	7	2	8	5
Plumbers.....	341	2 n, 1 f	10	4.00	2.25	3.00	650.00	140	1	75	495.00	495.00	2	495.00	1	12.00	1	500	4	2	2	1	1	2	....	
Plasterers.....	544	3 n, 2 f	10	3.50	2.50	3.00	610.00	110	1	75	502.00	502.00	3	502.00	1	16.67	2	400	6	1	2	2	3	1	3	2
Printers.....	1331	12 n, 1 f	9	3.75	1.00	2.10	685.00	65	1	75	440.00	440.00	3	440.00	1	10.50	1	500	4	3	7	5	10	1	11	....
Section bosses..	244	n	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	514.00	13	1	75	414.00	414.00	2	414.00	1	10.00	1	200	4½	2	2	1	1	....	....	
Section hands..	842	5 f, 3 n	10	1.20	1.10	1.19	325.00	28	1	75	304.75	304.75	2	304.75	1	7.50	1	200	4½	1	4	2	2	....	....	
Shoe-makers....	341	2 n, 1 f	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	511.45	41	1	75	451.75	451.75	1	451.75	1	8.50	1	250	1	2	2	1	1	....	....	
Stone-masons....	240	n	10	4.00	2.75	3.35	590.00	175	1	75	455.00	455.00	1	455.00	1	12.50	1	250	4½	1	2	1	1	....	....	
Telegraph op't's	234	n	12	2.50	1.67	2.05	755.16	....	1	75	401.95	401.95	1	401.95	1	15.00	1	500	5	2	2	2	....	....	....	
Tinners.....	337	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	600.00	86	1	75	398.00	398.00	1	398.00	1	12.50	1	500	5	1	1	1	1	....	....	
Upholsterers....	331	2 f, 1 n	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	575.00	15	1	75	375.00	375.00	2	375.00	1	11.00	1	500	5	2	2	1	1	....	....	
Wagon-makers..	440	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.12	564.00	61	1	75	407.30	407.30	1	407.30	1	10.00	1	500	5	1	2	2	1	....	....	
Total.....	312																									

Total.....212

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent. \*1,627.70.

A \$2,500, 1,200, 1,300, 1,800, 4,000, 3,400, 3,000, 1,600, 800, 1,100, 2,200, 2,700, 3,000.

B \$500, 400, 250, 700, 110.

C \$1,300, 1,200, 600, 900, 1,000, 900, 1,800, 1,300, 2,000, 1,200.

D \$1,500, 400, 800, 950, 1,000, 1,200, 1,700, 2,000.

+11 daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.25	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .19	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.64	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.12½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.40
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, hard, per ton.....	2.75
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.54	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.61	Syrup, per gal.....	.85	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.75	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.66	Starch, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22	Milk, per qt.....	.05½	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.19	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.24	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		



## POTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign).	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.
					\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50	700.00	20		\$	411	1	1,000	2	\$ 9.50			3						Weekly.
Blacksmiths.....	340	1 f, 2 n	10									518	1	1,000	2	\$ 9.50			3						Collected.
Brick-layers.....	344	n	9		3.50	3.00	3.25	740.00	120			511	2	1,000, 1,400		10.00	1	600	3						Monthly.
Carpenters.....	434	n	10		3.00	2.00	2.30	594.00	51			388	3	A	1	10.00	1	500	4						
Cigar-makers.....	531	3 n, 2 f	8		2.00	1.50	1.90	507.60	37		1,700	413	2	500, 1,800		12.00			4 1-5						
Clerks.....	233	n	14		2.00	1.50	1.75	515.00		1	156	417			2	6.00			4 1/2						
Draymen.....	134	n	12		4.00	1.00	2.25	625.00				396	1	750					4						
Harness-makers.....	239	n	10		1.50	1.00	1.25	375.00	15	1	50	309			1	8.00			4						
Laborers.....	941	4 f, 5 n	10		1.50	1.10	1.40	368.00	91	2	236	324			6	5.20			5						
Machinists.....	237	n	10		3.00	2.75	2.62	615.00				500	1	1,100		10.00			4						
Painters.....	238	n	10		2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00	112			240			1	9.00		200	4						
Section bosses.....	138	n	10		2.25	1.75	2.00	560.00				520			1	7.50			4						
Tinners.....	231	n	10		2.25	1.75	2.00	585.00	21			394	1	900		7.50			3						
Wagon makers.....	235	1 n, 1 f	9 1/2		3.50	1.00	2.00	450.00	60			367	1	350		8.00			7						
Total.....	38																								

Total.....38

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

A \$1,000, 900, 1,200

\* 1 daily.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.38	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.14
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.01 1/2	Potatoes, per bu.....	.50	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.12	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.03
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.92
Beans, per qt.....	.09	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.61	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.84	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.67	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06 1/2	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12 1/2
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.20	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.16
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.18
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.24	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.19	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10		

## POWESHIEK COUNTY

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign).	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.				
																								Weekly.	Monthly.			
Blacksmiths.....	441	n	11	3.00	1.50	2.75	610.00	40	...	...	...	\$ 428.00	2	\$ 700, 450	1	\$ 5.00	1	\$ 50	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	Weekly.	3	1
Carpenters.....	241	n	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	390.00	90	1	1	80	300.00	2	500, 600	...	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Collected.	1	...
Clerks.....	130	n	15	1.68	1.68	1.58	480.00	...	...	...	...	500.00	...	...	1	2.40	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.	1	...
Laborers.....	546	3 n, 2 f	10	1.75	1.25	1.55	402.75	63	1	1	197	359.88	3	4,500, 550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section bosses.....	141	n	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	500.00	1	1	70	560.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section hands.....	261	f	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	330.00	...	...	...	...	340.00	1	...	...	300	1	9.00	1	51	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	15																											

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.78	Eggs, per doz.....	.14 1/2	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.50	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06 1/2	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.98
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.07	Coal, hard, per ton.....	14.50
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.51	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.88	Syrup, per gal.....	.85	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06 1/2
Tea, green, per lb.....	.62	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.64	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.21	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.13		
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.08		



## RINGGOLD COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary organization.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	241	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 684	68	1	20	\$ 405.00	1	\$ 875	1	\$ 6.00	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brick-layers .....	242	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	480	102	1	20	327.00	2	9,000	1,300	1	200	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters .....	231	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	450	114	...	...	250.00	...	1,000	600	1	100	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...		
Clerks .....	147	n	13	2.00	2.00	2.00	500	60	1	400	400.00	1	...	1,000	...	1	300	4	...	1	1	...	1	...		
Harness-makers .....	128	n	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	365	...	...	...	275.00	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...		
Laborers .....	434	n	10	1.50	1.00	1.19	341	70	1	175	344.70	1	...	750	2	5.25	...	3 1/2	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	
Painters .....	231	n	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	356	125	...	...	341.00	...	...	...	...	7.00	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Plasterers .....	140	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600	150	...	...	330.00	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Section hands .....	140	f	11	1.10	1.10	1.10	275	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Telegraph op'rs .....	127	n	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	520	...	...	...	300.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Wagon-makers .....	141	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	15	...	...	412.00	...	...	...	1	8.00	...	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	
Total .....	18																									

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8 1/2 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl	\$ 3.13	Eggs, per doz	\$ .10	Pork, fresh, per lb	\$ .08
Corn meal, per lb	.01	Potatoes, per bu	.54	Pork, salted, per lb	.11
Codfish, per lb	.08 1/2	Sugar, brown, per lb	.12	Ham, smoked, per lb	.15
Rice, per lb	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb	.13	Lard, per lb	.15
Beans, per qt	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb	.12	Coal, soft, per ton	3.50
Tea, black, per lb	.50	Molasses, good, per gal	.63	Coal, hard, per ton	10.00
Tea, green, per lb	.50	Syrup, per gal	.40	Wood, stove size, per cord	3.00
Tea, Japan, per lb	.75	Soap, common, per lb	.05	Calico, prints, per yd	.06
Coffee, green, per lb	.13	Starch, per lb	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd	.07
Coffee, roasted, per lb	.08	Milk, per qt	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd	.09
Cheese, per lb	.14	Beef, roast, per lb	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd	.14
Butter, per lb	.11	Beef, steak, per lb	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd	.13

## SAC COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nationality (N. native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths	337	n	10	6.00	1.10	3.90	\$794.00	7	...	...	\$ 413.00	1	\$ 1,000	2	\$ 8.00	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
Brick-layers	241	f, n	10	4.00	3.00	3.50	614.50	100	...	...	356.00	1	...	800	1	9.00	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	
Carpenters	241	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	420.00	140	...	...	325.00	1	...	700	1	12.00	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	
Laborers	427	n	10	1.33	1.15	1.24	431.50	1	...	...	397.50	2	500	600	1	6.00	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	
Painters	230	n	10	2.25	1.50	1.63	297.00	120	...	...	240.00	1	...	475	1	8.00	1	10	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Plasterers	131	n	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	600.00	96	...	...	326.00	1	...	800	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	
Timbers	128	n	15	1.75	1.75	1.75	540.00	...	...	...	400.00	1	...	750	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	
Well-digger	153	n	10	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	500	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	Opt	on	al.	
Total	16																									

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl	\$ 5.29	Eggs, per doz	\$ .14	Pork, fresh per lb	\$ .08
Corn meal, per lb	.01 1/2	Potatoes, per bu	.44	Pork, salted, per lb	.11
Codfish, per lb	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb	.07 1/2	Ham, smoked, per lb	.15
Rice, per lb	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb	.08	Lard, per lb	.11
Beans, per qt	.04	Sugar, granulated, per lb	.09	Coal, soft, per ton	4.42
Tea, black, per lb	.60	Molasses, good, per gal	.52	Coal, hard, per ton	10.00
Tea, green, per lb	.63	Syrup, per gal	.81	Wood, stove size, per cord	3.75
Tea, Japan, per lb	.59	Soap, common, per lb	.05	Calico, prints, per yd	.06
Coffee, green, per lb	.15	Starch, per lb	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb	.11	Milk, per qt	.06	Sheeting, bleached, per yd	.09
Cheese, per lb	.16	Beef, roast, per lb	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd	.11
Butter, per lb	.14	Beef, steak, per lb	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd	.11



# SCOTT COUNTY.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

1895

OCCUPATIONS.	No of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (excludes mortgages).	No. with life insurance.	No. with life insurance to beneficiary.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Agents, traveling.	128	n	10		2.00	5.00								1,400				1,800	5	1							1
Blacksmiths	335	2 f, 1 n	11		3.00	4.75	3.37	675.00	150			267.50	2	10,470,800	1	4.00	1	4,000	5	1							
Bricklayers	441	3 f, 1 n	9		4.00	3.00	3.75	727.00	110	1	100	494.30	3	1,200,900	1	7.50	2	800	4 1/2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	
Carpenters	941	4 n, 5 f	10		2.50	1.50	2.00	471.00	132	1	240	420.00	5	600,900	4	6.00		400	4 1/2	4	4	4	5	1	4	2	2
Cigar-makers	21	29	16 f, 5 n	8	2.50	1.00	1.77	515.08	37	1	50	432.75	2	760,1200	13	5.70		500	4 1/2	3	5	8	19	2	21		
Clerks	226	n	9 1/2		1.50	1.25	1.38	450.00				410.00			2	8.50			4								2
Coopers	138	f	10		1.75	1.75	1.75	450.00	30				1	1,400				1	350		1						
Draymen	133	f	12		1.50	1.50	1.50	396.00	48			365.00	1	850				1	300	6	1						1
Engineers, sta'n'y	136	n	12		2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00	120			350.00							5								
Firemen, sta'n'y	125	n	12		1.87	1.87	1.87	570.00						7.00					3	2							
Laborers	2381	15 f, 8 n	11		2.25	1.00	1.44	353.00	83	1	226	282.55	4	400,1200	14	5.35	3	500	4 1/2	5	4	10	20	1	23		
														1,700,1500				400									
Machinists	259	n	9		4.00	4.00	4.00	1,500				1,200.00									1						1
Millers	136	f	10		1.33	1.33	1.33	416.00	9			416.00															
Painters	724	5 n, 2 f	10		2.25	1.25	1.76	466.00	116			319.50	3	1,000,800		12.00	1	700	3	2	3	3	5	1	5	2	
Plasterers	240	f	10		3.50	3.00	3.25	650.00	150			476.00	1	1,000		10.00	1	200	3 1/2	1	1						
Printers	236	f	10		2.25	2.00	2.12	480.00	80			408.00			2	10.00			4								
Section hands	157	f	10		1.50	1.25	1.38	430.00	4			400.00							9	1							1
Shoe-makers	254	1 n, 1 f	10		1.50	1.00	1.25	398.00	41	1		320.00	1	700		10.00			4		1	1	2				
Tailors	227	f	11		2.00	2.00	2.00	455.00	76			343.50	1	1,400		4.00	1	700	3		1	2	2				
Tinners	237	1 f, 1 n	10		2.50	2.00	2.25	562.85	37	1	680	415.00							7								
Total	88																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 7 9-10 per cent.

\*Semi-monthly.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl	\$ 4.98	Eggs, per doz	\$ .20	Pork, salted, per lb	\$ .09
Flour, rye, per lb	.03 1/2	Potatoes, per bu	.50	Ham, smoked, per lb	.12
Corn, meal, per lb	.02	Sugar, brown, per lb	.09	Lard, per lb	.09
Codfish, per lb	.02	Sugar, coffee, per lb	.10	Coal, soft, per ton	3.25
Rice, per lb	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb	.12	Coal, hard, per ton	2.80
Beans, per qt	.10	Molasses, good, per gal	.50	Wood, stove size, per cord	5.30
Tea, black, per lb	.65 1/2	Syrup, per gal	.50	Calico, prints, per yd	.07
Tea, green, per lb	.44	Soap, common, per lb	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd	.12
Tea, Japan, per lb	.37	Starch, per lb	.07	Sheeting, bleached, per yd	.15
Coffee, green, per lb	.44	Milk, per qt	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd	.14
Coffee, roasted, per lb	.22	Beef, roast, per lb	.13	Shirting, unbleached, per yd	.19
Cheese, per lb	.17	Beef, steak, per lb	.12		
Butter, per lb	.23	Pork, fresh, per lb	.09		

1897.]

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

99



## SHELBY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	241	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	640.00	60	1	58	394.85	800, 1,300	2	8.50	1	7.50	1	4.50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	231	n	10	2.25	1.50	1.87	457.00	102	1	58	374.00	275.00	1	7.50	1	7.50	1	3.50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harness-makers.....	126	n	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	450.00	98	1	84	271.40	700	1	5.75	1	100	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	439	3 n, 1 f	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	284.50	98	1	84	271.40	700	1	5.75	1	100	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	231	1 n, 1 f	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	405.00	120	1	75	308.00	450	2	6.00	1	250	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Section hands.....	341	2 f, 1 n	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300.00	30	1	75	357.00	1	850	5.75	1	250	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers.....	244	f	10	2.00	2.00	2.25	600.00	8	1	75	357.00	1	850	5.75	1	250	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	17																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per lb.....	\$ .61	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.11	Potatoes, per bu.....	.47	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.69	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	5.20
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	10.21
Tea, black, per lb.....	.78	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.79	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	8.17
Tea, green, per lb.....	.54	Syrup, per gal.....	.09	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.19	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.24	Starch, per lb.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.16	Milk, per qt.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.15	Beef, steak, per lb.....			

## SIOUX COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	239	1 n, 1 f	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	650	120	1	400	721.34	2	\$1,000, 1,000	1	5.00	1	100	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	231	1 n, 1 f	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	850	120	1	400	877.50	2	700, 800	1	5.00	1	350	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	129	1 n, 1 f	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	540	120	1	400	350.00	1	600	1	6.00	1	400	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerks.....	133	n	10	2.75	2.50	2.67	825	58	1	400	300.00	1	600	1	5.00	1	400	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	130	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600	125	1	400	325.00	1	600	1	5.00	1	400	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	120	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400	120	1	400	300.00	1	600	1	5.00	1	400	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printers.....	130	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600	120	1	400	300.00	1	600	1	5.00	1	400	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timbers.....	130	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600	120	1	400	300.00	1	600	1	5.00	1	400	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	11																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

\* \$1,153.38

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ .63	Eggs, per doz.....	.18	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.14
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.04	Potatoes, per bu.....	.57	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Corn meal, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.13
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	6.20
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, hard, per ton.....	12.00
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.60	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	8.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.67	Syrup, per gal.....	.70	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.67	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.80	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.13
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.17	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.15
Cheese, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11		



## STORY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N., na- tive. F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.	
Blacksmiths.....	241	n	1 f	10	3.00	2.25	2.62	775.00	18	.....	.....	394.00	1	800	1	6.00	.....	4 1/2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Brick-layers.....	240	n	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	612.00	115	.....	.....	384.50	2	500	750	.....	1	150	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Carpenters.....	545	n	.....	10	2.50	1.75	2.00	355.67	66	3	300	297.20	4	200	275	1	4.00	1	190	5 2-5	.....	1	4	.....	1	3	1
Clerks.....	148	n	.....	15	1.10	1.10	1.10	400.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00	1	600	500	.....	1	300	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Opt	onal.	
Painters.....	125	f	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	200.00	175	.....	.....	250.00	1	250	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Plasterers.....	140	n	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00	124	.....	.....	380.00	1	750	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8 1/2 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.65	Eggs, per doz.....	.12	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.58	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.09
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.19
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.65	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.67
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Syrup, per gal.....	.70	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.94
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.48	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, lb.....	.15	Starch, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08 1/2
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10

## TAMA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native. (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Av. No. in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Carpenters.....	239	n	.....	10	2.50	1.00	1.75	251.20	113	.....	.....	270.00	1	300	1	3.50	1	1,260	2 1/4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Clerks.....	131	n	.....	12	2.25	2.25	2.25	720.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	7.00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	737	3 f, 4 n	.....	10	1.50	1.00	1.33	332.50	112	2	116	294.40	2	700	890	3	5.50	1	175	3 2-7	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	124	f	.....	8	.75	.75	.75	232.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Station agents.....	136	n	.....	12	1.67	1.67	1.67	600.00	.....	.....	.....	466.64	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinners.....	128	n	.....	10	1.63	1.63	1.63	450.00	15	.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.38	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02 1/2	Potatoes, per bu.....	.51	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01 1/2	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Codfish, per lb.....	.30	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.08
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.45
Beans, per qt.....	.14	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.64	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.70	Syrup, per gal.....	.61	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.75	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.65	Starch, per lb.....	.15	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.19	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10 1/2	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12		
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		



## TAYLOR COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N. native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Brick-layers .....	251	n	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	450.00	150	..	..	..	\$ 375.00	1	300	1	\$ 5.00	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butchers .....	158	n	16	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Carpenters .....	344	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	341.50	63	2	245	..	316.33	3	650, 500, 100	..	..	..	100	47%	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Harness-makers .....	232	n	12	1.50	.87	1.25	375.00	45	..	..	..	310.00	1	900	1	6.00	1	200	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Laborers .....	737	n	10	1.25	1.00	1.17	267.45	84	1	150	..	255.25	3	300, 300, 1,000	..	4.75	1	400	7	..	3	2	1	..	4	2	1
Millers .....	169	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	240.00	200	..	..	..	355.00	1	500	..	..	..	1	200	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Plasterers .....	153	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00	160	..	..	..	365.00	1	800	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Tinners .....	244	1 f, 1 n	10	2.50	1.67	2.08	520.00	16	..	..	..	400.00	2	450, 1,000	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Total .....	19																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ cents.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl. ....	\$ 4.98	Eggs, per doz. ....	\$ .10	Pork, fresh, per lb. ....	\$ .09
Corn, meal, per lb. ....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu. ....	.43	Pork, salted, per lb. ....	.10
Codfish, per lb. ....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb. ....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb. ....	.15
Rice, per lb. ....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb. ....	.10	Lard, per lb. ....	.10
Beans, per qt. ....	.67	Sugar, granulated, per lb. ....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton. ....	3.24
Tea, black, per lb. ....	.67	Molasses, good, per gal. ....	.52	Coal, hard, per ton. ....	12.50
Tea, green, per lb. ....	.65	Syrup, per gal. ....	.69	Wood, stove size, per cord. ....	5.75
Tea, Japan, per lb. ....	.71	Soap, common, per lb. ....	.05½	Calico, prints, per yd. ....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb. ....	.16	Starch, per lb. ....	.12	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd. ....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb. ....	.17	Milk, per qt. ....	.06	Sheeting, bleached, per yd. ....	.12
Cheese, per lb. ....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb. ....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yd. ....	.11
Butter, per lb. ....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb. ....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yd. ....	.09

## UNION COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native, (N. native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	237	n	10	\$ 2.90	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.25	275	85	..	..	..	\$ 494.00	1	800	2	\$ 3.25	..	3½	3½	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Brick-layers .....	236	n	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	501	129	..	..	..	490.00	1	1,000	1	8.75	1	450	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carpenters .....	241	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.16	584	117	..	..	..	394.70	1	1,000	1	6.00	1	200	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Laborers .....	441	n	10	1.25	1.00	1.13	264	120	..	..	..	255.00	1	150	1	5.00	1	75	0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Plasterers .....	137	n	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	500	120	..	..	..	484.00	1	1,000	..	..	..	400	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Telegraph opera's .....	12	n	12	2.25	1.87	2.00	406	..	..	..	..	375.00	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tinners .....	56	n	11	1.75	1.75	1.75	515	..	..	..	..	327.50	2	800, 1,300	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
Total .....	15																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 7½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl. ....	\$ 5.80	Sugar, brown, per lb. ....	\$ .08	Pork, salted, per lb. ....	\$ .10
Corn, meal, per lb. ....	.14	Sugar, granulated, per lb. ....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb. ....	.14
Codfish, per lb. ....	.14	Molasses, good, per gal. ....	.60	Lard, per lb. ....	.10
Rice, per lb. ....	.17	Syrup, per gal. ....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton. ....	3.63
Beans, per qt. ....	.13	Soap, common, per lb. ....	.06	Coal, hard, per ton. ....	11.50
Coffee, roasted, per lb. ....	.18	Starch, per lb. ....	.10	Wood, stove size, per cord. ....	2.13
Cheese, per lb. ....	.12½	Milk, per qt. ....	.09	Calico, prints, per yd. ....	.07½
Butter, per lb. ....	.18	Beef, roast, per lb. ....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd. ....	.10
Eggs, per doz. ....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb. ....	.09		
Potatoes, per bu. ....	.42	Pork, fresh, per lb. ....	.09		



## VAN BUREN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belong- ing to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	232	n	10	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 505	30	1	\$ 304	1	750	1	\$ 5.00	1	3 1/2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	240	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	400	120	1	225	287	1	800	1	3 12	3 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clerks.....	120	n	12	12	1.00	1.00	1.00	300	100	1	300	1	700	1	6.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dyer.....	145	f	10 1/2	10 1/2	2.00	2.00	2.00	350	120	1	300	1	700	1	6.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters.....	154	n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400	100	1	332	12	332	1	6.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Section hands.....	133	n	10	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	332	12	1	332	12	332	1	6.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	8																										

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.94	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .10 1/2
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.63	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.09	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16 1/2
Rice, per lb.....	.08 1/2	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.11	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.12	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.50
Tea, black, per lb.....	.35	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.40	Coal, stove size, per cord.....	3.41
Tea, green, per lb.....	.08	Syrup, per gal.....	.70	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07 1/2
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.12 1/2	Starch, per lb.....	.12	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.16	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12 1/2
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		

## WAPELLO COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Bakers.....	240	n	10	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 600	15	1	\$ 400.00	1	400.00	1	\$ 8.50	1	250	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blacksmiths.....	237	n	10	10	3.00	2.50	2.50	650	15	1	412.00	1	412.00	1	1,000	1	10.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Boiler-makers.....	341	n, 1 f	10	10	3.50	2.50	3.00	718	26	1	400.00	1	400.00	1	1,000	2	9.75	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brick-layers.....	341	n	10	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	718	121	1	475.00	2	475.00	2	500, 750	1	9.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters.....	238	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	525	79	1	415.00	2	415.00	2	2,000, 300	1	400	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harness-makers.....	237	n	10	10	1.50	1.00	1.25	310	40	1	312.00	1	312.00	1	7.87	1	500	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Iron-moulders.....	338	n	8	8	3.50	3.50	3.50	912	41	1	484.00	1	484.00	1	210	1	400	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	938	3 f, 6 n	10	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	349	115	2	325.50	3	325.50	3	500, 600, 800	4	6.75	1	400	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Machinists.....	339	n	10	10	3.25	2.00	2.58	645	28	1	481.00	1	481.00	1	2,000	2	9.50	1	500	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	28																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 9 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 6.07	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.54	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.09	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.13
Rice, per lb.....	.05	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.10	Lard, per lb.....	.12
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.12 1/2	Coal, soft, per ton.....	1.08
Tea, black, per lb.....	.68	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.75	Coal, hard, per ton.....	5.50
Tea, green, per lb.....	.75	Syrup, per gal.....	.70	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.81
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	1.00	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06 1/2
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.13	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Cheese, per lb.....	.12 1/2	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12 1/2
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12 1/2	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.....	.12 1/2



## WARREN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Natvity. (N, native, F, foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	140	n	11	11	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 900	...	...	...	\$ 500.00	1	\$ 900	1,000	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Carpenters.....	255	n	10	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	200	95	...	...	225.00	2	...	250	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Laborers.....	441	3 n, 1 f	10	10	1.50	1.00	1.31	348	25	1	78	304.00	1	...	500	\$ 5.25	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Painters.....	237	n	10	10	3.00	1.25	2.20	410	105	...	...	370.00	1	...	600	1 6.00	1	75	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Station agents.....	138	n	10	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	360	...	1	75	222.50	1	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Tinners.....	268	n	10	10	4.00	1.50	2.00	540	39	...	...	400.00	1	...	1,500	1 6.00	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Wagon-makers.....	150	n	10	10	3.00	1.00	1.50	350	120	...	...	255.00	1	...	500	...	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total.....	13																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

\* Optional.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.93	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$.54	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$.11
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06½	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Rice, per lb.....	.12½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.06½	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.19
Tea, black, per lb.....	.50	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.41	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.55	Syrup, per gal.....	.58	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07½
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	1.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.21	Starch, per lb.....	.13	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.19	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.19	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10		
Eggs, per doz.....	.13	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.08½		

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Natvity. (N, native, F, foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage.)	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	134	n	10	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 750	...	...	...	\$ 420	1	\$ 900	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Brick-layers.....	241	n	10	10	3.50	3.00	3.25	612	112	...	...	378	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Carpenters.....	247	n	10	10	3.00	3.00	2.50	650	48	...	...	420	2	5,000, 1,000	...	7 00	...	1	100	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Clerks.....	130	n	13	13	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	70	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Laborers.....	439	n	10	10	1.25	1.00	1.12	324	31	1	75	278	2	800, 900	1 4.50	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	Op	...	...
Painters.....	233	n	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	456	90	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	...
Shoe-makers.....	140	f	10	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300	30	...	...	275	...	...	2 5.00	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Stone-masons.....	141	f	10	10	1.25	.75	1.00	330	10	1	55	284	1	300	...	...	...	1 150	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tailors.....	260	n	9	9	1.25	1.00	1.12	300	...	1	...	315	2	2,200, 450	...	...	...	1 100	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total.....	16																		3½	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.45	Butter, per lb.....	\$.17	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$.08½
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.01½	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.10
Cornmeal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.06	Lard, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.06	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.06	Coal, hard, per ton.....	8.50
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.06	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.75
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.58	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, black, per lb.....	.58	Syrup, per gal.....	.60	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.06
Tea, green, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.58	Starch, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.12½
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.05½	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.12½
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.13	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12½		
Cheese, per lb.....	.12½	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.07		



## MARION COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance.	No. with life insur- ance belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to la- bor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.				
																										Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.		
Blacksmiths.....	245	n	10	8.00	3.50	3.25	3.80	800	6	1	.....	\$ 350.00	1	\$ 600	1	\$ 5.00	.....	.....	6½	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Brick-layers.....	38	1 f, 1 n	10	5.00	3.00	4.00	1,000	90	.....	.....	.....	650.00	1	3,000	1	17.00	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Carpenters.....	35	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Draymen.....	150	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	4.00	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Laborers.....	540	3 n, 2 f	10	1.50	1.16	1.27	317	90	1	75	.....	318.00	1	700	2	4.75	1	80	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Painters.....	34	1 f, 1 n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	412	110	.....	.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	7.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Plasterers.....	138	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	540	120	.....	.....	.....	341.00	1	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Wagon-makers.....	249	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	30	.....	.....	.....	600.00	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Total.....	16																													

Average rate of interest on mortgage, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.66	Eggs, per doz.....	\$.12	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$.09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.02	Potatoes, per bu.....	.48	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.12½	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.08½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.10½
Beans, per qt.....	.06	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.39
Tea, black, per lb.....	.53	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.08
Tea, green, per lb.....	.66½	Syrup, per gal.....	.63	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.45	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06½	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.19	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08½
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.13	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yard.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.16	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.....	.10

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home--when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.					
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.			
Blacksmiths.....	245	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	650	50	.....	.....	.....	\$ 412.00	1	1,400	1	8.00	1	250	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Carpenters.....	346	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	385.50	150	.....	.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Cigar-makers.....	625	n	8	1.50	1.50	1.50	375.35	67½	1	66	.....	278.25	2	000, 25.0	3	6.00	.....	.....	1½	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Engineers, stat'y.....	153	n	12	1.87	1.87	1.87	600	00	.....	.....	.....	400	00	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Janitors.....	150	n	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600	00	.....	.....	.....	600	00	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Laborers.....	434	1 f, 3 n	10	1.75	1.00	1.25	314.00	70	1	100	.....	328.50	1	400	2	5.00	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	
Total.....	17																													

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.30	Eggs, per doz.....	\$.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$.09
Corn meal, per lb.....	.61½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.72	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Codfish, per lb.....	.10	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Rice, per lb.....	.09½	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.08	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.10	Coal, soft, per ton.....	2.04
Tea, black, per lb.....	.53	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.55	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.67	Syrup, per gal.....	.67	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	5.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.62	Soap, common, per lb.....	.10	Calico, prints, per yard.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yard.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.20	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yard.....	.12
Cheese, per lb.....	.16	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, bleached, per yard.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yard.....	.10



## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native (N. nat- ive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																							Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	246	f	8	8	2.50	2.00	2.25	44	12	1	50	248.12	1	800	1	5.00	1	20	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	134	n	10	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	250	175	1	80	215.00	1	400	1	6.00	1	61	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	235	f	10	10	2.50	1.75	2.12	496	90	1	.....	.....	2	800, 750	1	.....	1	100	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	454	3 f, 1 n	10	10	1.25	1.00	1.10	298	95	1	.....	220 00	3	3,200, 800	1	3.00	1	300	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total.....	9													1,200											

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 8½ per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.57	Potatoes, per bu.....	\$ .35	Pork, salted, per lb.....	\$ .12
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Rice, per lb.....	.00	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Beans, per qt.....	.04	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.00
Tea, black, per lb.....	.40	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.40	Coal, hard, per ton.....	11.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.50	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.50	Soap, common, per lb.....	.07	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.21	Starch, per lb.....	.10	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.35	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.14
Butter, per lb.....	.12½	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.09		
Eggs, per doz.....		Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09		

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native (N. nat- ive, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to beneficiary org.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																							Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	146	f	10	8	2.70	2.70	2.70	900.00	2	1	480	700.00	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brick-layers.....	238	f	10	10	4.00	3.00	3.50	641.00	150	1	50	485.00	2	1,000, 1,300	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	354	2 f, 1 n	10	10	5.00	2.25	3.08	784.50	133	1	50	563.30	2	2,000, 1,500	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	339	1 n, 2 f	10	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	375.00	75	1	75	318.00	1	1,200	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	251	1 n, 1 f	10	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	600.00	30	1	200	408.00	1	1,200	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	138	f	10	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	650.00	60	1	.....	550.00	1	1,100	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Round-h'se m'n	154	n	12½	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1,200	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagon-makers.....	156	n	12	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	495.00	60	1	.....	.....	1	1,800	1	.....	1	300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	14																								

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 8 per cent.

\*1,080.00.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.35	Eggs, per doz.....	\$ .14	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	\$ .08
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.50	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.05½	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.10	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.12
Rice, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.09	Lard, per lb.....	.11
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.07	Coal, soft, per ton.....	3.92
Tea, black, per lb.....	.54	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.43	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.08
Tea, green, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.57	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	5.15
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.68	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Starch, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.23	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.09	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Butter, per lb.....	.20	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.10	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11



# WOODBURY COUNTY.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

[E 5

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N., native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	439	1 f, 3 n	10	3.00	2.50	2.63	2.63	502	30	1	100	330.00	2	700, 900	2	9.75	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Brick-layers.....	344	1 f, 2 n	10	3.00	1.25	2.25	2.25	520	120	1	1	412.00	2	400, 1,400	1	8.00	1	200	7	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	238	n	10	2.75	2.00	2.37	2.37	540	66	1	1	348.00	1	1,000	1	8.00	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Coopers.....	441	n	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.75	490	60	1	1	414.00	2	3,000, 900	2	8.50	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Engineers, loc'tv.	139	n	5	4.00	3.75	3.87	3.87	28	28	1	1	1,200.00	1	1,000	1	10.00	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Laborers.....	540	2 f, 3 n	10	1.50	1.25	1.35	1.35	375	81	2	140	418.00	1	1,000	2	6.50	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Machinists.....	333	1 f, 2 n	10	3.00	2.50	2.67	2.67	770	11	1	1	348.00	1	1,200	2	9.75	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Painters.....	331	2 n, 1 f	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.25	416	108	1	85	418.50	2	1,100, 900	1	5.00	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	241	n	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	350	1	1	50	350.00	1	418.00	1	8.00	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	161	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	540	120	1	1	418.00	1	418.00	1	3.00	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Telegraph oper's.	228	n	12	2.12	1.75	1.88	1.88	578	15	1	1	413.00	1	850	2	8.75	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Wagon-makers.....	342	1 f, 2 n	10	2.00	1.75	1.91	1.91	540	84	1	1	413.00	1	850	2	8.75	1	200	5	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
Total.....	33																									

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 9½ per cent.

A \$1,354.28.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.17	Eggs, per doz.....	.15	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Corn meal, per lb.....	.12½	Potatoes, per bu.....	.74	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.14
Beans, per qt.....	.09	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.07	Lard, per lb.....	.07
Tea, black, per lb.....	.45	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	5.07
Tea, green, per lb.....	.72	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.80	Coal, hard, per ton.....	9.15
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.45	Syrup, per gal.....	.65	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	2.21
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.15	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.18	Starch, per lb.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.13
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.11
Butter, per lb.....	.20	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.12	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
		Beef, steak, per lb.....	.13	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08

# WORTH COUNTY.

1887.]

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

115

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity, (N. native, F., foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home—when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																								Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths .....	239	1 f, 1 n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	441	70	1	1	390	1	750	1	5.00	1	50	5½	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Brick-layers .....	188	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	540	120	1	1	375	1	650	1	6.00	1	70	4½	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Carpenters .....	334	n	10	2.25	2.00	2.08	2.08	417	95	1	185	296	2	800, 900	1	7.00	1	70	4½	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Harness-makers .....	140	n	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	270	90	1	1	200	1	300	1	3.00	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Laborers .....	324	f	10	1.25	1.00	1.17	1.17	329	1	1	1	205	1	700	1	4.00	1	2½	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Plasterers .....	149	n	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	510	115	1	1	380	1	700	1	7.00	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Total .....	11																									

Average rate of interest paid on mortgage, 8 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 4.30	Potatoes, per bu.....	.45	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.18½
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.11	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.62½
Codfish, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.11	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.00
Rice, per lb.....	.10	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.35	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Beans, per qt.....	.05	Syrup, per gal.....	.50	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.06
Tea, black, per lb.....	.90	Soap, common, per lb.....	.15	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.11
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.65	Starch, per lb.....	.13½	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.05
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.22½	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.15
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.22	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08½
Cheese, per lb.....	.12	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11		
Butter, per lb.....	.17	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11		
Eggs, per doz.....	.18	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10		



# WRIGHT COUNTY.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

1875

1887.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Nativity. (N. native, F. foreign.)	Average hours working per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Total yearly earn- ings of others be- sides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Value of home— when stated.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mort- gaged.	Amount of mort- gage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insur- ance, or belong- ing to benefi- ciary org.	No. belong- ing to la- bor organiza- tions.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.		
																									Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Blacksmiths.....	139	n	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	700.00	20	2	375.00	1	1	850	1	700	850	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Brick-layers.....	336	2 n, 1 f	10	5.00	2.00	3.00	495.50	143	2	250	399.81	2	1	600	1	700	600	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....
Carpenters.....	248	n	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	402.00	42	1	278.00	1	1	600	1	700	450	4	5.25	1	25	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Laborers.....	939	4 f, 5 n	10	1.75	1.00	1.29	378.00	51	2	216	293.10	2	1	700	1	700	450	4	5.25	1	25	3	1	1	1	1	.....
Plasterers.....	237	n	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	484.00	131	1	180	385.50	1	1	600	1	600	1	6.00	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Wagon-makers.....	249	n	10	2.25	1.00	1.66	398.00	104	1	300.00	1	1	600	1	600	1	6.00	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Total.....	19																										

Average rate of interest paid on mortgages, 10 per cent.

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.37	Eggs, per doz.....	\$.10	Beef, steak, per lb.....	\$.13
Corn, meal, per lb.....	.01	Potatoes, per bu.....	.65	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.09
Codfish, per lb.....	.07	Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.08	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.11
Rice, per lb.....	.08	Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.16
Tea, black, per lb.....	.35	Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.09	Coal, soft, per ton.....	4.12
Tea, green, per lb.....	.43	Molasses, good, per gal.....	.53	Coal, hard, per ton.....	10.00
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.60	Syrup, per gal.....	.60	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	6.00
Tea, green, per lb.....	.15	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.24	Starch, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Cheese, per lb.....	.15	Milk, per qt.....	.05	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.12
Butter, per lb.....	.14	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10		

## RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Average age.	Native.	Foreign.	Average hours working per day.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Average yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Total value of homes.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Total amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	Weekly.	Collected.	Monthly.
Agents.....	6	43	4	10	2.25	\$ 672.00	15	2	119.00	\$ 415.00	6	9,000	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apprentice.....	1	19	1	10	1.25	376.00	15	1	350.00	350.00	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baggage master.....	1	30	1	14	1.50	540.00	15	1	500.00	500.00	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bakers.....	3	31	2	12	1.87	490.00	84	1	413.00	413.00	2	1,450	4	9.25	2	680	3	1-7	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Barbers.....	3	30	7	14	1.95	432.20	5	1	75.80	342.60	2	1,450	4	9.25	2	680	3	1-7	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Barb wire op'ves.....	6	32	5	110	1.36	339.30	69	1	20.00	275.00	73	6.67	25	9,972	4	25	110	65	40	18	93	A	15	1	1	
Blacksmiths.....	170	40	131	35	10 h 9 m	2.49	644.18	49	21	185.74	465.51	88	84,020	8	8.10	1	150	4	3-5	8	12	6	7	1	12	B
Boiler-makers.....	15	38	11	4	9	2.74	662.22	61	2	297.50	461.08	6	4,680	8	10.40	2	2,000	4	5	11	12	9	6	6	C	6
Book-keepers.....	17	36	14	3	11 h 3 m	2.76	644.23	49	3	150.00	481.33	11	18,400	8	7.46	38	11,081	4	1-5	38	93	59	55	17	76	61
Brick-layers.....	150	40	127	23	9 h 20 m	3.38	552.89	129	26	200.37	411.98	98	95,120	48	7.46	38	11,081	4	1-5	38	93	59	55	17	76	61
Butchers.....	2	47	1	15	1.47	310.00	62	4	120.00	378.27	9	9,080	6	6.19	43	1	2	11	4	3	2	11	2	11	2	
Cabinet-makers.....	15	41	8	7	10	2.07	478.33	74	4	120.00	378.27	9	9,080	6	6.19	43	1	2	11	4	3	2	11	2	11	2
Call boy.....	1	16	1	12	.75	240.00	1	1	339.62	214	236.300	73	6.36	90	29,460	4	82	181	100	52	23	126	145	22	22	
Carpenters.....	310	41	253	57	10	2.24	451.37	101	8	87.24	339.62	214	236.300	73	6.36	90	29,460	4	82	181	100	52	23	126	145	22
Car repairer.....	1	32	1	10	1.50	550.00	10	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1
Cashiers.....	2	49	2	9	1.00	325	1,600.00	1	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00
Cigar-makers.....	54	28	30	23	8	1.76	490.41	54	6	322.33	389.11	11	9,000	25	7.67	2	840	3	10	6	23	15	8	4	4	E
Clerks.....	35	29	31	4	12 h 40 m	1.73	500.90	18	7	182.75	391.67	11	12,300	19	6.32	7	2,550	4	1-10	6	23	15	8	4	4	E
Clerks, R. R.....	11	28	10	10	1.78	559.76	148	3	40.00	428.37	4	2,450	5	8.20	2	347	3	4	7	8	6	1	10	1	1	
Coopers.....	13	43	12	1	9	1.75	442.16	55	3	40.00	428.37	4	2,450	5	8.20	2	347	3	4	7	8	6	1	10	1	
Derrick foreman.....	1	38	1	10	2.00	730.00	18	2	165.00	399.42	6	8,100	2	4.00	3	1,650	5	6-7	4	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Draymen.....	8	32	7	10	1.91	491.80	90	1-6	1,500.00	662.75	3	4,400	3	7.33	1	1,000	4	4	6	13	9	8	1	3	F	
Dyer.....	1	45	6	10	2.00	336.00	120	3	66.67	354.00	12	9,850	5	6.62	5	1,800	6	6	13	9	8	1	3	F		
Engineers, loco'v'e.	6	38	6	8	1.54	1,529.82	20	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1
Engineers, sta'ry.....	20	36	19	11	11 h 20 m	1.98	522.55	52	3	66.67	354.00	12	9,850	5	6.62	5	1,800	6	6	13	9	8	1	3	F	
Gas-maker.....	1	32	1	12	2.25	820.00	2	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1
Firemen, sta'ry.....	3	27	2	12	1.67	510.00	2	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1
Harness-makers.....	51	38	42	9	1.53	415.36	38	10	77.00	396.77	19	16,300	22	6.44	7	2,600	3	11	29	16	12	43	4	1	1	
House-movers.....	1	60	1	12	600.00	200	1	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1
Janitors.....	2	42	2	11	1.50	510.00	20	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	1
Jewelers.....	4	33	4	12	12 h 40 m	2.29	645.00	7	1	75.00	390.00	2	500	1	17.00	1	300	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	

A, 1 daily, 56 collected; B, 1 semi-monthly; C, 4 optional; D, 1 optional; E, 9 optional; F, 1 semi-monthly.



# RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Native.	Foreign.	Average hours working per day.		Average annual earnings.	Average number of days lost.	No. assisted by their families.	Average yearly earnings of others besides self.	Average annual cost of living.	No. owning a home.	Total value of homes.	No. renting.	Average rental per month.	No. of houses mortgaged.	Total amount of mortg- age.	Average number in family.	No. in debt past year (besides mortgage).	No. saved money.	No. with life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary org.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. with savings bank account.	PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
					Weekly.	Collected.																		Monthly.			
Laborers.....	463	37	307	156	10	1.22	308.19	70	163	132.52	\$ 271.10	124	\$83,269	242	5.12	38	\$9,543	43	154	171	68	117	5	291	G	M	
Machinists.....	49	40	39	10	10	2.86	726.85	...	...	...	479.09	23	311,000	17	10.55	13	4,897	4 1/2	5	35	24	22	7	38	1	18	
Marble-cutters...	2	55	1	1	10	1.90	466.00	...	...	...	395.00	1	1,200	1	7.50	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Millers.....	13	55	9	4	10 h 25 m	1.99	498.62	92	3	65.00	353.37	8	8,360	5	6.57	2	500	3	3	8	6	4	2	9	H	2	
Moulders, br'k y'd	11	38	7	4	9 1/2	1.41	324.00	148	2	236.00	298.81	3	2,260	5	6.50	1	300	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	...	
Moulders, iron...	8	36	7	1	9	3.05	780.00	39	1	200.00	440.00	3	4,000	3	7.12	1	160	3	1	6	4	7	1	1	...	...	
Painters.....	131	38	110	21	10	2.03	415.37	97	22	219.25	338.78	53	46,225	64	6.08	23	6,268	33 1/2	33	66	42	37	7	76	1	N	
Plumbers.....	6	34	5	1	10	2.82	737.50	160	...	...	467.50	3	4,100	2	11.60	1	500	3	5	4	3	3	4	1	1	...	
Plasterers.....	76	35	67	9	9 h 55 m	2.92	532.17	119 1/2	12	249.14	388.29	48	43,600	26	7.68	12	3,290	4 1-10	18	41	31	25	5	35	2	...	
Printers.....	23	28	17	6	10	1.99	483.83	85	2	406.20	361.68	6	6,200	9	9.50	3	1,700	3 3-5	7	6	11	15	2	21	...	...	
R.R. for n.v.a's dps	5	47	5	...	10 1/2	2.42	395.00	...	...	1100.00	440.00	4	5,700	1	8.00	...	3 1/2	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Scale-builder...	1	24	...	1	10	2.50	800.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section-bosses...	9	38	8	1	10	1.74	530.50	81	1	70.00	391.75	4	4,800	4	5.30	...	4 3-7	7	7	3	3	1	...	...	...	9	
Section-hands...	62	41	32	30	10 h 20 m	1.26	334.50	54	7	58.37	296.28	16	7,775	31	5.45	4	451	5 1/2	17	25	6	15	...	...	...	62	
Shoe-makers.....	39	45	25	14	10 h 21 m	1.44	397.71	40	9	104.83	871.24	21	18,725	13	6.43	...	4 2-7	3	24	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Stone-cutters...	2	46	2	...	11	3.75	650.00	150	...	...	650.00	1	1,400	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stone-masons...	18	43	11	2	10	2.58	450.77	139	3	102.50	377.11	12	10,400	...	...	3	430	4	3	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	
Station agents	46	51	46	...	12 h 21 m	1.91	592.42	13	3	83.33	360.56	10	11,950	14	6.63	3	2,100	3 1/2	2	41	22	2	4	...	...	...	46
Telegraph op'rs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548.00	1	500	2	6.50	...	4 1/2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Switchmen.....	3	38	3	...	12	1.92	691.00	...	...	...	548.00	1	500	2	6.50	...	4 1/2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Tailors.....	7	48	5	2	10	2.09	667.38	51 1/2	1	55.00	569.55	3	1,000	1	16.67	2	375	5 1/2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
The ditchers.....	3	34	3	...	12 1/2	1.97	340.00	175	...	...	180.00	2	1,000	1	4.00	1	150	3 1/2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Turners.....	27	34	23	4	10 1/2	1.96	532.33	32 1/2	2	680.00	378.50	11	11,600	10	7.79	1	70	4	5	19	10	4	8	14	K	4	...
Upholsterers...	5	33	3	2	10	1.93	529.00	73	1	...	397.00	...	...	...	...	...	3 1/2	3	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Wagon-makers...	60	41	51	15	9 h 15 m	1.87	468.60	49 1/2	10	103.60	378.60	29	25,630	33	7.12	12	2,920	4 1-10	17-28	14	37	20	11	5	39	14	8
Well-diggers...	3	45	3	...	10	3.37	375.00	...	1	50.00	305.00	1	500	3	9.00	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood-turners...	2	43	1	1	9	2.50	450.00	90	...	...	312.00	1	1,600	...	...	1	250	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	1989	...	1532	461	...	...	...	268	...	...	904	870,824	802	...	321	98594	...	478	1058	622	567	134	974	L	388	...	

G, daily, 25, collected, 21; H, 1 optional; I, 1 semi-monthly, 40 collected; J, 5 optional; K, 3 optional, 2 collected, 1 daily, 1 semi-monthly; L, 392 collected, 26 optional, 4 semi-monthly, 27 daily, 1 quarterly; M, 3 optional, 101 monthly; N, 1 quarterly; 3 monthly.

## COMPARATIVE WAGES—FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IOWA.

### GENERAL TRADES.

Comparison of the average weekly wages paid in the general trades in foreign countries, with those paid in the same trades in Iowa.

(It must be remembered that the wages as shown for Iowa are the average wages from the whole State. Had the larger cities alone been selected the comparison would have been still more favorable for this State.)

OCCUPATIONS.	England and Wales.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Austria.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Iowa.
BUILDING TRADES.									
Brick-layers.....	7.66	4.21	5.74	4.56	3.55	4.80	5.21	4.32	20.28
Masons.....	7.68	4.07	6.33	5.22	3.73	4.80	5.27	6.72	20.28
Plasterers.....	7.80	4.43	6.34	4.66	4.01	4.00	5.03	4.01	17.62
Carpenters.....	7.66	4.11	6.20	4.07	5.10	4.00	4.74	3.30	13.44
OTHER TRADES.									
Blacksmiths.....	7.37	4.00	5.81	5.38	3.19	4.80	5.20	3.72	15.34
Cabinet-makers.....	7.68	4.25	6.14	5.66	4.40	4.80	5.59	5.76	12.42
Cigar-makers.....	6.07	3.80	4.49	6.28	3.00	4.00	3.30	6.80	10.56
Coopers.....	7.50	3.97	5.58	5.17	3.64	4.80	4.78	3.66	10.50
Jewelers.....	8.76	5.21	6.24	6.84	3.80	...	6.35	4.15	13.74
Laborers.....	4.76	3.11	3.93	3.77	3.00	3.20	3.61	2.98	7.58
Millwrights.....	6.97	4.18	6.74	5.00	3.10	4.80	6.30	3.30	11.94
Printers.....	7.17	...	6.64	5.94	3.83	6.00	5.93	5.76	11.94
Saddle and harness-makers	6.63	3.69	5.70	5.51	3.80	...	5.20	5.10	9.68
Shoe-makers.....	...	2.95	2.90	...	4.00	...	...	...	8.64
Telegraph operators.....	7.65	5.11	6.92	6.35	6.75	5.00	...	6.55	11.94
Tinsmiths.....	6.56	3.55	5.46	4.40	3.70	4.00	4.40	2.96	11.76
Machinists.....	...	4.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.16
Painters.....	...	4.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.18



## ADDITIONAL COUNTY RETURNS.

In addition to the blanks sent out to individual workmen, and reported in preceding tables, blanks were sent to statisticians of K. of L. Assemblies, intelligent workmen, and to postmasters of a large number of places in the State. Returns were received from many and have been compiled and are presented in the tables below. These returns were about equally divided among the three classes to whom the blanks were sent, but are not specified below except in isolated cases.

## APPANOOSE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers.....	3	..	..	6	..	..
Blacksmiths.....	3	..	..	6	..	..
Boiler-makers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..
Brick or stone masons.....	18	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet-makers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters.....	16	..	..	10	..	..
Coopers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers, stationery.....	17	17	..	8	1.87	400.00
Harness-makers.....	7	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers.....	250	..	..	..	1.25	..
Machinists.....	32	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders.....	5	..	..	..	..	..
Painters.....	10	..	..	..	..	..
Printers.....	12	..	..	6	..	..
Section bosses.....	15	..	..	..	..	..
Section hands.....	6	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers.....	36	..	..	..	..	..
Tinners.....	7	..	..	3	..	..
Wagon-makers.....	4	..	..	3	..	..
About 400 miners.....	3	..	..	2	1.50	350.00

## AUDUBON COUNTY.

Bakers.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths.....	7	7	..	..	..	..
Boiler-makers.....	8	..	..	..	..	..
Book-keepers.....	8	..	..	..	..	..
Brick or stone masons.....	8	8	..	..	2.50	..
Cabinet-makers.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carpenters.....	13	10	..	..	2.50	..
Engineers, stationery.....	2	2	..	..	2.00	..
Engineers, locomotive.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Harness-makers.....	4	3	..	..	2.00	..
Laborers.....	21	11	..	..	1.50	..
Machinists.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Painters.....	3	1	..	..	..	..
Plasterers.....	8	8	..	..	2.50	..
Printers.....	4	2	..	..	..	..
Section bosses.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Section hands.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe-makers.....	4	2	..	..	..	..
Tinners.....	2	1	..	..	..	..
Wagon-makers.....	1	1	..	..	..	..

## BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

The following very complete statistics were kindly given by statisticians of K. of L. Assemblies:

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	House owners.	Average weekly wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers.....	1	1	..	1.000
Blacksmiths.....	136	66	9.17	494
Boiler-makers.....	6	4	12.50	650
Book-keepers.....	9	..	14.50	480
Brakemen.....	11	7	..	560
Brick masons.....	2	..	15.00	450
Brick moulders.....	10	3	9.00	450
Butchers—journeymen.....	5	..	..	450
Broom-makers.....	5	2	..	350
Cabinet-makers.....	65	45	..	400
Carpenters.....	5	..	11.50	500
Cigar-makers.....	60	8	9.00	450
Clerks.....	4	3	14.50	700
Clerks—drug.....	14	4	9.00	400
Coopers.....	10	5	..	700
Draymen.....	11	..	..	1,300
Engineers—locomotive.....	3	2	..	700
Firemen.....	3	2	9.00	450
Harness-makers.....	11	..	5.50 and board...	300
Hotel and boarding house employes.....	115	54	7.50	350
Laborers—steadily employed.....	60	23	..	175
Laborers, unskilled—not steadily employed.....	26	19	12.50	650
Machinists.....	6	1	16.00	800
Millers.....	24	8	12.75	500
Millers and other hands.....	2	1	..	450
Moulders.....	25	4	..	400
Painters.....	11	..	15.00	700
Plumbers.....	10	9	..	500
Plasterers.....	13	3	9.38	460
Printers.....	5	3	..	400
Shoemakers.....	17	16	..	350
Stone masons.....	4	1	8.50	420
Street R. R. employes.....	13	8	10.00	450
Tailors.....	30	..	10.87	400
Teachers.....	4	1	12.63	650
Teamsters.....	2	..	15.00	180
Telegraph operators.....	10	3	9.00	450
Telephone operators.....	1	..	..	350
Tinners.....	6	6	12.00	600
Upholsterers.....	..	..	..	..
Wagon-makers.....	..	..	..	..
Total.....	783	..	..	..



## BOONE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers.....	4	4	0	0	2.00	600
Blacksmiths.....	5	3	2	1	2.00	600
Boiler-makers.....	4	16	25	11	1.50	450
Book-keepers.....	17	2	10	3	3.00	900
Brick or stone masons.....	5	5	0	0	2.50	750
Cabinet-makers.....	0	5	4	0	2.50	750
Carpenters.....	37	5	2	12	2.00	600
Cigar-makers.....	2	1	1	1	2.00	600
Coopers.....	11	1	1	1	2.00	600
Engineers, stationery.....	30	20	10	15	4.00	1200
Engineers, locomotive.....	16	6	10	6	1.75	525
Harness-makers.....	30	10	20	3	1.25	375
Laborers.....	40	19	21	15	2.50	750
Machinists.....	2	1	1	1	2.00	600
Moulders.....	15	1	6	6	2.50	750
Painters.....	7	2	4	3	3.00	900
Plasterers.....	20	6	14	4	1.50	450
Printers.....	52	2	1	1	1.15	345
Section hands.....	15	9	4	4	2.00	600
Shoe-makers.....	5	3	1	1	1.50	450
Street car drivers.....	1	1	1	1	2.50	750
Tinners.....	1	1	1	1	2.00	600
Wagon-makers.....	1	1	1	1	2.00	600

## BUCHANAN COUNTY.

The following Statistician's report of the condition and wages of laboring men in the city of Independence, made to Independence Assembly 7,081, K. of L., presents some interesting figures. The report is for the three months ending August 3, 1886, and estimated for one year at that rate, and kindly sent to this office:

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole number.	House owners.	Yearly wages.
Painters.....	14	6	Partially employed. 300
Carpenters.....	45	30	Partially employed. 300
Blacksmiths.....	18	8	Fully employed. 400
Stone cutters.....	4	4	Fully employed. 400
Harness makers.....	10	2	Partially employed. 300
Wagon makers.....	8	6	Partially employed. 300
Moulders.....	13	3	Partially employed. 300
Machinists.....	3	3	Fully employed. 400
Engineers.....	3	1	Partially employed. 300
Cabinet makers.....	1	1	Fully employed. 300
Shoe makers.....	4	3	Fully employed. 300
Cigar makers.....	6	6	Partially employed. 300
Butchers.....	9	2	Partially employed. 300
Brick layers.....	11	6	Partially employed. 300
Stone masons.....	6	3	Partially employed. 300
Printers.....	12	2	Fully employed. 350
Upholsterers.....	3	2	Fully employed. 400
Coopers.....	3	1	Partially employed. 300
Barbers.....	7	2	Fully employed. 350
Tin smiths.....	4	4	Fully employed. 350
Unskilled labor.....	178	62	Partially employed. 150

## BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths.....	4	4	0	0	2.50	750
Book-keepers.....	2	2	1	1	3.00	900
Brick or stone masons.....	4	4	0	0	3.50	1050
Cabinet-makers.....	1	1	0	0	2.50	750
Carpenters.....	1	1	0	0	1.75	525
Harness-makers.....	10	1	5	1	3.00	900
Laborers.....	3	3	1	1	3.00	900
Painters.....	4	4	3	4	4.50	1350
Plasterers.....	1	1	1	1	1.50	450
Printers.....	2	2	2	2	1.10	330
Section bosses.....	2	2	2	2	2.00	600
Shoe-makers.....	2	2	1	1	2.50	750
Tinners.....	1	1	1	1	2.50	750
Wagon-makers.....	1	1	1	1	2.50	750

## BUTLER COUNTY.

Bakers.....	2	0	No	0	0	0
Blacksmiths.....	7	0	Yes	0	0	0
Brick or stone masons.....	5	0	Yes	0	0	0
Cabinet-makers.....	1	0	Yes	0	0	0
Carpenters.....	7	0	Yes	0	0	0
Harness-makers.....	1	0	Yes	0	0	0
Laborers.....	20	0	Yes	0	0	0
Painters.....	2	0	Yes	0	0	0
Plasterers.....	4	0	Yes	0	0	0
Section bosses.....	2	0	Yes	0	0	0
Section hands.....	10	0	Yes	0	0	0
Shoe-makers.....	2	0	Yes	0	0	0
Tinners.....	2	0	Yes	0	0	0
Wagon-makers.....	2	0	Yes	0	0	0

## CALHOUN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths.....	9	5	4	3	1.75	525
Book-keepers.....	8	3	5	2	2.00	600
Brick or stone masons.....	4	4	0	4	3.50	1050
Cabinet-makers.....	4	4	0	2	2.00	600
Carpenters.....	19	15	4	3	2.50	750
Engineers, locomotive.....	2	2	0	0	85 per mo.	2550
Harness-makers.....	4	4	0	3	2.00	600
Laborers.....	125 est. 1/2	est. 1/2	about 1/2	3	1.50	450
Painters.....	3	1	2	1	3.00	900
Printers.....	7	4	3	1	8 per wk.	208
Section bosses.....	2	2	0	1	60 per mo.	1800
Section hands.....	2	2	2	2	1.25	375
Shoe-makers.....	2	2	0	2	2.00	600
Tinners.....	3	3	0	1	2.75	825
Wagon-makers.....	5	4	1	3	2.00	600



## CARROLL COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	1		1		\$	
Blacksmiths	6	4	2	1	2.25	
Book-keepers	10	7	3		1.25	
Brick or stone masons	8	8			2.25	
Cabinet-makers	3	3		2		
Carpenters	20	15	5		2.00	
Cigar-makers	3	1	2		2.00	
Engineers, stationery	3	2	1		2.25	
Engineers, locomotive	5	4	1	2	4.50	
Harness-makers	4	2	2		2.00	
Laborers	500	300	200	200	1.50	
Machinists	4	2	2	1	3.00	
Painters	12	10	2	3	2.50	
Plasterers	12	7	5	3	3.00	
Printers	11	4	7	2	1.50	
Section bosses	3	2	1		2.00	
Section hands	20	12	8	2	1.40	
Shoe-makers	6	4	2	1	1.25	
Wagon-makers	2	2		1		

## CEDAR COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	1	1			\$	
Blacksmiths	10	10		5	1.65	
Brick or stone masons	7	7		3	2.75	
Cabinet-makers	1		1		1.00	
Carpenters	18	18		10	2.12	
Coopers	1	1			1.25	
Engineers-stationary	1	1			1.00	
Harness-makers	4	4		3	2.00	
Laborers	50	49		3	1.37	
Painters	13	7		6	2.25	
Plasterers	9	5		2	2.50	
Printers	7	2				
Section bosses	4				1.50	
Section hands	12				1.12	
Shoe-makers	6	6		5	1.75	
Tinners	4	2			1.25	
Wagon-makers	2				2.00	

## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Book-keepers	1	1		1	\$ 2.00	600
Brick or stone masons	3	3		3	2.00	
Carpenters	3	3		3	2.00	600
Laborers	25	25		25	1.00	250
Painters	2	2		2	2.00	
Plasterers	2	2		2	2.00	
Wagon-makers	1	1		1	2.00	

## CLARKE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	1	1			\$	
Blacksmiths	10	10		7		
Brick or stone masons	5	4	1	4	2.75	
Cabinet-makers	5	5		1	2.50	
Carpenters	2	1	1	1		
Coopers	2	2				
Engineers, stationery	2	2				
Engineers, locomotive	2	2				
Harness-makers	5	1	4			
Laborers	100	75	25	50	1.50	
Painters	4	4		2	1.50	
Printers	7	3	4	2		
Section bosses	1	1				
Section hands	5					
Shoe-makers	5	3		2		
Tinners	3					
Wagon-makers	4					

## CLAYTON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	6	6		5	\$	
Brick or stone masons	5	5		3		
Cabinet-makers	2	1	1	1		
Carpenters	6	1			2.25	
Cigar-makers	1	1		1		
Coopers	1	1		1		
Harness-makers	5	3	2	3		
Laborers	15	12	3	10	1.50	
Machinists	3	1	2			
Painters	3	5				
Printers	3	3		3	2.00	
Shoe-makers	4	4		2		
Tinners	3	3		1		
Wagon-makers	3	3				

## CLINTON COUNTY.

The following report furnished by a statistician of K. of L. Assembly. He says: The men in the saw mills work from about the middle of April to middle of November—seven months in all—and as there are a number of mills here there are so many idle men that they get very little to do in the winter, and their wages have been reduced till some get 90 cents and the most \$1.35 or \$1.40, but the average is \$1.25. We estimate (and very carefully) the cost of living for a family of five as follows, allowing twenty-six days for a month:

Wages, 7 months, at \$1.25 per day	\$ 227.50
Rent, \$6.00 per month	72.00
Fuel, slab wood, at 11.50 for 15 loads	22.50
Two pair shoes for husband	6.00
Two pair shoes for wife	5.00
Two pair shoes each for three children	9.00
Clothing and underwear for husband	15.00
Clothing and underwear for wife	12.00
Clothing and underwear for children	15.00
Light	2.50
School books for children	5.00
	\$ 164.00
Food	\$ 62.00

You may ask how they live? The grocer carries them over from one season to another, and we have to pay the interest on the amount, and this is the way from year to year.



## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths .....	4	4	1	1	\$ 2.25	\$ 700
Brick or stone masons .....	1	1	1	1	3.00	400
Cabinet-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	600
Carpenters .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	900
Engineers, stationary .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	900
Harness-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	600
Painters .....	1	1	1	1	1.50	600
Printers .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	600
Section bosses .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	600
Section hands .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	600
Shoe-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	600

## DUBUQUE COUNTY.

(Outside of Dubuque City.)

Bakers .....	2	2	2	2	\$ 2.00	.....
Blacksmiths .....	6	4	2	2	1.75	.....
Boiler-makers .....	2	2	2	2	3.00	.....
Book-keepers .....	3	1	2	1	1.75	.....
Brick or stone masons .....	3	3	3	3	2.00	.....
Cabinet-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.00	.....
Carpenters .....	2	5	3	5	2.00	.....
Cigar-makers .....	1	1	1	1	1.50	.....
Engineers, locomotive .....	1	1	1	1	3.50	.....
Harness-makers .....	2	2	2	2	1.50	.....
Laborers .....	50	30	20	5	1.25	.....
Machinists .....	1	1	1	1	3.00	.....
Painters .....	3	3	1	1	1.75	.....
Plasterers .....	3	3	3	3	2.50	.....
Printers .....	3	1	2	1	1.50	.....
Section bosses .....	2	2	2	2	1.60	.....
Section hands .....	12	8	4	3	1.15	.....
Shoe-makers .....	2	2	1	1	2.00	.....
Tinners .....	2	2	1	1	1.50	.....
Wagon-makers .....	2	2	1	1	1.75	.....

## DUBUQUE CITY.

The following valuable statistics of wage-workers of Dubuque have been furnished from a reliable statistician of a K. of L. Assembly :

OCCUPATIONS.	Wages per day.	Single.	Married.	Hours employed.	Monthly expenses.
* Brick-layers .....	4.00	1	10	30.00	.....
	3.75	1	10	45.00	.....
	4.00	1	10	44.00	.....
	4.00	1	10	45.00	.....
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	1	9	30.00	.....
	2.00	1	10	30.00	.....
	1.25	1	10	20.00	.....
	3.00	1	10	40.00	.....
	1.60	1	10	22.00	.....
	2.00	1	10½	45.00	.....
	1.75	1	10	40.00	.....
Carpenters .....	2.50	1	10	43.00	.....
	3.00	1	10½	40.00	.....
	2.50	1	10	20.00	.....
	2.00	1	10	35.00	.....
	2.70	1	10	40.00	.....
	2.25	1	10	40.00	.....
	1.25	1	10	18.00	.....
	2.20	1	10	55.00	.....
	2.00	1	10	25.00	.....
	2.00	1	10½	35.00	.....
	1.75	1	9½	28.00	.....
	2.75	1	10	40.00	.....
	2.50	1	10	40.00	.....
	2.00	1	10	45.00	.....
	2.10	1	10	38.00	.....
	2.50	1	10	44.00	.....
	1.50	1	10	34.00	.....
	2.25	1	10	39.00	.....
	1.85	1	10	24.00	.....
	1.75	1	10	28.00	.....
	1.85	1	10	36.00	.....
	2.00	1	10	39.00	.....
Cigar-makers .....	2.00	1	8	43.00	.....
	1.60	1	8	24.00	.....
	1.94	1	8	28.00	.....
	1.90	1	8	22.00	.....
Engineers, stationary .....	2.50	1	10	20.00	.....
	1.75	1	11	25.00	.....
	2.50	1	10½	50.00	.....
Hotel stewards .....	2.00	1	12	45.00	.....
	2.00	1	11½	45.00	.....
Machinists .....	2.50	1	10	45.00	.....
	2.50	1	10	55.00	.....
	2.40	1	9	42.00	.....
	2.00	1	10	50.00	.....
	1.15	1	10	20.00	.....
	1.50	1	10	20.00	.....
	1.80	1	10	40.00	.....
	2.60	1	9½	48.00	.....
	2.25	1	10	40.00	.....
Plasterers .....	2.40	1	10	38.00	.....
	3.00	1	10	46.00	.....
	2.25	1	10	26.00	.....
	3.00	1	10	47.00	.....

\* Have no work in winter months.



## DUBUQUE CITY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	Wages per day.	Single.	Married.	Hours employed.	Monthly expenses.
Sash-makers	1.25	1		10	28.00
	1.50		1	10	35.00
	1.40	1		10	30.00
	1.75		1	9	38.00
	1.25	1		10	18.00
	1.00		1	9½	25.00
	1.35		1	10	28.00
	1.90		1	10	32.00
	1.20	1		8	19.00
Shoe-makers	2.00		1	10	25.00
	1.25	1		10	18.00
	1.25	1		10	30.00
Tailors	1.00	1		10	35.00
	2.00		1	9	35.00
Wagon-makers	1.75	1		10	20.00
	2.00		1	10	50.00
	2.00		1	10	50.00

## FREMONT COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House-owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	1	1			1.00	300
Blacksmiths	5	4	1	1	1.25	325
Book-keepers	1	1			1.25	375
Brick or stone masons	4	4	2	3	2.00	450
Cabinet-makers	4			1	1.75	475
Coopers	10	7	3	4	1.50	350
Engineers, stationary	1		1		1.00	200
Engineers, locomotive	1		1		2.75	250
Harness-makers	4	2	2	1	1.25	350
Laborers	25	10	9	5	.90	200
Moulders	4	1	3	1	1.75	400
Painters	8	2	6	1	1.50	375
Printers	1	1			1.00	275
Section bosses	4		4		.90	200
Section hands	4		2	2	1.25	300
Shoe-makers	4	2	2	1	1.50	375
Tinners	4	2	2	1	1.25	300
Wagon-makers	2	1	1	1	1.25	300

## GREENE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	1					
Blacksmiths	4	4	1			
Book-keepers	3	3				
Brick or stone masons	3	3				
Cabinet-makers	1	1				
Carpenters	4	4				
Engineers, stationary	1					
Harness-makers	1					
Laborers	30	12				
Painters	3	3				
Plasterers	2	2				
Printers	4		2	1		
Section bosses	2					
Section hands	16					
Shoe-makers	1	1	1	1		
Tinners	2	1	1	1		
Wagon-makers	2	1	1	2		

## GUTHRIE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House-owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	2	1	1		*12.00	
Blacksmiths	3	3			1.50	
Boiler-makers	6	6		2	25	
Book-keepers	3		1			900
Brick or stone masons	5	4		4	3.00	
Carpenters	12	9		8	2.00	
Cigar-makers	4	1	3		2.50	
Engineers, stationary	3	3		2	2.00	
Engineers, locomotive	30	25	5	15		1,200
Harness-makers	2		2		1.50	
Laborers	40	30	10	20	1.25	
Machinists	20	10	10	10	2.50	
Painters	6	5	1	3	2.00	
Plasterers	3	3			3.00	
Printers	1		1		1.50	
Section bosses	1	1				640
Section hands	10	8	2	5	1.10	
Shoe-makers	1	1		1	1.50	
Tinners	2	2			2.00	
Wagon-makers	4	4		4	2.00	

\*Per week. †Per hour.

## HARDIN COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House-owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	2	2		2		450
Blacksmiths	2	4	4	4	1.05	600
Book-keepers	2	2				900
Brick or stone masons	5	4	1	3	2.87	925
Cigar-makers	1	1		1		
Engineers, stationary	3	3		3	1.90	500
Engineers, locomotive	2	1	1			
Harness-makers	2	1	1			
Laborers	200	150	50	75	1.50	450
Painters	6	4	2	3	2.50	500
Plasterers	10	6	4	5	3.00	550
Printers	9	4	5	2	1.50	450
Section bosses	2	2		1	1.50	450
Section hands	8				1.25	375
Shoe-makers	4		4			
Tinners	5	4	1	3	1.65	485
Wagon-makers	4	3	1	2	2.00	600

\*Brick-makers, tile-makers and coal miners included with laborers.



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	3	3	0	0	\$ 2.00	
Blacksmiths	10	8	2	6	2.00	
Boiler-makers	4	3	1	4	2.00	
Book-keepers	6	6	0	4	2.00	
Brick and stone masons	10	8	2	4	3.00	
Cabinet-makers	2	2	0	2	2.50	
Carpenters	10	10	0	6	2.00	
Cigar-makers	4	4	0	4	1.50	
Coopers	4	2	2	2	1.50	
Engineers, stationary	2	2	0	2	1.75	
Harness-makers	12	6	6	6	1.00	
Laborers	25	15	10	10	1.00	
Machinists	4	2	2	2	3.00	
Moulders	4	2	2	4	3.00	
Painters	6	2	4	4	3.00	
Plumbers	2	2	0	2	3.00	
Plasterers	10	8	2	4	2.00	
Printers	20	14	6	10	2.00	
Section bosses	4	4	0	2	3.00	
Section hands	25	20	5	10	1.50	
Shoe-makers	15	11	4	5	1.50	
Tinners	4	3	1	2	2.00	
Wagon-makers	4	4	0	4	2.50	

## HARRISON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	7	5	2	2	\$ .	\$ .
Book-keepers	2	1	1	1		
Brick or stone masons	2	2	0	2	4.00	
Butchers	5	2	3	2		
Cabinet-makers	2	2	0	2		
Carpenters	14	13	1	8	2.75	
Engineers, stationary	1	1	0	1		
Harness-makers	4	3	1	3		
Liverymen	3	3	0	3		
Painters	4	3	1	4		
Plumbers	4	3	1	4		
Plasterers	4	3	1	4	4.00	
Printers	6	2	4			
Section bosses	3	3	0	2		500
Section hands	13	6	7	1		
Shoe-makers	3	2	1			
Tinners	5	3	2	3		
Wagon-makers	3	3	0	2		

## HENRY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	2	2	0	2	\$ 2.50	200
Brick or stone masons	3	3	0	2	2.00	150
Cabinet-makers	2	2	0	2		
Carpenters	4	3	1	3	1.50	125
Coopers	1	1	0	1	1.75	125
Harness-makers	2	2	0	1	3.00	200
Laborers	50	25	25	10	1.00	75
Machinists	5	5	0	2	2.00	125
Moulders	3	2	1	1	2.50	200
Painters	2	2	0	2		
Plasterers	2	2	0	2	1.75	175
Section bosses	15	10	5		1.00	80
Section hands	2	2	0			
Shoe-makers	1	1	0		2 piece work.	
Tinners	1	1	0		1.00	100
Wagon-makers	1	1	0		1 piece work.	

## HOWARD COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	10	6	4	6	\$ 2.00	
Book-keepers	6	3	3	3	1.75	
Brick or stone masons	2	2	0	2	2.50	
Carpenters	2	2	0	2	2.50	
Coopers	2	1	1	2	2.00	
Harness-makers	4	2	2	1	2.00	
Laborers	4	2	2	1	1.50	
Moulders	1	1	0		2.50	
Painters	4	3	1	3	2.50	
Plasterers	4	3	1	3	2.50	
Printers	6	3	3	3	2.00	
Section bosses	2	2	0	2	1.75	
Section hands	10	5	5		1.10	
Shoe-makers	5	3	2	1	2.00	
Tinners	2	2	0		2.50	
Wagon-makers	4	4	0	3	2.00	

## IDA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	2	2	0	2		
Blacksmiths	10	7	3	3		
Brick or stone masons	4	4	0	1		
Cabinet-makers	2	2	0			
Carpenters	15	15	0	10		
Cigar-makers	1	1	0			
Engineers, stationary	3	3	0			
Harness-makers	3	2	1	2		
Laborers	35	15	20	2		
Painters	4	4	0	2		
Plumbers	1	1	0	1		
Plasterers	5	3	2			
Printers	8	2	6	1		
Section bosses	1	1	0	1		
Section hands	5	5	0	3		
Shoe-makers	3	2	1	2		
Tinners	3	1	2	1		
Wagon-makers	2	1	1	1		

## JASPER COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers	4	3	1	2	\$ 1.00	\$ .
Blacksmiths	11	7	4	3	2.25	
Book-keepers	3	3	0	1		1.200
Brick or stone masons	12	9	3	6	2.50	
Cabinet-makers	4	4	0			
Carpenters	19	16	3	12	2.25	450
Cigar-makers	4	2	2	1		
Coopers	1	1	0	1		
Engineers, stationary	5	4	1	1		
Engineers, locomotive	2	2	0	1	3.50	
Harness-makers	8	7	1	4	2.00	
Laborers	55	27	28	9	1.25	
Machinists	4	4	0	4		
Moulders	3	2	1	3	2.00	
Painters	13	7	6	5		
Plasterers	6	6	0	5		
Printers	8	7	1	4	1.50	
Section bosses	3	3	0	3		
Section hands	15	5	10		1.10	
Shoe-makers	5	4	1	3	2.00	
Tinners	6	4	2	3	2.00	
Wagon-makers	4	3	1	2	2.00	

\* \$40 per month. + \$50 per month.



## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	2	3	1	1	\$ .50	\$ 175
Carpenters	3	3	1	1	1.00	200
Laborers	100	3	1	1	.50	175
Painters	1	1	1	1	.50	175
Plasterers	2	2	2	2	1.00	200
Section bosses	1	1	1	1	1.50	300
Section hands	5	5	5	5	1.25	200
Shoe-makers	2	2	2	2	.75	200
Tinners	1	1	1	1		

## JONES COUNTY.

Blacksmiths	4	2	2	2	\$ 1.50	
Brick or stone masons	2	2	2	2	2.00	
Cabinet-makers	1	1	1	1	1.00	
Carpenters	5	5	5	5	2.00	
Harness-makers	1	1	1	1	2.00	
Laborers	10	6	4	6	1.25	
Painters	3	2	2	2	2.00	
Section bosses	1	1	1	1	1.75	
Section hands	4	2	2	2	1.25	
Shoe-makers	1	1	1	1	1.50	
Tinners	1	1	1	1		
Wagon makers	2	2	2	2		

## KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Bakers	2	1	1	1	2.00	
Blacksmiths	15	6	9	6	2.00	
Boiler-makers	1	1	1	1	3.00	
Book-keepers	4	4	4	4	1.50	
Brick or stone masons	15	4	11	4	2.50	
Cabinet-makers	6	2	4	2	2.00	
Carpenters	20	15	15	5	2.50	
Cigar-makers	16	16	16	16	1.50	
Engineers, stationery	6	6	6	6	1.50	
Harness-makers	5	5	5	5	1.50	
Laborers	50	25	25	25	1.25	
Machinists	5	5	5	5	2.00	
Moulders	2	2	2	2	2.50	
Painters	10	10	10	10	2.00	
Plumbers	1	1	1	1	2.00	
Plasterers	8	4	4	4	2.00	
Printers	9	3	6	3	1.50	
Section bosses	4	4	4	4	1.50	
Section hands	16	16	12	12	1.25	
Shoe-makers	8	4	4	4	1.50	
Tinners	2	2	2	2	1.50	
Wagon-makers	15	5	10	5	1.50	

## LEE COUNTY.

## INDIVIDUAL REPORT.

Age, 29; native. Occupation, railway employee; wages per day, \$1.35; hours worked in day, 10; days in week, 6½ to 7; days lost during year, none. Total amount earned during year, \$477.50. Total income from other sources (garden, chickens, etc.), \$25. Total income from all sources, \$497.50.

Wife and child to support. Cost of living for year as per below:

We do not use tea or coffee, whisky or tobacco.

Wheat flour, \$10; per cwt, \$2.60 to \$3.

Graham flour, \$3; per cwt, \$3.

Oat meal, \$6; per pound, 5 cents.

Rice, \$3; per pound, 10 cents.

Sugar, \$9; per pound, 8½ cents.

Beef and fish, \$12; per pound, 8 to 12½ cents.

Butter, \$18; per pound, 20 to 25 cents.

Lard, \$2; per pound, 10 cents.

Apples, fresh, \$2; per bushel, 50 cents to \$1.

Potatoes, \$5; per bushel, 40 to 75 cents.

Eggs, \$5; per dozen, 5 to 20 cents.

Lemons, \$3; per dozen, 30 to 40 cents.

Small fruits, \$4; per quart, 5 to 12½ cents.

Tomatoes, \$5; per can, 10 to 12½ cents.

Onions, \$1; per bushel, \$1.

Milk, \$10; per quart, 5 to 6½ cents.

Soap, \$2; per pound, 5 to 6½ cents.

Molasses, 50 cents; per gallon, 50 cents.

Vinegar, 20 cents; per gallon, 20 cents.

Miscellaneous items, \$8; salt, matches, odd vegetables.

Coal oil, 90 cents; per gallon, 18 cents.

Gasoline, \$14.40; per gallon, 20 cents.

Hard coal, \$27.50; per ton, \$7.60 to \$8.25.

Medicine, \$6.

Clothing, \$60. This includes boots and shoes.

Total expenses (living) \$217.50

Total number in family, 3; number working for wages, 1, (myself). Am paid monthly; receive check on bank. Could live about 10 per cent cheaper if paid weekly, as I could then pay cash for everything. The company's books are closed 3 days before the end of each month, and employees are paid the 10th of the month following; i. e. the 10th of this month we received pay for the time commencing May 29 and ending June 27. I belong to no organization of any kind. Have no bank account at present. Have accumulated nothing during former years. Had bought a home just before the beginning of the year. Value of home, \$300. Paid on same principal, \$155. Interest, taxes, attorney's fee and insurance, \$33. Balance due on home, \$145, which is covered by a mortgage of \$150. Interest on mortgage, 10 per cent, paid in 12 equal payments, yearly, or \$1.25 month; \$1 on principal is paid each month. The association allows 8 per cent on every dollar of principal paid in. It will take eight years to pay out, but one can pay off in \$50 installments at any time.

I have not run into debt during the year. Was in debt \$110 when the year began, but have paid off \$60. Have used the rest of my income in the purchase of books furniture and on a few repairs.



## SUMMARY.

Income, \$497.50.  
 Indebtedness at beginning of year, old debts, \$110.  
 On home, \$300.  
 Total, \$410.  
 Living expenses, \$217.50.  
 Payments on home, \$188.  
 Payments on debt, \$60.  
 Books, furniture, incidentals, \$32.  
 Total paid out, \$497.50.  
 Present indebtedness, \$205.  
 Gain during year, \$205.

## LOUISA COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	3	3	3	3		
Brick or stone masons	1	1	1	1		
Cabinet-makers	5	5	4	4		
Carpenters	2	1	1	1		
Engineers, stationary	2	1	1	1		
Harness-makers	2	2	1	1		
Painters	2	2	3	1		
Plasterers	1	1	1	1		
Printers	2	2	3	1		
Section bosses	2	2	3	1		
Section hands	2	2	3	1		
Shoe-makers	2	2	3	1		
Tinners	2	2	3	1		
Wagon-makers	3	2	1	2		

## MARION COUNTY.

Bakers	1	1	1	1	\$ 2.00	\$ 600
Blacksmiths	16	14	2	2	2.00	
Brick or stone masons	3	13	9	2	2.00	600
Cabinet-makers	3	3	1	1	2.50	500
Carpenters	18	16	2	4	2.00	
Olgar-makers	2	1	1	1	1.25	
Engineers, locomotive	3	3	1	1	1.25	
Engineers, stationary	4	3	1	1	1.25	
Harness-makers	12	12	6	6	1.50	480
Laborers	15	10	5	1	1.25	425
Machinists	1	1	1	5	2.75	
Painters	7	1	1	1		
Plasterers	8	8	6	1	3.00	
Printers	18	2	4	70		
Section bosses	2	2	16	3		
Section hands	20	2	4	1.25		
Shoe-makers	6	3	3	1		
Tinners	3	2	1			
Wagon-makers	7	6	3			

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths	2	3	3	3	4.00	1,400
Book-keepers	14	10	4	14	4.00	1,400
Brick or stone masons	3	3	3	3	3.50	1,000
Cabinet-makers	1	1	1	1	5.00	2,000
Carpenters	6	6	3	3	3.00	1,000
Engineers, stationary	4	4	2	2	2.50	800
Harness-makers	1	1	1	1	3.50	1,000
Laborers	20	10	10	1	1.25	400
Painters	2	2	3	3	3.00	800
Plasterers	2	2	3	3	5.00	1,500
Printers	1	1	1	1	2.00	700
Section bosses	4	4	2	2	1.50	600
Section hands	2	2	2	2	4.00	1,500
Shoe-makers	2	2	2	2	5.00	1,500
Tinners	2	2	2	2	5.00	1,500
Wagon-makers	2	2	2	2	5.00	1,500

## MONONA COUNTY.

Bakers	1	1	1	1	\$	\$
Blacksmiths	5	4	1	1		
Brick or stone masons	2	3	2	2		
Carpenters	3	3	3	3		
Engineers, stationary	1	1	1	1		
Harness-makers	2	1	1	1		
Laborers	8	5	3	2		
Painters	2	2	1	1		
Section bosses	2	2	2	2		
Section hands	2	2	2	2		
Shoe-makers	2	2	2	2		
Tinners	1	1	1	1		

## PAGE COUNTY.

Bakers	3	2	1	1	\$	\$
Blacksmiths	9	6	3	4	2.20	350
Brick or stone masons	10	9	1	5	3.75	625
Cabinet-makers	3	3	2	2	2.00	600
Carpenters	15	14	1	10	2.50	350
Carriage makers	4	2	2	2	2.00	600
Coopers	1	1	1	1		
Engineers, stationary	4	4	1	1		540
Engineers, locomotive	3	3	1	1	3.00	936
Harness-makers	4	3	1	2	2.00	600
Laborers	140	100	40	12	1.30	230
Machinists	2	1	1	1	1.75	175
Millers	2	2	1	1	2.00	300
Moulders	1	1	1	1	2.00	200
Painters	8	8	2	2	2.50	500
Plumbers	1	1	1	1	2.50	75
Plasterers	9	8	1	5	3.00	525
Printers	10	6	4	1	1.75	525
Section bosses	4	4	1	1		
Section hands	16	2	3	3	1.10	330
Shoe-makers	3	3	2	2	1.25	380
Tinners	3	2	1	1		
Upholsterers	2	2	1	1	2.00	300
Wagon-makers	2	2	2	2	2.50	260

C. \$40 to 50 per month.

\*Those marked thus (\*) do not have steady work, and have to work at other things or lay idle much of the time.



## POLK COUNTY, OUTSIDE OF DES MOINES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths.....	3	2	1	1	\$ 2.75	.....
Book-keepers.....	2	1	1	1	A	.....
Brick or stone masons.....	2	1	1	1	2.50	.....
Carpenters.....	4	1	3	3	2.00	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	2	1	1	1	2.00	.....
Harness-makers.....	2	1	1	1	1.75	.....
Laborers.....	65	45	20	20	2.00	.....
Painters.....	2	2	2	2	2.00	.....
Plasterers.....	2	2	2	2	2.50	.....
Section bosses.....	2	2	2	1	2.00	.....
Section hands.....	10	6	4	3	1.10	.....
Shoe-makers.....	2	1	1	1	2.50	.....
Tinners.....	1	1	1	1	2.50	.....

A \$35.00 per month.

## POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Bakers.....	1	1	1	1	\$ 2.00	\$ 626.00
Blacksmiths.....	7	4	3	4	2.00	626.00
Book-keepers.....	2	2	2	2	2.00	626.00
Brick or stone masons.....	2	2	2	2	4.00	720.00
Cabinet makers.....	2	2	2	2	2.00	626.00
Carpenters.....	4	4	4	4	2.00	626.00
Cigar-makers.....	3	3	3	3	2.00	626.00
Engineers, stationary.....	3	1	2	1	1.35	322.53
Harness-makers.....	3	3	3	3	2.00	626.00
Laborers.....	20	12	8	8	1.25	.....
Painters.....	2	2	2	2	2.50	782.50
Plasterers.....	2	1	1	2	3.00	540.00
Printers.....	2	1	1	1	1.50	469.20
Section bosses.....	1	1	1	1	2.00	626.00
Section hands.....	4	1	3	1	1.15	359.95
Shoe-makers.....	2	1	1	1	1.50	469.50
Tinners.....	2	1	1	1	2.00	626.00
Wagon-makers.....	3	3	3	3	2.00	626.00

## SAC COUNTY.

Bakers.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	6	4	2	4	.....	.....
Book-keepers.....	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Brick or stone masons.....	9	6	3	4	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	12	10	2	7	.....	.....
Cigar-makers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....
Harness-makers.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....
Painters.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Printers.....	7	4	3	1	.....	.....
Section bosses.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Section hands.....	14	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tinners.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
Wagon-makers.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....

## SHELBY COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths.....	3	3	.....	.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 525
Brick or stone masons.....	1	1	.....	.....	3.50	300
Carpenters.....	6	5	1	2	2.50	450
Engineers, stationary.....	2	2	.....	2	1.50	450
Harness-makers.....	1	1	.....	.....	2.00	500
Laborers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2.50	300
Plasterers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3.50	300
Printers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.50	450
Section bosses.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.50	450
Section hands.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1.10	340
Tinners.....	1	.....	1	.....	2.00	450
Wagon-makers.....	2	2	.....	1	2.25	700

## STORY COUNTY.

Bakers.....	3	2	1	1	\$ 1.50	.....
Blacksmiths.....	8	6	2	6	1.50	.....
Book-keepers.....	6	1	4	.....	*	.....
Brick or stone masons.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet-makers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	10	9	.....	9	2.50	.....
Coopers.....	1	1	.....	.....	2.75	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	4	4	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Harness-makers.....	6	6	.....	.....	1.75	.....
Laborers.....	100	75	25	.....	1.35	.....
Machinists.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Moulders.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	6	6	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Plasterers.....	6	6	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Printers.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section bosses.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-makers.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinners.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagon-makers.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* \$45.00 per month.

## TAMA COUNTY.

Bakers.....	5	3	2	2	\$ 1.00	.....
Blacksmiths.....	10	6	4	3	2.00	.....
Book-keepers.....	7	3	4	3	2.50	.....
Brick or stone masons.....	7	6	1	3	2.50	304.50
Cabinet-makers.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	18	12	6	12	2.25	388.00
Clerks.....	5	1	4	1	.....	.....
Draymen.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	16	8	2	4	.....	450.00
Engineers, locomotive.....	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Harness-makers.....	7	4	4	2	2.00	340.00
Laborers.....	140	78	62	52	1.12	225.00
Machinists.....	4	4	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Painters.....	13	8	7	2	2.25	250.00
Plasterers.....	6	1	0	.....	3.00	.....
Printers.....	8	3	5	.....	1.00	225.00
Section bosses.....	7	7	.....	5	.....	469.00
Section hands.....	32	18	7	20	1.20	355.00
Shoe-makers.....	6	4	2	4	.....	.....
Tinners.....	4	3	1	1	2.50	.....
Wagon-makers.....	5	5	1	4	.....	.....

\* \$35 per month. + \$1.00 and board. † \$40 per month. ‡ \$95 per month. § \$45 per month.



## UNION COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Bakers .....	6	5	1	2	1.50	800
Blacksmiths .....	28	25	3	15	2.50	650
Boller-makers .....	13	10	3	2	2.50	650
Book-keepers .....	24	1	1	1	2.50	600
Brick or stone masons .....	11	8	3	5	3.00	450
Cabinet-makers .....	6	5	1	2	3.00	450
Carpenters .....	23	20	3	11	2.25	500
Cigar-makers .....	10	5	5	1	2.50	400
Engineers, stationary .....	10	1	1	1	1.75	400
Engineers, locomotive .....	29	21	8	12	3.50	1,100
Harness-makers .....	4	3	1	1	1.87	500
Laborers .....	250	160	90	100	1.25	300
Machinists .....	76	51	25	2	2.87	850
Moulders .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	350
Painters .....	18	15	3	7	2.00	350
Plasterers .....	8	4	4	1	3.00	400
Printers .....	30	21	9	5	1.60	325
Section bosses .....	7	4	3	4	1.75	540
Section hands .....	78	1	1	1	1.10	300
Shoe-makers .....	12	7	5	2	2.00	600
Tinners .....	10	6	4	6	2.00	500
Wagon-makers .....	5	3	2	1	2.00	400
Railroaders, not included above:						
Conductors, firemen, etc. ....	70	30	40	25	2.25	700
Train-masters .....	1	1	1	1	1.32	1,320
Yard-masters .....	2	2	1	1	2.50	840
Dispatchers .....	3	2	1	1	2.50	900
Operators .....	2	2	2	2	2.00	720
Master mechanics .....	1	1	1	1	3.50	1,200
Baggagemen .....	2	2	2	2	1.50	500
Freight handlers .....	3	1	2	1	1.50	500
Express agents .....	1	1	1	1	2.00	720

## WOODBURY COUNTY.

The following is evidently an estimate kindly given, but the author makes no decrease of annual earnings for days lost, and wages are evidently based on highest skilled workmanship:

Bakers .....	20	10	10	10	2.50	800
Blacksmiths .....	50	30	20	20	3.00	900
Boller-makers .....	10	5	5	5	4.00	1,000
Book-keepers .....	100	70	30	50	2.50	800
Brick or stone masons .....	200	100	700	100	4.00	1,000
Cabinet-makers .....	20	10	10	10	2.50	800
Carpenters .....	300	200	100	150	2.50	800
Cigar-makers .....	50	25	25	25	3.00	900
Coopers .....	20	10	10	10	2.50	800
Engineers, stationary .....	25	15	10	10	3.50	950
Engineers, locomotive .....	50	30	20	20	3.50	950
Harness-makers .....	30	15	15	15	2.50	800
Laborers .....	700	400	300	300	1.50	400
Machinists .....	25	10	10	10	4.00	1,000
Moulders .....	20	10	10	10	2.50	800
Painters .....	75	50	25	30	2.50	800
Plumbers .....	20	10	10	10	5.00	1,200
Plasterers .....	100	50	50	40	3.50	900
Printers .....	100	50	50	40	3.00	900
Section bosses .....	10	5	5	5	2.50	800
Section hands .....	50	25	25	30	1.50	400
Shoe-makers .....	100	50	50	50	2.50	800
Tinners .....	50	25	25	25	3.00	900
Wagon-makers .....	40	20	20	20	3.00	900
Other trades not mentioned above .....	500	150	150	150	2.50	800

## WRIGHT COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Married.	Single.	House owners.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly wages.
Blacksmiths .....	12	12	1	1	2.50	800
Brick or stone-masons .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	800
Cabinet-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.50	800
Carpenters .....	9	9	1	1	2.50	800
Engineers, stationary .....	1	1	1	1	2.00	800
Harness-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.25	800
Laborers .....	30	1	1	1	1.50	800
Painters .....	6	4	2	4	2.00	800
Plasterers .....	2	2	1	2	1.18	800
Printers .....	3	1	1	1	1.25	800
Section bosses .....	7	4	3	4	1.15	800
Section hands .....	1	1	1	1	1.75	800
Shoe-makers .....	2	1	1	1	1.50	800
Tinners .....	1	1	1	1	2.00	800
Wagon-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.25	800
Window sash-makers .....	1	1	1	1	2.25	800



## VIEWS OF WAGE-WORKERS.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY INDIVIDUAL WAGE-WORKERS, RELATING  
TO THEIR CONDITION, NEEDS, ETC.

The following remarks are of value to the General Assembly, and to the public, as expressive (in their own language) of the personal views of wage-workers upon subjects pertaining to the various industrial callings. They are given voluntarily, and those given here are repeated by many others, and are on file in this office. They are arranged by subjects alphabetically, and the vocations of the authors are also given. It will be seen that while most of the suggestions are of real practical value, yet some are totally impractical, but all are given:

## APPRENTICESHIP.

I think the legislature ought to pass a law prohibiting men taking contracts unless they could prove they had served an apprenticeship of at least three years.—*Carpenter*.

Mechanics are as much imposed on as physicians. They have a law enacted by the legislature against quacks. We have quacks in our trades. Why shouldn't we be protected by law as well as doctors and lawyers?—*Mechanic*.

The principal thing that militates against us is the fact that a green hand can become a full-fledged carpenter at a moment's notice. In some cases men, and sometimes boys with scarcely judgment enough to saw a board in two or drive a nail, will turn contractor on short notice, and men who have served a three year's apprenticeship, and had years of experience are compelled to stand back. This propensity to "gobble up" all the work and beat down the price, is more fully developed in the foreigners who seem determined to enjoy the blessings of a free country to its fullest extent.—*Carpenter*.

Make all men professing to be mechanics serve as apprentices as in old times until they are proficient skillful mechanics, and require them to pass examination before a competent board before they are allowed to take work, and then we would have a better class of workmen with perfect workmanship always performed, and the result would be better for capital and mechanic.—*Plasterer*.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Anything I can do for you in your work I gladly will. Last year I didn't understand it. After reading your report I stand ready to aid you. Send some blanks.—*Laborer*.

Some of our folks didn't want to help you because you are a Republican. I am a Democrat myself, but believe in your work, and if you will send me some blanks I will distribute them.—*Laborer*.

Your last report has been of great use to me and to the workingmen here. You can count on me to help you all I know how. It is a mighty good thing.—*Mechanic*.

Your report has been of great help to us in our K. of L. Assembly. Some criticize it, as they do you. I guess politics has something to do with the latter, but we will stand by the Bureau and its Commissioner.—*Carpenter*.

Anything I can do for your good work I will.—*Painter*.

I suggest that you publish the name of every person sending in a report. It would be an improvement, I think, over your now very valuable report, and put the responsibility where it belongs, so they could not blame the Commissioner, as some now do without justice or sense.—*Carpenter*.

May you have success in your work and reap the satisfaction of even putting a better book in the hands of the public than you did before. I will help you in any way I can, either in my Assembly or by myself.—*Painter*.

I should be glad to distribute blanks in my Assembly of K. of L., because I believe you are doing a grand work for both labor and capital. Facts are what we need.—*Laborer*.

I feel it my duty to do everything I can for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It has been a grand thing thus far.—*Laborer*.

If the Legislature would be somewhat governed by the facts you present in your report it would be a good thing, but they won't. They didn't in the last Legislature, and they should have been, as valuable ground-work was presented in your report for them.—*Cigar-maker*.

Please give us less statistics, and more freedom from prohibition.—*Printer*.

I buy goods as cheap as they can afford to be sold, as long as you Labor Commissioners organize the strikes and boycotts to make money out of them.—*Carpenter*.

I am in full and hearty sympathy with the Bureau. Command me at all times for anything in my power. Your first report is a valuable book in my little library and I long for the second.—*Carpenter*.

I will carefully comply with any request of yours pertaining to your office. I believe in it and know your work is doing good. I give you the following items regarding wages here (Clayton county):

Blacksmiths, per hour, 25 and 28 cents.

Boiler-makers, same.



Machinists, 25 and 27 cents.

Helpers, 14 and 17½ cents.

Boiler-washers, 16 cents.

Wipers, per day of 12 hours, \$1 20.

Coal heavers, per car, 75 cents and \$1.

I sincerely hope you will succeed in giving as good a report as your last.—

*Boiler-maker.*

God bless your efforts. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is a great thing for the wage-workers, and your report is the best book I own.—*Station Agent.*

Your report last year was what the moneyed men like to see. Statistics everywhere are always worked for the benefit of the capitalist.—*Harness-maker, or work at anything.*

I trust your next report will be of as much value as your first. If it is we ought to be satisfied. I will do anything I can for the Bureau.—*Blacksmith.*

I wish you the best of success. The work done by the Bureau last year deserves the support of all working men, and women too.—*Painter.*

My education is so limited and it is hard for me to express my thoughts in writing, but will do my duty to you and the State. You are doing a good work.—*Blacksmith.*

Judging from the last report, I am willing to go out of my way and give considerable time to help you. Don't fail though to send the second report.—*Carpenter.*

In order that the Labor Bureau may be even more proficient than it is, I would urge an appropriation by the legislature to defray expenses of agents to visit large manufacturing establishments, etc., to collect statistics.—*Machinist.*

1st. One of the worst features is the indifference of wage earners to report average earnings to the Bureau. I believe the State ought to allow an appropriation sufficient to employ three agents, whose duty should be to visit different parts of the State to collect statistics. 2d. To embody this report in general report of Bureau would, unless workmen would do likewise, would be doing injustice to laboring men; but I cannot deviate from truth.—*Gas-maker.*

I see you have made no provision for tobacco, whisky and beer, which are largely consumed by wage-workers. I do not use any of the articles myself, but think it is a very important factor in arriving at the cost of living; think it would be well to bring them to the front; might set some to thinking rightly about cost.—*Carpenter.*

Inclosed please find the blanks you kindly sent me, filled out as per request; and I must say that I am under obligations to you for them, for I think it a privilege as well as a benefit to myself to make them out; and any other matter connected with the Bureau I will be glad to do for you. I hope you will not hesitate to send to me for anything pertaining to labor

that I may be able to furnish. I will take this occasion to thank you for your last report, which my Assembly received through our representative, to whom we voted a vote of thanks for the same.—*Plasterer.*

The Bureau, you know as well as I do, is still under some prejudice, not nearly as much as two years ago I am glad to say. One of the principal ones in my trade is that the Republican party by and with prohibition has hurt the cigar trade. This may be so, but other causes, to my belief, have been as prevalent in this as prohibition. One of which is the scarcity of money, which, with the abolition of the saloon, have caused a demand for a cheaper grade of cigars, and consequently a lower price for making same. Had the saloon been abolished altogether this might not be the case, but on the contrary, it has only descended from the somewhat respectable places to the lower dives, which use only the commonest grade of cigars to be had in the market. Of course the argument may be brought that prohibition would throw our products in more honest channels, namely: drug stores and groceries; but this cannot be substantiated, as the manufacturer can look to them for but very little, as they invariably prefer to deal with Eastern firms. I have sent to your address a constitution by which our union is governed. Hoping the same, and I may be of use to you and your work, I am, etc.—*Cigar-maker.*

I have distributed most all the blanks you sent to me, and have urged the parties whom I gave them to, to fill them up and return to me, I am sorry to say I have only been successful in having those few I enclose filled. Some of the parties put me off by saying that they filled the blanks, and sent them to you. I hope this is the case, for as I tell them, that if they do not make their condition known to the proper authorities, how can they expect their representatives in state and nation to do anything for them if their condition is bad. I will continue the work, although it is discouraging. I am satisfied with the Bureau and its management, and it ought to be sustained.—*Statistician K. of L.*

I will be only too glad to assist you and the Bureau in any manner that is possible. If you send the package of circulars I will agree to distribute them to members of my division, and use my influence in inducing them to fill out and return them to your office. I think if laboring men throughout the State would take an interest in this matter, it would result in great to us as a class.—*Engineer.*

Permit me to suggest that the legislature ought to appropriate annually a sufficient sum to be put at the disposal of the Commissioner, to permit him to employ, in each town of one thousand inhabitants or more, one or more competent persons a day, or a week if necessary, to thoroughly and accurately compile the statistics you ask for. If I can be of any use to you in answering questions of interest to labor, I am at your service, and shall be glad to have you ask for such information as I am able to give at any time, for your work is a grand one.—*Tinner.*



## CO OPERATION.

Monopolies and large industries generally should divide with their co-partners, for all are equally interested in the success of the undertaking. If a firm clears \$10,000 after paying all expenses, such as interest, insurance, repairs on buildings and machinery, then give the firm \$5,000 and divide the balance among the laboring classes, whose labor make the institution a success.—*Harness-maker.*

If you would help to quiet the strife between labor and capital, which I am free to say should not exist, then work for the system of co-operation or profit sharing.—*Painter.*

To settle the troubles of wage workers and capitalists, profit sharing and co-operation is needed. It is the remedy.—*Brick-layer.*

I maintain that if the wage workers would club together in their respective localities and buy the necessities of life from first hands, that they could get them for at least 25 per cent less than they pay for now; and until they do so they will be at the mercy of the corner groceryman. But the trouble is that they won't trust one another, and then talk of oppression. They are their own oppressors.—*Blacksmith.*

As a working man, I wish you to understand fully I do not take any stock in the isms of the present day—socialism, communism, nihilism or anarchism. These so-called methods for the improvement of the class to which I belong, are to my mind altogether wrong, and I have no sympathy for them; and though in the countries where these particular doctrines originated, there may have been tyranny and despotism practiced so as to have justified in some measure the bringing out of these ideas, yet here, in this free and enlightened country of America, they are out of place. I have seen co-operation sometimes classed along with them, but co-operation, to my thinking, is of a different character altogether; it has for its object the elevation of the workingman, in everything that the word elevation implies. Do you ask me why? It gives to him an insight of the value of commercial relations. When he sees an institution of which he is a stockholder, managed by workingmen, whose capital is the sole feeder, whose primary object is the giving to workingmen a commodity at as low a price as possible, for his (the workingman's) benefit, he is at once (if he have any thinking powers) imbued with the thought that there is after all a higher plane for the laboring man to soar to, and so he is elevated.—*Machinist.*

I think what is most needed is some way by which the workingmen may invest their surplus earnings, either in buildings, real estate or co-operative manufacturing. As it is, should I next year save up say \$150 to \$200, it is impossible for me to go into any business with that amount with success. But if 30 or 50 other workingmen will unite with me, then we will have a cash capital of from \$4,500 to \$10,000, which might be increased indefinitely, and build up a successful business, because I know that the workingman who can save up \$150 to \$200 a year from his wages will be well qualified to carry on a larger business. There are many industries that we could take

advantage of and carry on cheaper than in larger cities where grounds and rents are so very high. We can more than compete with the Eastern manufacturers if we only go about it co-operately and business-like. Then, if our legislators will turn their attention to the fostering and building up of those industries, Iowa will, and can be one of the most flourishing States of the Union. Now, there is no use, as far as my observation goes, of trying to build up all the wage workers, because there are a great per cent who will not be improved or want to be (through their own efforts). You can raise these men's wages to \$10 per day, and at the end of the year they will be but little better off. But if the man who is sober, industrious and frugal, is given the means of safely investing his savings co-operatively, under the fostering care of our legislators, then you will help the deserving ones, the others you cannot help. Respectfully.—*Plasterer.*

In short, I would say that if co-operation could be helped any, by our legislature, I should like to see it done, and I hope that that body will give it all the encouragement possible, and also that you, in presenting your report, will do all in your power to forward the cause.—*Tinner.*

By industry and economy I have made what little I have got, my home, etc. A man who gets steady work for \$10.00 per week can live comfortably and save a little as long as everything goes all right and he is in good health, but should misfortune such as sickness come to him or his family, then he has nothing to bring in any money until he can again take up his work. I think that co-operation is the best means for all working men if it could be carried out, as if a man was unable to work for a short time his profits in the work would still be going on, and his place be open when able to return to work. It would also do away with strikes and all labor troubles which are now so prevalent, and which if not stopped soon will be the death knell of the Knights of Labor.—*Tinner.*

## CONVICT LABOR.

I think contract convict labor has had the effect of reducing wages fifty per cent in my business.—*Harness-maker.*

Convict labor is beating the poor men out of their honest wages. If things keep on as now, mechanics better go to States prisons for support.—*Mechanic.*

The worst enemy I have in my trade is the convict contract labor in the Illinois prison.—*Cooper.*

I work in a plow factory on a small scale, and have to compete with convict labor at wages which would not buy bread for our children. We cannot make plows for the money such men make them, and consequently we only sell a few plows. We can only be employed a short part of the year.—*Plow maker.*

We have great trouble from prison made goods which come in direct competition with some of our articles, which will hardly admit of us getting living wages as skilled workmen.—*Jeweler.*



One great reason for the decline in my business is that a great deal of work formerly done is now done in the penitentiary by the convicts. Such as ironing single-trees, neck-yokes and making clevises and chains of all kinds, and hundreds of other kinds of work the blacksmith done in former days. I believe that is the reason that blacksmiths in small towns cannot afford to hire hands. They are being superceded by convict labor.—*Blacksmith*.

The foreign pauper labor is destroying honest labor and driving honest mechanics to be farmers as they cannot compete with prison and pauper labor. I think it a burning shame that I have to work at the same price of a man in the State prison to serve my country.—*Mechanic*.

#### EMIGRATION.

The tide of emigration of the poorest and worst of European labor ought to stop. We see the evil effect of this here, and when we add to this the reports in the newspapers of labor troubles elsewhere, I am thoroughly convinced that the time has come when emigration should be severely restricted. Men who, like myself (and there are plenty of them), have spent three of the best years of their lives fighting to maintain our country's institutions, feel that the government is doing us an injury by opening wide its gates to the flood of all classes of foreigners. It should, by all means, drive away, or hang the anarchists and socialists.—*Carpenter*.

Place restriction on emigration. This is harming us working men more than any one thing.—*Harness-maker*.

The great trouble is emigration. I hope if Congress won't pass a law restricting it, that Iowa will.—*Cooper*.

Let Congress take steps to prohibit the miserable crowd of foreigners coming to this country in droves. This importing paupers by thousands is a curse.—*Machinist*.

I am in favor of laborers having their just rights. I am in favor of stopping foreign pauper mechanics, also Chinese emigration to America.—*Shoe-maker*.

My opinion is that it is about time to draw a line at the wholesale and indiscriminate emigration from foreign countries; and in the future let this country fill up by its own natural increase, and thereby insure a more reliable, intellectual, and useful class of citizens than we are now receiving from foreign shores.—*Plasterer*.

This importation of foreign labor is using up American labor, and the sooner the emigration of foreign labor is stopped the better it will be for the American laborers, and there will be a demand for labor on good wages paid for good men.—*Wagon-maker*.

#### HOURS OF LABOR.

I hardly believe in the eight hour system. It seems to me<sup>e</sup> as though ten hours was all right. I am willing to do ten hours good work at my trade. I believe in good wages, and in giving good returns.—*Painter*.

I believe with the competition of machinery, eight hours work will solve the trouble.—*Carpenter*.

I am required to be on hand every Sunday in the year. Legal holidays we have no pleasure, except as we can reflect that it is a holiday while working as on other days. My duties have kept me on duty from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and in a few instances the entire day and night.—*R. R. Agent*.

An eight hour law should be established, giving more men employment. It is the unemployed that regulate the wages of the employed.—*Laborer*.

The hours of labor should be shortened. There are about 200,000 labor-saving machines invented annually, but labor receives no benefit therefrom.—*Cigar-maker*.

I would not complain of the twelve hours a day I have to work, if I was paid proportionately.—*Brakeman*.

Shorten the hours of labor as soon as it can be done without hurting the interests of the country. We must do this, but let us make haste slowly.—*Machinist*.

I am opposed to working Sundays, though to keep my place I often have to, as I also have to work over-time without pay.—*Stationary Engineer*.

We are compelled to put in ten long hours for a day's work, the limit being twelve hours. Also compelled to work Sundays, thus greatly shortening our hours for recreation and much needed rest. We are compelled very often to remain in continuous service without food or rest for a great length of time. Our legislature should prohibit railroad corporations from compelling their employes to work longer than a reasonable length of time without food or rest. As an instance, I put in fifty-two consecutive hours once last winter.—*Locomotive Engineer*.

I wish it could be brought forcibly to the minds of railroad officials and the public generally, that men working as long hours per day as many of us are, are unfit to assume responsibility of handling trains. The State legislature should enact laws to shorten hours of labor. We are not striking for eight hours labor, but ten, or even twelve. Fifteen hours is a regular day, and often it is lengthened out to eighteen and twenty hours.—*Station Agent*.

I do not favor the eight-hour law; I do not think that ten hours is too much for ordinary work.—*Carpenter*.

I would earnestly advocate a movement for nine hours per day, at the same rate of wages. I have worked five years at piece work in circumstances which prove that a man cannot sustain hard muscular labor for more than eight hours per day, with advantage to himself and his employer. I mean that it would pay the master to put out the blacksmiths' fires and stop the machinery at the end of eight hour's hard work, because I have seen it over and over again, that after eight (or at most nine hours) it has been mere pretense; fuel was used and machinery used to no purpose but to kill time. Where workmen are of a mixed character, I think nine hours per



day is quite passable. I believe it best for a man to leave at 5 o'clock every day, although I think the Saturday half-holiday movement will gain ground in this country. If a man could leave his work at 5 o'clock, this would allow him some chance of leisure and self-improvement, and I know from experience that it would be equally beneficial to employers.—*Blacksmith.*

#### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

I am a believer in labor organizations, and especially the K. of L. It has been a good thing here. All we need is education, and to live up to our principles and let the—politics alone.—*Carpenter.*

I do not know much of the workings of labor societies, unions, etc., having never belonged to any of them, but think they are apt to do more mischief in the long run than good, unless under the control of sagacious and prudent men.—*Plasterer.*

I belong to the K. of L. and am proud of it. Education, organization and agitation will eventually bring matters all right. I have no sympathy for the poverty of any laboring man who is so ignorant of the fact that laboring organizations are of no benefit to society.—*Cigar-maker.*

The K. of L. in my estimation is making much harder times in some branches of business than would be if they had no organization. If one of them goes to a manufacturer and applies for a situation at less wages than he is paying, in nine times out of ten he gets the place, for the manufacturer is afraid of being boycotted, or having his property destroyed. I have been beat out of a situation twice in the last six months when I could have bettered myself, and in one instance the Knight that tried to undermine me is to-day working for \$1 a day to hold the job. If the organization would hold together and educate, it might do good, but it is a bad thing for workmen in this city.—*Engineer.*

I think the laboring class, especially the Knights of Labor, are at present in far worse circumstances than they were before the tumult. I believe in mechanics getting a fair compensation for their labor, but do not favor the eight hour system nor boycotting, and believe that a firm or individual has a right to hire or discharge an employe, without the dictation of any man or any set of men.—*Painter.*

I have been agent at stations where I was required to be up, and sell tickets for a train at 5:20 o'clock A. M., and remain till a train due at 10:02 P. M. had passed, which made the actual time from 5 A. M. till 10:30 P. M. for \$50 per month. Any labor organization in the world should cry out in horror if such work was required of them, but the agents and operators are isolated, they cannot possibly organize, seldom being more than three in any one town.—*Station Agent.*

I am not in favor of labor organizations for they are the means of dividing labor and capital, and they ought to be united.—*Carpenter.*

God bless the man who started the K. of L. I believe we are on the right track.—*Laborer.*

I don't consider labor organizations as generally managed, of any benefit to a man that feels as if he ought to strive to take care of himself independently, and he can and let others live too.—*Carpenter.*

Believe in the dignity and elevation of labor, but do not think the labor organizations of the present day have found exactly the right thing. Believe in the right to strike, but not in the interference of others who are waiting to work for less. My policy is to let every man stand on his own merits. Skill will find its own reward if you let it alone.—*Painter.*

If every laboring man would join the Knights of Labor, it would do more toward the saving of mankind than all of the churches on God's foot-stool. Keep it before the people that prohibition and the order of the Knights of Labor, are twin sisters, and are stalking through the land, hand-in-hand.—*Brick-mason.*

I believe in trade unions. I think they are the best things to elevate the laborer, and help him get a just share of what he produces.—*Cigar-maker.*

I admit that it is right for a man to say what he shall work for, but I deny that any labor organization or individual shall dictate what I or another shall work for. It's bread for my family I am after, and no body has a right to step between me and that bread, and dictate to me upon what terms I shall have it by my work.—*Shoe-maker.*

I do not believe in labor agitation. I go in on my merits; if I work for a boss and he don't appreciate my efforts and pay me accordingly, I have my choice of remaining or going elsewhere.—*Horse collar maker.*

As a wage-worker by continued industry, I am able to hold my own without any prospect of much improvement so far as position is concerned, but I presume it is not of myself so much I am expected to speak as of my position taken in connection with others, who as wage-workers are continually looking and longing and hoping for better times, not so much as individuals but as part of a mighty system. The institution of labor with all its interests, and which comprises the vast majority of mankind, have of late years endeavored to ameliorate its condition by the banding together of its forces, so that if there be any means of bettering their condition, they may be able by unity of purpose, thought and action, to hasten on the good work.—*Machinist.*

I am not a socialist nor anarchist, but I do not blame the workers and wealth producers for asserting their rights, and asking for a part of what they produce. They begged and pleaded a long time for enough to live on, and a little to lay aside for sickness and old age, but their pleadings were not heard, and their patience is well worn. So organization has become necessary, but unless such organization is managed with better care than formerly, it must go down from its own weight.—*Machinist.*

Trade unions are excellent. But for them the laborers of the world would be in a still worse condition than they are. But co-operative societies are



still more excellent. They are the workingman's key that shall unlock the fetters that bind him in slavery to the oppressing monster, capital; that shall open the doors of independence and freedom. Let the men of every trade work in concert; place their little savings in the one little pile, and when the pile is large enough, invest it in the materials and tools needed for the carrying on of their trade or business, thus becoming their own masters and reaping all they sow. But where it is not possible to organize co-operative societies at present let there be good trades unions. To build a union is a start in the right direction. The union is an educator, and will become the corner stone of the co-operative society.—*Cigar-maker*.

#### STRIKES.

The only way to put a stop to them is to put a duty on every foreign pauper that comes to this country.—*Engineer*.

Large strikes have not yet reached Iowa, but they are on the way. The legislature ought to pass laws classing labor, and making wages accordingly, and make it unlawful to pay less than established by law, thus saving our State from the striking element.—*Miller*.

The bill providing for a State Board of Arbitration which was introduced in the Senate last winter was excellent, but it failed to become a law. I refer to the one making the Commissioner of Labor Statistics the Secretary of the Board.—*Carpenter*.

It is my opinion that the strikes that have been going on of late, have been originated directly or indirectly from the effects of the whisky traffic. I do not think that the laborers are always treated by the employer as they should be, but striking does not remedy the evil, but makes suffering to women and children, who are innocent and helpless. Give us arbitration and good legislation, and educate the young. Have compulsory education.—*Blacksmith*.

I do not believe in strikes, and yet I do not say there may not be some benefits in some cases derived from them, but arbitration is far better, but when shall the time come when we will be able to say there are no strikes needed, for arbitration is now the recognized method? What shall be said of those writers in our daily press who are continually harping on the vast expenses caused by enforced idleness through strikes, who write in the interest of the capitalist alone, and ignore the claims of workingmen, who perchance are forced at times to take the law in their own hands? They magnify the losses to the workingmen at the present time, and give nothing for the thought that perhaps in embryo, there are large results to be gained from this very same loss there is so much mourning over.—*Machinist*.

I have found in my experience that when paid monthly, could save more money than when paid weekly. Do not believe in strikes or labor organizations in the way conducted. Has been my experience they do not attain the required end, and moreover have no lasting benefit, which you can easily see by following the evidence in all the strikes of the last year. I

was forced out of my position by strikers during the last year, and the men are now working for less than they were when they went out. I could not afford to work for less, so they get the benefit (?) of the strike, while I was forced to look for a more remunerative position. My idea of the business is that when a man is not satisfied with his work and wages, is to go where he can better himself, and not force others out where they are satisfied. Legislation against strikes, in my opinion, is the only thing that can help us.—*Tinner*.

Many of the strikes now inaugurated are unjust and without sufficient cause, and are bound to lose the public sentiment and confidence in the organization ordering them.—*Tinner*.

#### TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

Have a nice home, a kind and loving wife, and four as nice boys as you will see anywhere. The main reason of my happiness is because I have no use for anything in the way of liquors to drink. No saloon and no liquor, but prohibition for me and mine.—*Blacksmith*.

I believe in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. It is a good thing. Drunkenness is a crime, and the prohibitory law is the best friend to the working men.—*Wagon-maker*.

I drink no whisky or liquor, and am comfortably fixed.—*Blacksmith*.

I support no saloon; hence live within my income and get along all right.—*Carpenter*.

I think if the legislators would legislate for wage-workers instead of doing so much temperance legislation, things would be better.—*Carpenter*.

I drink no whisky or beer, and may say it, in good part, accounts for all I have.—*Carpenter*.

I have been in this country six years; brought very little money with me; worked on a farm for two years; kept away from saloons and the liquor business generally, and have saved enough to buy a farm of 40 acres and a good home.—*Laborer*.

The great evil of intemperance has been the cause of my destitution. My employer discharged me for the reason that I voted the prohibition ticket, though he is a member of the German Methodist church.—*Carriage-maker*.

For four years I have not drank a drop. Before that I did freely. If all the laboring men of the country would quit their drinking, we could dig a tunnel under the Atlantic ocean in four weeks.—*Clerk*.

Since the infernal prohibitory law went into effect wages have been lowered. My belief is that the — legislature of the Twenty-first session on the temperance question, has been the worst thing that could have happened.—*Printer*.

I get along very well. I know I understand my trade thoroughly and have to compete with "botchers." I own a home without mortgage, and



have saved money. I am a temperance man, and live in a community where beer and whisky as a drink, is the rule, rather than the exception, and for my temperance proclivities I am sometimes boycotted, but I am a strong temperance man just the same.—*Brick-layer*.

I earned \$500 25 last year. Have \$5,000 insurance on my life. Own a good home, and have a happy family. Cause, temperance. So you may imagine I favor prohibition.—*Laborer*.

Let men quit spending their earnings for liquor, and not only believe in, but practice prohibition and we will be all right.—*Blacksmith*.

While I am a workingman, and have a great deal of competition in my business, I think where a man is industrious and economical there is no trouble to make a living and save something besides. My observation for 35 years is, that men waste their earnings in dissipation of all kinds, and bring trouble on themselves. Strong drink and gambling are a great curse to the working men of this country.—*Blacksmith*.

If laboring men would stop spending more than they earn, not submit to lay out of work on account of strikes unless compelled to, not to drink whisky or alcoholic drinks unless they must for medicine, not smoke or chew tobacco until their families are all well fed, and clothed, and schooled; and if they must drink let them make their wives the saloonkeepers. Let them start a saloon with a gallon of whisky, and sell to their husbands at 10 cents a drink, and thus turn their earnings into their own business, and get rich off of themselves; then the laboring men of the country would have plenty of money, be clothed, fed and housed well, and have but a fraction of the cause for complaint that they now have, and would assist in strangling the business of the men who always claim to be their friends—who rob them, starve and impoverish their families, fill the poor houses, jails and houses of correction, and curse the country and the laborers especially with their presence and their nefarious traffic—the saloonkeepers.—*Clerk*.

We as wage workers have been greatly benefited by the prohibitory law, and it will be a greater blessing to our children than it has been to us, and I hope to see whisky blotted out of the State altogether. Would it not be a blessing to us all?—*Blacksmith*.

A working man should by all means keep away from the saloon. That is the main cause of poverty and crime and misery, this terrible demon drink. I have no sympathy for any man who pleads poverty, and when he gets a dollar goes to the saloon and spends it, then asks the storekeeper for trust.—*Brick mason*.

#### WAGES.

I have no complaint to make. I think as a rule we receive good wages in this country. To save is what we need.—*Blacksmith*.

I am not one of those who lay all their misfortunes to those who happen to have money. The reason I cannot earn more money is because there are

so many others working at the same trade, who are willing to live like animals, and consequently will work cheap. They have no pride, no dignity, very little honor, some none. Mechanics and laboring men are themselves to blame for the most of their misfortunes. Many of them are improvident, some lazy. I have this to say, that if the wage earners could be taught to be men, and be industrious and saving, truthful and honest, and to have some real sympathy for each other, there would not be so much trouble about the labor question. The capitalists of the country are not to blame for the condition of the workers. They are largely to blame themselves. The people to pay a reasonable price for all kinds of work and competition regulates the price, and the workingmen themselves are responsible for what the prices may be.—*Plasterer*.

I never was frightened about capital oppressing labor. I aim to do such work in quality, as to demand remunerative prices. I believe if the laborer is intelligent, industrious and economical, it will be better than special legislation against the encroachment of capital.—*Carpenter*.

If I had been paid my wages when due me I could have lived cheaper and saved some money, but I could get only two or three dollars at a time.—*Carpenter*.

I see no reason why wage-workers need to complain (as a rule) in the midst of a farming country at least. In larger towns, or with large corporations, it may be different, but with us, if a man shows a disposition to work for his employer's interest, when under pay, and does the work he claims to know, and is temperate and frugal, even a "greasy mechanic" may lay by something for a "rainy day."—*Carpenter*.

I have been a blacksmith in a shop for sixteen years, and I get two dollars a day, and get it in cash every Saturday night. I'd like to know whether that is very rough.—*Blacksmith*.

I am supposed to be paid once a week, sometimes it runs along a month. Then I can't live near as cheap, and of course am the sufferer. A law ought to be passed compelling weekly payments.—*Printer*.

The laboring class should have a more uniform standard of wages in their several capacities as wage-workers. I don't mean to say that they should by any means whatever, be the recognized ruling power of the United States, or that capital should be subservient to all demands made by labor, but that there be more harmony existing between the two.—*R. R. brakeman*.

It is my candid opinion as a laboring man, from experience, that if I received my wages weekly, or even semi-monthly, that I could save from five to ten dollars per month.—*Laborer*.

I do really believe that if laboring men could get their wages every week, they would be in far better condition. They could save eight or ten dollars a month. I allude to industrious men. Men, on account of monthly payments, will have to go on credit from month to month, and pay the highest prices for everything they buy, wherein if they received their wages weekly



they could buy for cash, and get their articles cheaper and better. It would not only help the laborer, but the business man also. There would not be so many so called "dead beats," honest men at heart who cannot pay their bills, owing to the monthly payments. Take the butchers for instance: a man running credit will have to pay 15 cents per pound for steak, and the man with ready money receives the same, if not better, for 12½ cents per pound. The same in the groceries. This is my honest opinion. And I know I can do better on weekly payments.—*Laborer*.

It is my honest opinion that all wage-workers should be paid once a week, as this would allow men to pay cash for their groceries, etc., which can always be procured cheaper for cash, than on time.—*Station agent*.

We think the laborer would be much benefited if there could be some way to compel owners of mills and other factories to pay weekly, instead of when they want to.—*Stationary engineer*.

I think if men were paid oftener they could live cheaper, for the reason they get small wages, and must get trusted until pay day, and they must pay the stores higher prices for this reason.—*Blacksmith*.

My motto is (and I am pretty comfortable fixed) take what you can get, and do better when you can. Make something, if it is small.—*Barber*.

A man can live cheaper with the cash to pay down, than on 30 days credit. I know it to be so. The credit system is the poor man's curse.—*Cooper*.

If the wage-worker was paid once a week he could accumulate more money. This running a book account is a bad thing for us.—*Machinist*.

I get my money whenever the company that I am employed by, has any to spare, and then I get it in little dabs of \$5 to \$10 at a time, whereas, if I got my money every month regular, and all at one time, I could do something with it. Weekly payments regularly made, would be of great advantage to wage-workers.—*Machinist*.

There is here as elsewhere, a certain class of men who are always looking for work but never find it, for the reason they are not willing to do what they find to do, and they always want a little more than they can earn. Now I always expect a man to make a profit off my labor, if he does not, he will not keep me long if he is a man of business. As to wages, I think a man ought to work for what ever he can get. I find no trouble in getting all I can do, for when I came here I worked on honor. I always do a good honest day's work, and, I think if there was more honor among the craft, more principle, and not try and see how much of their time they can get in and accomplish nothing, I think when a man kills time it is just the same as though he put his hand into his employers's pocket, and stole that much of his wages.—*Carpenter*.

I am working for the railroad. They are very irregular in paying, sometimes they are nearly three months in arrears. This compels a laborer to deal on book account, and it is not every merchant who is willing to carry a poor man for ninety days, so that the laborer is always under

a compliment to the man that does, although he has to pay at least twenty-five per cent more for what he purchases from him. He sets his price and you have to take it. During the later months of the year, a poor man has many things to buy. Farmers are bringing their produce to market, and if a man had his money in his pocket, he could buy his provisions from them, and thereby save the merchant's profit, and also the butcher's. Hogs can be bought now for \$3 25 per cwt. The butcher charges from six to fifteen cents for his meat, and also there is in a large family several articles of clothing to be purchased at this season of the year. Those articles are not perhaps in the store; perhaps he is only a grocer you trade with. How then are we going to get them? Many a child has had to stay from school for want of shoes, while the company held nearly, and in some cases more than \$100 of their father's wages. Under these circumstances a man cannot economize any. His small wages gives him only a scanty living, and instead of laying by a little for a rainy day, he can only toil on without hope.—*Laborer*.

The diabolical method employed by the railroad company in paying their men is both shameful and tyrannical. It compels a man to live in the utmost need, while yet his earnings are sufficient to give him an ample living. What benefit is it to me, if the farmer sells potatoes for 50 cents per bushel? He wants cash down, he takes them to the merchant, and I have to pay him (the merchant) 75 cents per bushel for them. When the company is not prompt in payment, a poor man's trade is not courted by merchants on an account; the laborer has to run an account. He cannot live sixty or ninety days on thirty days pay, therefore, when he does get paid, his money will not square up his debts, so on he goes, only a machine between the landlord, the company, and the merchant, only eking out a scanty living for himself and family. To be eternally in debt, eternally under a compliment for the necessities of life when my earnings are sufficient, if received at reasonable times, say every thirty days, to give me a comfortable living and educate my family, is something not very consoling.—*Laborer*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

If laboring men would be more careful of what they earn, and not spend their time in loitering around, there would be no cause for complaint. I could refer you to men here who do nothing but grumble and express dissatisfaction. They are the ones that always want a strike.—*Laborer*.

Labor and capital being mother and son, they should be yoke-fellows, whereas the mother is now the slave of her unnatural offspring. Both are too worthy to be damned—the one by shylocks in the garb of decent capitalists, the other by vile anarchists wearing the caps of respectable laborers. Let both be condemned by the public, and there is a long lease of a useful life secured to the good mother and son. If a tariff is put on foreign capital, let us also put a tariff on foreign labor; if usury is put on capital, let usury be put on labor. I have earned \$5 to \$12 per day for my employer, yet was paid \$50 a month. If this is not usury in labor, what is it?—*Decorative Painter*.



I think that the best thing that the next Legislature could do would be to create an office of boiler inspector, and also appoint a competent man to examine all engineers, and cause them to pay a license. By so doing, all corporations will hire competent men instead of anyone that can shovel coal or open a valve. This would save a great many boiler explosions.—*Stationary Engineer.*

I think something should be said in regard to boys under age, working at night, as I think it will affect their whole after-life. They do not notice it when young, but it will show in after years. We work holidays and Sundays, just the same.—*Railroad Clerk.*

The main thing we need is better and cheaper transportation for our produce; and that would have a tendency to make our town a manufacturing place, and benefit the whole community.—*Shoe-maker.*

One evil existing is the sanitary condition of shops; bad water, dark rooms, damp rooms, low ceilings, hot in summer and cold in winter, filthy out-houses, etc. Another thing is the dangerous condition of machinery, consisting of old boilers, emery wheels, unbalanced and uncovered grindstones, not properly mounted set screws in drill spindles, uncovered belts and shafting, incompetent engineers and firemen. I think a board of inspection, backed up by proper laws, the laws drafted by a man who is a mechanic, and knows the dangers and troubles of wage-workers, would be about the right way to get at these things.—*Machinist.*

I have lived in this town since 1869; have had plenty of employment and have saved some earnings. I am not in favor of cutting on laborers' wages, although some laborers waste their earnings, and would be as well off on half the amount. Not living in a large place, cannot form an opinion, but am always for justice between labor and capital: one cannot stand without the other.—*Carpenter.*

Do not feel that I, or any other wages earners, have anything special to complain of, excepting that some men are growing rich from the results of our labors much faster than they ought, and that we support far too many non-producers. Do not see how any legislation can remedy this. Do not believe in the opinion held by many that a large number of idlers make times better for the workers. When all work in some way there will be plenty for all.—*Carpenter.*

I would simply say in my remarks, that there is nothing that wage-workers can reasonably complain of except the laws governing the assessment of real property. I will give you my case as an example: My house, lot and shop I consider worth \$1,200. I owe my neighbor \$500, for which I pay 10 per cent per annum. The assessment is taken from a basis of \$1,200. My neighbor pays on his mortgage tax, consequently he pays on just what he owns, while I pay on an assessment basis of \$500 I do not own.—*Carpenter.*

I do not blame the capitalists for the wrongs of the laboring man, any more than I blame the laboring men themselves. I claim that the business men and manufacturers are suffering the same evils and injustice the labor-

ing men are, and the only difficulty in the way of removing those evils is in our not knowing what the evil is. Education is what we need. We need to study political economy. If the people will only educate themselves as to the proper use of the ballot, and then go the polls with that knowledge of the individual responsibility that rests upon them, and the determination to cast their ballots where they will do the most good for themselves and their fellow men, this land of ours would soon be filled with a contented and happy and prosperous people. Hoping you will send me a copy of the next report as soon as completed, I remain yours respectfully.—*Statistician.*

It seems to me that instead of wrangling about capital and labor, and come to a comprehensive understanding, there would be less cause for organizing labor assemblies. I cannot see how labor can successfully operate without capital, neither can capital perform its functions without labor. True all capital was produced by labor, yet under the system and management of to-day, they are inseparable.—*Machinist.*

I favor better protection to men engaged in hazardous occupations.—*Machinist.*

There ought to be a law to protect skilled labor either by diploma or some other device, so that a man with a saw and hatchet could not boycott every good workman in the country.—*Carriage-maker.*

I get along well by attending to my own business, and avoiding taking any part in labor troubles. Believing a man has a right to cease work when the wages are not satisfactory to him, but no right to say others shall not take his place if they choose. My belief is that the trouble with most working-men is, that they don't take care of what they earn, and try to live as well as those who get double their salary. And again, too many leave too much of it in saloons. I came to Iowa in 1877 to look for a location along with others in the same trade; being unable to get work at our trades, I took to harvesting, while my pard refused to work at anything but his trade. Result; he is still looking for location, and cursing corporations and capitalists, while I have a nice little house and lot nearly paid for, and with a few years more, hope to be comfortably situated. The first thing laborers should learn, is to master their trades, then go home after work hours, and stay until time to go to work next day; stay away from saloons, and content themselves until they can better their situation, not try to live like a bank president, on \$9.00 a week.—*Plasterer.*

As an engineer, I would be pleased to see a law passed compelling engineers to pass examination before being allowed to take charge of a boiler and engine. As a sample of the poor encouragement an engineer has in this part of Iowa, I am to-day out of employment, because two men who have been farming here for the last ten years offered to run the engine for \$40 per month—the same sized engine in Minnesota paying \$80 per month. This may not interest you, but to a man who is dependent upon his trade for support, it is of some interest.—*Stationary Engineer.*



I am of the opinion that in this great country, the prevailing distress amid the producing classes is a matter they themselves are greatly responsible for. They are controlled too much by petty jealousies, and partisan politics. If they elect men to legislate for them, and let them do as they please afterward, they ought not to be too severe if they are left to hold the sack, and then commence to kill, destroy and curse the country. I am of those who believe that the man that can't subscribe to the great fundamental principles of this government, is, to say at least, very hard to please, and the mode is very easy by which he can get relief. I believe that a traitor to the people in the halls of legislation, becomes more obnoxious than the traitor on the field of battle, and the penalty should be the same. It is a mistake to fight capital. We must not sit idle, and let men take the advantage of us, and then curse the country and the men for doing just what we would do ourselves if placed in circumstances that were similar. If we look after the causes right, the effects will be brighter for us all.—*Plasterer.*

I believe the oppression I am under arises from the fact of having to compete so much with the unskilled workmen who are among us from foreign countries, and who are willing to work for the degrading prices that capital and its influences are yearly lowering and dictating for us. I believe the whole cause of the hard times prevailing, is entirely with the capitalists of the country, who have it in their power to pay just such wages as they see fit, and to stop progress whenever they feel like oppressing the laboring-man and mechanic.—*Painter.*

In regard to the general condition of labor, permit me to say the following: There is a large population of laborers in Davenport whose wages are rated low, in consequence of the constantly flowing emigration. They will not leave Davenport as soon as they would another place on account of, first, relations, and, second, the social features. The result of this, and the prevailing dull condition in all business for the last years is the cause that about one third (good) of the skilled workmen—who have acquired their skill by an average apprenticeship of four years, and continuous work at their trade—look for any kind of work—saw mill, for instance—and are perfectly glad if they can find any kind of work. This, partly, would have to be put to the fault of the machine as the main factor in fabricating the goods of the present day. It gives us, or leads us to the idea that the constant improvement of the machine, the up-growing generation of both sexes, with their application for employment, and finally the pouring emigration, all tend to bring down the price of labor. According to my opinion there should be action taken soon, to enable the vast numbers all over the land to find paying employment, so that they not only are kept from starving, but that they can come into the market, and buy and consume those goods that are fabricated so plentiful by our American manufactories. The younger generations, if they are not successful in their endeavor to procure employment, will degenerate fast, and might some day prove a great danger to the modern state.—*Printer.*

Engineers, or the men longest in the employ of the company, have the preference to work when business is light. No men are laid off or dismissed from the service without good and sufficient reasons, and in case of trial for misdemeanor, or disobedience of orders, or the rules of the company, an engineer acts as one of the judges on that trial. This is the custom on some, not all, of the trunk lines in the State. Where it is not the custom it is more the fault of the men. Engineers work, or are on duty more than any other class of railroad employes, being compelled to remain on duty from 10 to 48 hours without rest or sleep. Their expenses are greater than those of any other class employed, excepting perhaps conductors and brakemen, and in reality more than they, because when away from home they can, and often do sleep in their caboose, thereby saving the price of lodging at a hotel, when paying for lodging makes an engineer's expenses \$1 per day away from home. On the railroad where I am employed, men running west are gone from 4 to 10 and sometimes 12 days, making a large increase in his expenses over those who run on one division only. If there is anything more you wish to know about the branch of business in which I am employed please write to me.—*Engineer.*

## FARM LABOR.

### WAGES.

The following statistics upon this subject have been compiled from returns made direct to this office by reliable and prominent farmers of the various counties. The averages are made from a very large number of returns, covering all parts of the counties:



TABLE OF WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HARVEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length of haying and harvesting period—days.
	Monthly average.	Yearly average.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	
Adair.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 17.00	\$ 1.00	35
Adams.....	18.00	216.00	20.00	1.00	25.00	1.50	18.00	.87½	42
Allamakee.....	18.00	216.00	20.00	1.00	25.00	1.00	18.00	.75	36
Appanoose.....	18.00	216.00	20.00	1.25	25.00	1.37	16.00	.87½	36
Audubon.....	18.00	216.00	20.00	1.25	19.00	1.75	20.00	.87½	36
Benton.....	19.00	210.00	29.50	1.25	29.50	1.50	20.50	.95	35
Black Hawk.....	19.00	200.00	25.00	1.37½	25.00	1.25	18.00	1.00	25
Boone.....	18.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.25	14.00	.75	21
Bremers.....	18.00	193.66	23.50	1.25	30.00	2.00	18.00	1.00	42
Buchanan.....	17.75	200.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	12.50	.75	53
Buena Vista.....	20.00	195.00	25.00	1.35	26.00	1.60	17.25	1.10	58
Butler.....	20.00	225.00	28.00	1.25	30.00	1.50	18.00	.87½	63
Calhoun.....	17.10	150.00	20.62	1.15	24.00	1.55	17.20	.90	48
Carroll.....	18.00	180.00	18.00	1.00	20.00	1.00	10.00	.75	30
Cass.....	19.00	180.00	23.00	1.25	25.00	1.25	20.00	1.12½	30
Cedar.....	20.00	183.50	26.25	1.37½	.....	1.37½	15.00	1.00	42
Cerro Gordo.....	20.00	210.00	25.00	1.25	28.35	1.50	17.00	1.00	60
Cherokee.....	20.00	180.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.25	15.00	1.00	60
Chickasaw.....	19.00	207.00	29.00	1.38	35.00	1.75	18.00	1.00	41
Clarke.....	16.50	206.00	23.75	1.25	23.45	1.37	17.00	1.00	30
Clay.....	19.50	220.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.63	15.00	.87½	51
Clayton.....	17.50	100.00	26.50	1.37½	26.00	1.75	14.50	1.00	39
Clinton.....	18.00	210.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.37	15.00	1.00	30
Crawford.....	16.00	.....	25.00	1.25	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	45
Dallas.....	17.50	206.00	25.33	1.08	25.00	1.25	17.50	.77	30
Davis.....	18.00	190.00	20.00	1.00	22.00	1.25	16.00	.75	30
Decatur.....	18.00	150.00	22.00	1.00	24.00	1.25	.....	.75	35
Delaware.....	.....	360.00	.....	1.50	.....	1.50	16.50	.....	38
Des Moines.....	17.00	171.25	19.00	1.12½	20.00	1.12½	14.50	.87½	38
Dickinson.....	22.50	225.00	28.50	1.50	25.00	1.87½	15.50	1.00	30
Dubuque.....	20.75	214.00	27.50	1.50	27.50	1.62½	23.75	1.19	32
Emmet.....	15.00	200.00	20.00	1.00	35.00	1.50	12.00	.75	50
Fayette.....	19.50	245.00	35.00	1.75	35.00	1.75	18.00	1.40	45
Floyd.....	19.00	208.00	22.50	1.33	27.50	1.60	17.25	1.00	45
Franklin.....	18.25	206.00	27.50	1.25	30.00	1.37	19.00	.77	30
Freemont.....	21.33	239.16	25.75	1.37½	25.75	1.37	19.30	1.00	50
Greene.....	18.00	200.00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.00	30
Grundy.....	19.30	216.63	26.00	1.37	26.00	1.37	19.30	1.08½	61
Guthrie.....	18.10	182.15	25.00	1.00	30.00	1.37½	18.00	1.00	28
Hamilton.....	16.87	163.00	22.00	1.17	27.00	1.63	16.00	.90	30
Hancock.....	21.00	204.00	27.00	1.50	30.00	1.83	16.00	1.00	74
Hardin.....	19.00	215.00	25.00	1.37½	25.00	1.75	19.50	1.60	49
Harrison.....	20.00	200.00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.00	.....	.87½	28
Henry.....	17.50	175.00	25.50	1.42	25.50	1.50	16.65	.83	42
Howard.....	19.25	218.75	25.00	1.25	40.00	2.00	18.25	1.25	38
Humboldt.....	18.00	168.00	25.00	1.37½	26.50	1.62½	19.00	1.13	30
Ida.....	20.00	200.00	28.00	1.50	28.00	1.62½	23.75	1.13	82
Iowa.....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Jackson.....	18.00	200.00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.50	15.00	1.00	42
Jasper.....	18.00	185.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	42
Jefferson.....	17.25	216.00	25.00	1.32	25.00	1.32	16.50	.69	72
Johnson.....	19.00	200.00	30.50	1.38	17.50	1.25	23.00	1.25	30
Jones.....	18.00	215.00	34.06	1.62½	34.00	1.62½	18.00	1.12	48
Keokuk.....	19.00	200.00	25.00	1.50	25.00	2.00	16.00	1.00	35

TABLE OF WAGES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HARVEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES, BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length of haying and harvesting season—days.
	Monthly average.	Yearly average.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	
Kossuth.....	\$ 15.50	\$ 186.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 25.00	\$ 1.62	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.00	65
Lee.....	17.00	190.00	22.50	1.37	25.00	1.00	16.50	1.00	30
Linn.....	20.00	213.33	28.00	1.42	28.00	1.62	20.81	1.00	35
Louisa.....	18.00	216.00	25.00	1.25	.....	1.50	19.00	1.00	21
Lucas.....	17.50	200.00	23.50	1.13	25.50	1.42	15.00	.75	36
Madison.....	20.00	200.00	25.00	1.50	30.00	1.75	18.00	.87½	28
Mahaska.....	17.75	195.00	27.50	1.25	29.00	1.37	16.25	.80	40
Marion.....	19.50	205.75	25.00	1.40	27.50	1.38	.....	1.00	42
Marshall.....	19.50	225.00	25.50	1.42	27.50	1.42	17.00	1.00	39
Mills.....	25.00	300.00	26.00	1.37½	28.00	1.62	19.00	.87	25
Mitchell.....	19.00	210.00	30.00	1.50	32.50	1.87	20.00	1.19	45
Monona.....	19.00	230.50	23.50	1.17	25.00	1.50	16.65	1.17	40
Monroe.....	18.00	195.00	25.00	1.30	.....	1.31	16.25	.94	60
Montgomery.....	18.00	196.00	23.00	1.08	25.00	1.42	18.00	.87½	40
Muscatine.....	17.50	216.00	26.40	1.38	28.50	1.56	18.00	1.00	42
O'Brien.....	17.50	.....	20.00	1.25	20.00	1.25	17.50	1.00	70
Oscola.....	19.00	172.00	27.50	1.37½	32.50	1.62	17.50	1.00	56
Page.....	19.00	180.00	.....	1.25	20.00	1.00	17.50	1.00	35
Palo Alto.....	17.00	187.50	.....	1.00	21.00	1.00	20.00	1.00	28
Plymouth.....	22.00	200.00	29.00	1.80	37.50	2.00	23.00	1.12½	30
Pocahontas.....	15.00	180.00	17.00	1.00	35.00	1.00	13.00	1.00	30
Polk.....	19.00	213.00	21.50	1.00	20.00	1.16	19.00	1.00	60
Pottawattamie.....	14.75	87.50	19.00	1.19	19.00	1.37	15.00	.75	75
Poweshiek.....	20.00	225.00	32.00	1.50	30.00	1.42	18.00	1.00	28
Ringgold.....	18.00	175.00	25.00	1.12½	.....	1.25	15.50	.87½	42
Sac.....	18.00	102.00	20.00	1.25	20.00	1.25	16.00	1.00	20
Scott.....	20.00	200.00	30.00	1.94	27.50	1.62	17.50	1.00	60
Shelby.....	17.50	220.00	25.00	1.25	26.00	1.25	18.00	1.00	42
Story.....	18.00	190.00	22.00	1.37½	22.00	1.37	.....	.....	75
Tama.....	17.33	148.00	22.00	1.08½	22.00	1.69	16.33	.91	42
Taylor.....	17.50	187.50	25.00	1.25	27.50	1.63	17.25	1.12	30
Union.....	17.84	202.64	23.33	1.08	25.00	1.67	16.00	.83	30
Van Buren.....	17.50	162.50	22.50	1.30	22.50	1.30	18.00	.87½	30
Wapello.....	15.00	200.00	25.00	1.50	25.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	30
Warren.....	19.00	229.00	25.50	1.33	27.50	1.50	18.00	1.00	40
Washington.....	16.66	174.34	25.50	1.17	30.00	1.94	15.17	.88	35
Wayne.....	18.50	190.00	25.00	1.38	30.00	1.63	19.25	1.00	30
Webster.....	15.00	175.00	20.00	1.13	20.00	1.26	18.00	.88	80
Winnebago.....	18.00	.....	20.00	1.00	.....	1.50	.....	.....	60
Winneshiek.....	19.00	180.00	26.00	1.25	35.00	1.80	18.00	1.25	42
Woodbury.....	20.00	225.00	28.00	1.25	40.00	1.88	16.00	.88	31
Worth.....	17.50	195.00	25.00	1.13	27.50	1.50	18.00	1.00	35
Wright.....	17.00	180.00	21.67	1.13	35.00	2.00	16.00	1.00	50
.....	18.00	168.00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.00	18.00	1.00	75

NOTE.—In all cases board is given in addition to wages specified.

## RECAPITULATION.

AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HARVEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES, BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length of haying and harvesting season—days.
Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
\$17.14	\$196.51	\$25.58	\$1.29	\$25.89	\$1.39	\$18.93	.97	42 d. 1 h. 7 m.



In this connection, the following statistics upon the wages of farm laborers in foreign countries will be found of interest. They are taken from the U. S. Consular Reports furnished this office from the office of Secretary of State, at Washinton:

### AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

*Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in the west of England, with or without board and lodging.*

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE.</b>	
In summer, without food and lodging .....	\$ 3.65
In winter, without food and lodging .....	2.91
Females, ordinary .....	1.14
Females, harvest hands .....	2.13
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>	
Males, food sometimes supplied at harvest .....	3.65
Women, field labor, cider and sometimes food .....	1.46
<b>WILTSHIRE AND DOBETSHIRE.</b>	
Males in summer .....	2.91
Males in winter .....	2.67
Women field laborers .....	1.46

The following is a description of the appearance of agricultural laborers, as seen by the Consul at a "hiring fair," at Chippen Sodbury, Gloucestershire:

"Worn out, their years gone, their muscles stiff, they are useless to the employer, and cannot get a place. They are literally turned out to die, and their only refuge is the workhouse; for it is impossible for them to save anything for their old age. When a pair of boots costs half a week's wages, a Sunday suit three weeks' wages, a pound of the cheapest meat two and a half hours' work, how could they save?"

*Agricultural wages in the Hull district, county of York, and Liverpool and London districts.*

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
<b>HULL DISTRICT.</b>	
Farm laborers, with board and lodging, per year .....	\$ 29.00 to \$72.00
Housemaids, with board and lodging, per year .....	58.00 to 67.00
Wagoner, with board and lodging, per year .....	67.00 to 96.00
<b>COUNTY OF YORK.</b>	
Laborer:	
First man, with cottage, per week .....	4.06
Second man, no cottage, no board, per week .....	3.70
Foreman of farm, per year .....	120.00 to 160.00
Second man, with board and lodging, per year .....	82.00 to 97.00
Third plowman, with board and lodging, per year .....	68.00 to 78.00
Plowboy, with board and lodging, per year .....	48.00 to 68.00
Blacksmith, two pints of beer, per day .....	.06
Joiner, two pints of beer, per day .....	.06
Herdman, cottage, per week .....	4.06 to 4.40
<b>LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.</b>	
Teamster, with board, per year .....	73.00
Herd, with board, per year .....	68.00
Herdsmen, without board, per week .....	3.89
Laborer, without board, per week .....	4.01
Boys, without board, per week .....	1.70
<b>LONDON DISTRICT.</b>	
Laborers in Kent, without board, per week .....	4.13
Laborers in Middlesex, without board, per week .....	4.13
Laborers in Surrey, without board, per week .....	4.38
Laborers in Essex, without board, per week .....	3.65
Laborers in Hereford, without board, per week .....	3.89



## Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Germany.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
<b>ALSACE-LORRAINE.</b>	
Farm laborers, with board and lodging, per year .....	\$ 67.30
Servant girls, with board and lodging, per year .....	30.00
Laborers, with board and lodging, per day .....	.40
Laborers (during harvest), with board, per day .....	.50
Laborers (during harvest), without board, per day .....	.80
<b>SAXONY.</b>	
Male laborers, with board and lodging, per year .....	44.26
Female laborers, with board and lodging, per year .....	22.84
Male laborers:	
In summer, per day .....	.40
In winter, per day .....	.28
Female laborers:	
In summer, per day .....	.30
In winter, per day .....	.12
<b>GRAND DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.</b>	
Plowman, with food, per day .....	.65
Laborers, with food and rent free, per year .....	31.25
Laborers, with food, without rent per year .....	54.75
Laborers, without board and lodging, per day .....	.50
Harvesters, without board, per day .....	.80
Harvesters, with board and lodging, per day .....	.55
<b>STUTTGART DISTRICT.</b>	
Stable hands, with board, per year .....	57.12
Day laborers (male), with board, per week .....	1.90
Day laborers (female), with board, per week .....	1.43
Dairymen, with board, per week .....	1.90
Dairymaids, with board, per year .....	30.94
<b>HARMEN DISTRICT.</b>	
Gardeners, with board and lodging per year .....	76.16
Coachmen, with board and lodging, per year .....	76.16
Farm hands (male), with board and lodging, per year .....	49.98
Farm hands (female), with board and lodging, per year .....	29.75
Day laborers, with board and lodging, per year .....	60.81
Carpenters, with board and lodging, per year .....	76.16
Blacksmiths, with board and lodging, per year .....	76.16
<b>THURINGIA.</b>	
Servants, with food and lodging, per year .....	14.00
Laborers, male (summer), with two meals, per day .....	.20
Laborers, female (summer), with two meals, per day .....	.14
<b>CREFELD DISTRICT.</b>	
First laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging .....	1.66
Second laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging .....	1.19
Third laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging .....	.95
Herder (in charge of cattle), per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging .....	1.90
Transient laborers:	
Male, board without lodging, per week .....	3.14
Female, board without lodging, per week .....	2.32
Male, without board or lodging, per week .....	4.43
Female, without board or lodging, per week .....	3.32
<b>SILESIA.</b>	
Male laborers, with board and lodging, per week .....	1.45
Female laborers, with board and lodging, per week .....	1.07

## AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT.

The number of persons employed in agricultural labor in the consular district of Berlin is estimated at 450,000, and it can be safely said that fully one half, if not two thirds thereof, are women. The able-bodied men, when not in the army, generally seek more remunerative employment than agricultural labor. The common farm laborers receive from 20 to 35 cents per day.

## COAL MINERS.

The blanks sent from this office from which the following statistics have been collected, embraced, as will be seen, a large number of questions. Of course, many of the replies to some of these were the same. For example, those working in the same mine gave the same answers to dimensions of screens, cost of oil, powder and smithing, wages of blacksmiths, etc. It will be noticed that to such questions as these, three or four or more answers are given. These represent *all* that were given in each case, and explain themselves. An especially noticeable feature in connection with these returns, is the large number of "days lost" by each miner. While this number is large in the preceding tables of wage-workers, it is especially so among the miners; hence, while some may get fair daily or weekly wages, the large loss of time makes their annual earnings comparatively small. As in the case of tables of other wage-workers, so in the following ones, only reliable and trustworthy returns are given, many having been thrown aside as worthless:

## TABLE OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, ETC., OF COAL MINERS—BY COUNTIES.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

Number of returns, 13.

Average age, 47.

Native, 7; foreign, 6.

Thickness of vein of coal, 18 inches.

Price paid per bushel, 6½ cents.

Price for entry work, per yard, \$3.00.

State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen, none.

Same of pea coal, none.

Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over, none.

Have you a check weighman? None.



Oil per gallon, 80 cents.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.12½.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 9.  
 Average earnings per day, \$1.37.  
 Average per week, \$10.  
 Average per month, \$36.  
 Average earnings per year, \$380.20.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 105.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$266.20.  
 Number owning a home, 4.  
 Number mortgaged, 1; \$235.  
 Number renting, 9.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$6.50.  
 Average number in family, 4.  
 Number having life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 2.  
 Number having saved money, 4.  
 Number in debt, 7.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 12.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 10 per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly.

## APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Number of returns, 98.  
 Average age, 26.  
 Native, 33; foreign, 65.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 28, 30, 32 inches, and 3 feet.  
 How weighed; before screening, 69; after screening, 29.  
 Price paid per ton, \$1.00; (from one mine 80 cents, 6 months.)  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 4x4, ½ inch mesh; 4x6 2 mesh; 8x4 1½ inch mesh; 1½ inch diamond bar.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.  
 Oil per gallon, 75 and 80 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, \$1.00 per month, 75 cents per month, 4 cents daily.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.50, \$1.85 to \$2.00.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$45 per month.  
 Wages paid firemen; engineers do their own firing.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2.00 per day.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings per day, \$2.00.  
 Average earnings per year, \$422.50.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 153.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$413.40.  
 Number owning a home, 13.  
 Mortgaged, 2.  
 Number renting, 39.

Average rent paid per month, \$5.85.  
 Number married, 54.  
 Number single, 44.  
 Number paid wages in cash; all.  
 Number having life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 22.  
 Number having saved money, 4.  
 Number in debt, 7.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 72.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 10 per cent.  
 Number aided by others in family, 13.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$277.31.  
 Wages paid monthly.

## BOONE COUNTY.

Number of returns, 28.  
 Average age, 39.  
 Native, 18; foreign, 21.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 3½ feet, 4 feet.  
 Price paid per ton, 92½ cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.25.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen; 5, 15, 40.  
 Same of pea coal; 8.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 6x4, 1½ inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.  
 State cost of powder per keg; \$2.50, \$2.75.  
 Oil per gallon, 75 cents, 80 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, 1½ per cent.  
 Wages paid day hands, laborers, \$1.50; underground, \$1.75.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, picks, \$1.00; wedges, 75 cents; drills, \$2.50.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings, per day, \$1.62.  
 Average per week, \$8.31.  
 Average per month, \$33.25.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$268.47.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 153.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$312.40.  
 Number owning a home, 2.  
 Mortgaged, 2.  
 Number renting, 19.  
 Number married, 20; single, 8.  
 How paid wages. In cash.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 7.  
 Number having saved money, 1.  
 Number in debt, 5.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 24.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 8 per cent.



Number aided by others in family, 3.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$206.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$4.25.  
 Wages paid monthly.

## DALLAS COUNTY.

Number of returns, 26.  
 Average age, 23.  
 Native, 13; foreign, 13.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 18 inches to 3½ feet.  
 How weighed. After screening.  
 Price paid per ton, 75 cents.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen; 40 per cent of whole output.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 12x4 feet, 2 inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.  
 Oil per gallon, \$1.00.  
 Cost for smithing, 75 cents a month.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.75.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$60.00 per month.  
 Wages paid firemen, \$1.75 a day.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$45.00 a month.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$405.84.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 134.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$353.05.  
 Number owning a home, 4; value, \$400, \$400, \$450, \$375.  
 Mortgaged, none.  
 Number renting, 6.  
 Average number in family, 3.  
 Number married, 13; single, 13.  
 Wages paid in cash.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 10.  
 Number having saved money, 2.  
 Number in debt, 1.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 21.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$5.87.  
 Wages paid monthly.

## GREENE COUNTY.

Number of returns, 16.  
 Average age, 34.  
 Native, 10; foreign, 6.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 3½ feet, 4 feet, 4½ feet.  
 How weighed. After screening.  
 Price paid per ton, 90 cents, 92½ cents, 93½ cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.25, \$3.00; 97 cents a foot.

State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen; 25, 20, 33.  
 Same of pea coal; none.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 6x3, 1½ inch mesh; 2 inch diamond bar, 1½ inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.  
 State cost of powder per keg; \$2 35, \$2.50.  
 Oil per gallon, 70 cents, 60 cents, 90 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, 2 per cent.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$45 to \$50 per month.  
 Wages paid firemen, \$1.50 per day.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings, per day, \$1.63.  
 Average per week, \$9.40.  
 Average per month, \$37.35.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$233.33.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 173.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$244.67.  
 Number owning a home, 4; value, \$75.00, \$175.00, \$100.00, \$210.00.  
 Number renting, 8.  
 Average number in family, 4 4-5.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 3.  
 Number having saved money, 4.  
 Number in debt, 8.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 12.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Number aided by others in family, 2.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$117.00.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$4.50.

## GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Number of returns, 9.  
 Native, 6; foreign, 3.  
 Average age, 37.  
 Price paid per bushel, 6 cents.  
 Oil per gallon, 60 cents.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings, per day, \$1.39.  
 Average total earnings, per year, \$398.88.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 160.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$270.  
 Number renting, 4.  
 Average number in family, 2.  
 Number married, 4; single, 5.



Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 3.  
 Number having saved money, 3.  
 Number in debt, 1.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 4.  
 Average rent per month, \$4.75.

## JASPER COUNTY.

Number of returns, 13.  
 Native, 6; foreign, 3.  
 Average age, 36.  
 Native, 9; foreign, 4.  
 Thickness of vein of coal,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet; 5 feet.  
 How weighed. Before screening, 7; after screening, 8.  
 Price paid per ton or bushel, 80 cents a ton;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, from \$1 to \$2.  
 State percentage of nut coal which passes through screen, none; 25.  
 Same of pea coal, none; 12.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over, 1 inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? No.  
 State cost of powder per keg, \$1.75; \$2.00.  
 Oil per gallon, 80 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, \$1.00 per month.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.75 on top, \$2.25 in pit.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$60 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$60 per month.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 9; 10.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$314.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 180.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$285.  
 Number owning a home, 3; \$1,500, \$1,400, \$2,000.  
 Mortgaged, 2; \$400, \$150.  
 Number renting, 7.  
 Average number in family, 6.  
 How paid: 8 cash; 5 checks.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 2.  
 Number having saved money, 4.  
 Number in debt, 8.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 7.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 8 per cent.  
 Wages paid; to 4 semi-monthly, to 9 monthly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 2.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$48.50.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$6 00.

## KEOKUK COUNTY.

Number of returns, 72.  
 Average age, 37.  
 Native, 34; foreign, 38.  
 How weighed. After screening.  
 Price paid per bushel, 3 cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.80.  
 State percentage of nut coal which passes through screen, 25; in some cases, 50.  
 Same of pea coal, 4; slack and all as above.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over,  $12 \times 4$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh; diamond bar.  
 Have you a check weighman? Yes.  
 State cost of powder per keg, \$2.00.  
 Oil per gallon, 60 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, 5 cents per hundred bushels of coal mined.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
 Wages paid engineers, from \$40 to \$65 per month.  
 Wages paid firemen, \$1.50 per day.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2.25 per day.  
 Number of hours employed, 10.  
 Average earnings per day, \$1.50.  
 Average per week, \$7.15.  
 Average per month, \$28.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$309.60.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 112.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$313.  
 Number owning a home, 6; \$500, \$800, \$600, \$400, \$390, \$500.  
 Mortgaged, 4; \$160, \$125, \$200, \$300.  
 Number renting, 54.  
 Average number in family, 5.  
 Number trading at company's store; not compulsory yet always expected.  
 How paid, cash and orders.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 34.  
 Number having saved money, 4.  
 Number in debt, 40.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 64.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 10.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 11.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$75.20.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$6.50.



## LUCAS COUNTY.

Number of returns, 112.  
 Average age, 38.  
 Native, 21; foreign, 91.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 3 to 6 feet, 2½ to 7 feet, 5 feet.  
 How weighed. Before screening, 5; after screening, 107.  
 Price paid per ton, 75, 80 and 85 cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$2.00, \$2.25.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen; 30, 33, 17, 25, 26.  
 Same of pea coal; 10, 20.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 6x6, 1½ inch mesh; 12x4½, 1½ inch mesh diamond; 16x4, 1½ inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? 105, yes; 7, no.  
 State cost of powder per keg, \$2.25, \$2.35.  
 Oil per gallon, 60, 65, 80.  
 Cost for smithing, 4 cents per day; 1 cent per day for care of tools.  
 Wages paid day hands, from \$1.25 to \$2.10.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$60 per month.  
 Wages paid firemen, \$45 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2.00 per day.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings, per day, \$1.78.  
 Average per week, \$9.00.  
 Average per month, \$35.60.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$346.16.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 140.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$398.28.  
 Number owning a home, 38—\$300, \$1,000, \$350, \$500, \$600, \$600, \$500, \$400, \$400, \$500, \$800, \$400, \$700, \$400, \$400, \$300, \$600; others not reported value.  
 Mortgaged, 5—\$100, \$200, \$100, \$100, \$100.  
 Number renting, 31.  
 Average number in family, 3½.  
 Number trading at company's store; all operators say not compulsory, but do to save place.  
 How paid wages. Both cash and script.  
 Number having savings bank account, 1.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 51.  
 Number having saved money, 8.  
 Number in debt, 21.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 73.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 9 per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 22.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$224.90.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$5.72.

## PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES DURING YEAR CLOSING JULY 1, 1886.

The prices paid (as reported) being somewhat different from those from other wage-workers, are here given:

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 5.60	Molasses, good, per gal.....	\$ .51
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.02½	Syrup, per gal.....	.65
Cornmeal, per lb.....	.02	Soap, common, per lb.....	.08
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Starch, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.06½	Milk, per qt.....	.08
Beans, per qt.....	.50	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10
Tea, black, per lb.....	.70	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11
Tea, green, per lb.....	.53	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.16	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.10
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.12	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.19	Coal, soft, per ton.....	1.90
Butter, per lb.....	.12	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	3.00
Eggs, per doz.....	.82	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.67
Potatoes, per bu.....	.08	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08
Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.09	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.10
Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.11	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....		Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	

## MAHASKA COUNTY.

Number of returns, 22.  
 Average age, 34.  
 Native, 7; foreign, 12.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 3 to 6 feet.  
 How weighed. After screening.  
 Price paid per ton or bushel, 75 cents a ton; 3 cents a bushel.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.50 to \$2.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen, 10, 29.  
 Same on pea coal, 20, 12½.  
 Given dimensions of screen that coal passes over; diamond bar, 1½ inch apart; 2 inches mesh; 5x14 inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.  
 State cost of powder per keg, \$2.25.  
 Oil per gallon, 80 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, 5 cents a hundred bushels.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$2.15.  
 Wages paid blacksmith, \$2.00 per day.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings per day, \$1.50.  
 Average per week, \$9.00.  
 Average per month, \$39.00.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$415.45.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 92.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$345.33.  
 Number owning a home, 7—\$800, \$700, \$900, \$400, \$500, \$800.  
 Mortgaged, 5—\$150, \$175, \$200, \$200, \$200.  
 Number renting, 8.  
 Average number in family, 3½.



Number trading at company's store, all.  
 How paid. Cash, and script.  
 Number having savings bank account, 1.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organization, 4.  
 Number having saved money, 6.  
 Number in debt, 8.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 18.  
 Average interest on mortgages,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly and weekly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 2.  
 Average annual earnings thus, \$75.10.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$7.00.

#### PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES DURING YEAR CLOSING JULY 1, 1886.

The prices paid (as reported,) being somewhat different from those of other wage-workers they are here given :

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, good, per bbl.....	\$ 6.08	Molasses, good, per gal.....	\$ .48
Flour, rye, per lb.....	.0115	Syrup, per gal.....	.54
Corn meal, per lb.....	.01	Soap, common, per lb.....	.06
Codfish, per lb.....	.09	Starch, per lb.....	.10
Rice, per lb.....	.09	Milk, per qt.....	.05
Beans, per qt.....	.07	Beef, roast, per lb.....	.10
Tea, black, per lb.....	.61	Beef, steak, per lb.....	.11
Tea, green, per lb.....	.62	Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.11
Tea, Japan, per lb.....	.59	Pork, salted, per lb.....	.12
Coffee, green, per lb.....	.16	Ham, smoked, per lb.....	.15
Coffee, roasted, per lb.....	.19	Lard, per lb.....	.10
Cheese, per lb.....	.14	Coal, soft, per ton.....	1 31
Butter, per lb.....	.18	Wood, stove size, per cord.....	4.00
Eggs, per doz.....	.16	Calico, prints, per yd.....	.07
Potatoes, per bu.....	.74	Sheeting, unbleached, per yd.....	.09
Sugar, brown, per lb.....	.07	Sheeting, bleached, per yd.....	.09
Sugar, coffee, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, bleached, per yd.....	.08
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.08	Shirting, unbleached, per yd.....	.08

#### INDIVIDUAL REPORT.

I enclose you a statement of my earnings and expenditures for year ending December 1, 1886; but it is far above the average of the men here, as I have been working in an entry, and have made my yardage above room-men, my statement is correct, as I have kept my monthly statements from the company, and this is the total amount of earnings and expenditures.

Total earnings.	Store account.	Powder.	Smithing.	Butcher bill.	House rent.	Ready made clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Amount saved.
\$ 699.81	\$ 227.00	\$ 49.50	\$ 7.65	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 174.66

My yardage for entry work amounted to \$154.40, which is above what the men working in the rooms made for the same period of time.

#### MARION COUNTY.

Number of returns, 109.  
 Average age, 29.  
 Native, 31; foreign, 68.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 6 feet,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 How weighed. After screening.  
 Price paid per ton, 75 cents, 85 cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.75.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen; 17, 25, 20, 124.  
 Same of pea coal, 10.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 12x4,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh, diamond bar  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.  
 Have you a check weighman? No.  
 State cost of powder per keg; \$2.25.  
 Oil per gallon, 70 cents, 80 cents.  
 Cost of smithing,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day, 4 cents per day, 1 cent for each ton of coal mined.  
 Wages paid day hands, from \$1.25 to \$2.00.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$50 per month.  
 Wages paid firemen, \$45 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$65 per month.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average earnings, per day, \$2.124.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$407.15.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 142.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$341.47.  
 Number owning a home, 11—\$500, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$400; others not reported value.  
 Mortgaged, 4—\$200, \$200, \$100, \$75.  
 Number renting, 48.  
 Average number in family, 3 1-5.  
 Number married, 69; single, 40.  
 How paid. Cash and orders.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 34.  
 Number having saved money, 9.  
 Number in debt, 13.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 75.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 9 per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 18.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$178.50.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$5.20.



## MONROE COUNTY.

Number of returns, 111.  
 Average age, 30.  
 Native, 47; foreign, 64.  
 Thickness of vein of coal,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 feet,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, 6 feet.  
 How weighed; before screening, 5; after screening, 106.  
 Price paid per ton, 75 cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$2.00.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen; 40, 19, 17, 30, 25, 20.  
 Same of pea coal, 11, 14, 10.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over; 15x4,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.  
 State cost of powder per keg, \$2.25.  
 Oil per gallon, 80.  
 Cost for smithing, \$1.40 per month, \$1.00 per month,  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.00 to \$2 00.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$47.50 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2.00 per day.  
 Number of hours employed daily, 10.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$398.29.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 148.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$378.  
 Number owning a home, 17—\$500, \$400, \$400, \$800, \$360, \$600, 400, \$400; others not reported value.  
 Mortgaged, 6—\$100, \$200, \$200, \$200, \$300, \$300.  
 Number renting, 33.  
 Average number in family, 4 2-35.  
 Number married, 62; single, 49.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 44.  
 Number having saved money, 7.  
 Number in debt, 9.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 72.  
 Average interest on mortgages,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 20.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$263.50.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$5.17.

## POLK COUNTY.

Number of returns, 64.  
 Average age, 35.  
 Native, 11; foreign, 53.  
 Thickness of vein of coal,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet. 3 to 4 feet.  
 How weighed. After screening.

Price paid per bushel, 3 cents,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 4.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$1.00 to \$1.50, \$2.00.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screens, 14, 25.  
 Same of pea coal, 17, 12.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch between bars, 12x4,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? 31, yes.  
 State cost of powder per keg, \$2.25.  
 Oil per gallon, 80 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, \$1.00, \$1.25.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$2.00, \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$50.00 per month, \$55.  
 Wages paid firemen, \$40.00 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2 00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 daily.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$318.35.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 107.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$288.75.  
 Number owning a home, 24—\$1,000, \$1,000, \$520, \$875, \$500, \$840, \$500, \$1,100, \$700, \$850, \$600, \$475, \$900, \$950. Others not reported value.  
 Mortgaged, 9—\$200, \$400, \$600, \$400, \$100, \$220, \$200, \$175, \$100.  
 Number renting, 27.  
 Average number in family, 3.  
 Number having savings bank account, 1.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organization, 16.  
 Number having saved money, 5.  
 Number in debt, 17.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 58.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 8 per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Number aided by earnings of others in family, 5.  
 Average amount earned thus, \$78.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$7.75.

## WARREN COUNTY.

Number of returns, 11.  
 Average age, 28.  
 Native, 8; foreign, 3.  
 Thickness of vein of coal,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet.  
 How weighed, after screening.  
 Price paid per ton, \$1.00.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$2.50.  
 State percentage of nut coal, which passes through screen, 25, 33.  
 Same of pea coal, 10, 12.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over, 6x4  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh.  
 Have you a check weighman? None.



State cost of powder per keg, \$2.25.  
 Oil per gallon, 80 cents.  
 Cost of smithing, 75 cents per month.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.25 to \$1.75.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$45 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$40 per month.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$433.20.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 51.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$333.88.  
 Number owning a home 5—\$400, \$400, \$500, \$500, \$500.  
 Number renting, 3.  
 Average number in family, 5 1-5.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 5.  
 Number having saved money, 2.  
 Number in debt, 2.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 11.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$3.85.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Number of returns, 76.  
 Average age, 31.  
 Thickness of vein of coal, 3 feet.  
 How weighed. Before screening.  
 Price paid per bushel, 4 cents.  
 Price for entry work, per yard, \$2.00.  
 Give dimensions of screen that coal passes over: 8x4—2 inch mesh.  
 Oil per gallon, 60 cents; 80 cents.  
 Cost for smithing, \$1.00 per month.  
 Wages paid day hands, \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
 Wages paid engineers, \$45.00 per month.  
 Wages paid blacksmiths, \$2.00 per day.  
 Average total earnings per year, \$426.25.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 127.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$376.12.  
 Number owning a home, 19; \$400, \$700, \$500, \$600, \$600, \$500, 400. Others not reported value.  
 Mortgaged, 6; \$200, \$200, \$200, \$200, \$100, \$100.  
 Number renting, 27.  
 Average number in family, 41.  
 Married, 48; single, 28.  
 Number having life insurance or belonging to beneficiary organization, 30.  
 Number having saved money, 10.  
 Number in debt, 6.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 59.  
 Average interest on mortgages, 9 per cent.  
 Wages paid monthly.  
 Average rent paid per month, \$4.30.

## RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of returns, 780.  
 \* Native, 255.  
 \* Foreign, 453.  
 Average age, 34.  
 Average earnings per day, \$1.66.  
 Average earnings per year, \$372.50.  
 Average number of days lost during the year, 125.  
 Average cost of living during the year for self and family, \$331.94.  
 Number owning a home, 157.  
 \* Total value of homes as reported, \$46,945.  
 Number of houses mortgaged, 46.  
 Total amount of mortgages, \$3,265.  
 Number renting, 323.  
 Average rent per month, \$6.88.  
 Average number in family, 44.  
 Number married, 234.  
 Number single, 187.  
 Number having savings bank account, 3.  
 Number having life insurance, or belonging to beneficiary organizations, 287.  
 Number having saved money, 73.  
 Number in debt, 143.  
 Number belonging to labor organizations, 503.  
 Number aided by others in family, 98.  
 Average yearly earnings thus, \$154.40.

## ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

The following statistics in addition to the table by counties have been furnished this office by the statisticians of Assemblies of K. of L. at What Cheer. They have been prepared with evident care, and are here given as reported:

## INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1887.

## No. 1.

661 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 19.83
Gross earnings.....	\$ 19.83
Mining expenses.....	\$ 3.20
Net earnings.....	16.63

\* Quite a number failed to give value of homes, and also their nationality.



Board .....	\$ 18.00
Store bills .....	8 00
Total expenses .....	\$ 26.00
Indebtedness .....	\$ 9.98
No. days employed.....	8½

## No. 2.

24 days company work at \$2 per day.....	\$ 48.00
Gross earnings.....	\$ 48.00
Net earnings .....	\$ 48.00
Fuel.....	2 25
Store bills.....	31.50
Other expenses of living .....	12.25
Total expenses .....	\$ 46.00
Balance net savings .....	\$ 2 00

## No. 3.

956 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 28.68
Gross earnings.....	\$ 28.68
Mining expenses .....	\$ 3.10
Net earnings.....	25 58
Board .....	18.00
Store bills.....	5.00
Other expenses of living .....	3.00
Total expenses .....	\$ 26.00
No. days employed.....	22
No. hours employed.....	220
Average daily net earnings.....	\$ 1.30
Average wages per hour .....	.13

## No. 4.

656 bushels mined at, 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 19.68
Gross earnings.....	\$ 19.68
Mining expenses .....	\$ 4.02
Net earnings.....	15.66
Fuel.....	.75
Other expenses of living .....	14.91
Total expenses.....	\$ 19.68

No. days employed .....	8½
No. hours employed.....	85
Average daily net earnings.....	\$ 2.31½
Average wages per hour.....	.28

## No. 5.

956 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 28.68
Gross earnings .....	\$ 28.68
Mining expenses .....	\$ 3.10
Net earnings.....	25.58
Board .....	18.00
Store bills.....	.20
Other expenses of living .....	1.50
Total expense.....	\$ 20.40
Balance net savings .....	\$ 8 28
No. days employed.....	22
No. hours employed.....	220
Average daily net earnings.....	1.30
Average wages per hour.....	.13

## No. 6.

665 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 19.95
Gross earnings .....	\$ 19.95
Mining expenses .....	\$ .75
Net earnings.....	19.20
Fuel.....	.35
Store bills.....	2.25
Other expenses of living.....	14.90
Total expense.....	\$ 18 25
Balance net savings.....	\$ 1.70
No days employed.....	10
No. hours employed.....	100
Average daily net earnings.....	\$ 2.00

## No. 7.

720 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 21.60
1 yard of entry, at \$1.80 per yard .....	1.80
Gross earnings .....	\$ 23.40



Mining expenses .....	\$ 3.00
Net earnings .....	20.40
Rent .....	\$ 5.00
Fuel .....	.75
Store bills .....	15.00
Other expenses of living .....	4.00
Total expenses .....	\$ 27.75
No. days employed .....	10
No. hours employed .....	100
Average daily net earnings .....	\$ 2.34
Average wages per hour .....	.23

## No. 8.

503 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel .....	\$ 15.09
Gross earnings .....	\$ 15.09
Mining expenses .....	\$ 1.30
Net earnings .....	13.79
Rent .....	\$ 6.00
Fuel .....	2.80
Store bills .....	30.75
Other expenses of living .....	10.50
Total expenses of living .....	\$ 50.05
No. days employed .....	11
No. hours employed .....	110
Average daily net earnings .....	\$ 1.25
Average wages per hour .....	.12

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1887.

## No. 1.

22 days company work at \$2.00 per day .....	\$ 44.00
Gross earnings .....	\$ 44.00
Net earnings .....	\$ 44.00
Fuel .....	\$ 2.25
Store bills .....	34.31
Other expenses of living .....	7.00
Total expenses .....	\$ 43.56
Balance net savings .....	.44
No. days employed .....	22
No. hours employed .....	220
Average wages per hour .....	.20

## No. 2.

817 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel .....	\$ 24.51
Gross earnings .....	\$ 24.51
Mining expenses .....	\$ 4.30
Net earnings .....	20.21
Fuel .....	\$ .50
Store bills .....	12.00
Other expenses of living .....	7.71
Total expenses .....	\$ 24.51
No. days employed .....	10
No. hours employed .....	100

## No. 3.

688 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel .....	\$ 20.64
Gross earnings .....	\$ 20.64
Mining expenses .....	\$ .95
Net earnings .....	19.69
Board .....	\$ 18.00
Other expenses of living .....	4.75
Total expense .....	\$ 22.75
In debt .....	3.06
No. days employed .....	7½
No. hours employed .....	75

## No. 4.

481 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel .....	\$ 14.43
Gross earnings .....	\$ 14.43
Mining expenses .....	\$ 1.00
Net earnings .....	13.43
Store bills .....	\$ 16.00
Total expense .....	\$ 17.00
In debt .....	2.57
No. days employed .....	10
No. hours employed .....	100



## No. 5.

332 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 10.56
3½ yards of entry, at \$1.80 per yard.....	6.30
Gross earnings.....	\$ 16.86
Mining expenses.....	\$ 2.86
Net earnings.....	14.00
Store bills.....	\$ 10.00
Other expenses of living.....	4.00
Total expenses.....	\$ 16.86
No. days employed.....	10
No. hours employed.....	100
Average daily net earnings.....	\$ 1.40
Average wages per hour.....	.14

## FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

## No. 1:

335 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 10.05
Gross earnings.....	\$ 10.05
Mining expenses.....	\$ 2.40
Net earnings.....	7.65
Store bills.....	\$ 11.75
Total expense.....	\$ 14.15
In debt.....	4.10
No. days employed.....	7
No. hours employed.....	70

## No. 2.

450 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 13.50
4½ yards of entry, at \$1.80 per yard.....	8.10
Gross earnings.....	\$ 21.60
Mining expenses.....	\$ 2.00
Net expenses.....	19.60
Fuel.....	\$ .75
Store bills.....	16.00
Other expenses of living.....	5.00
Total expense.....	\$ 23.75
In debt.....	2.15

No. days employed.....	12
No. hours employed.....	120
Average daily net earnings.....	\$ 1.70
Average wages per hour.....	.17

## No. 3.

23 days company work, at \$2.00 per day.....	\$ 46.00
Gross earnings.....	\$ 46.00
Net earnings.....	46.00
Fuel.....	\$ 2.25
Store bills.....	25.04
Other expenses of living.....	15.00
Total expenses.....	\$ 42.29
Balance net savings.....	3.71
No. days employed.....	23
Average wages per hour.....	.20

## No. 4.

538 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 16.14
Mining expenses.....	2.50
Net earnings.....	\$ 13.64
Board.....	\$ 18.00
Store bills.....	.90
Total expenses.....	\$ 18.90
In debt.....	5.26
1,070 bushels mined, at 3 cents per bushel.....	\$ 32.10
1½ yards of entry, at \$1.80 per yard.....	2.40
Net earnings.....	\$ 34.50
Mining expenses.....	5.05
Gross earnings.....	29.45
Rent.....	1.20
Fuel.....	.25
Board.....	13.20
Store bills.....	6.00
Other expenses of living.....	5.86
Total expense.....	\$ 26.51
Balance net savings.....	2.94
No. days employed.....	16
No. hours employed.....	160
Average daily net earnings.....	\$ 1.84
Average wages per hour.....	.18



## K. OF L. ASSEMBLY RETURNS—STATEMENT BY MONTHS—KEOKUK COUNTY.

The following returns were furnished as reports for average miners belonging to the Assemblies, and were sent to this office regularly through the two years.

MONTHS.	Number.	Amount of gross earnings.	Average amount to each.	Total mining expenses.	Average mining expenses to each.	Total living expenses.	Average to each.	Net balance.	Balance to each.	No. days worked.	No. hours.	Average number hours to each.	No. renting.	No. boarding.	No. owning homes.	Average rent per month.	Average board per month.
January, 1886	8	324.16	\$40.52	\$53.44	\$ 6.68				33.84								
February, 1886	4	171.36	42.84	21.56	5.39				37.45								
March, 1886	4	261.05	65.26	21.56	5.39				22.62								
April, 1886	6	193.32	32.22		5.29½				32.26	102	1020	170					
May, 1886	10	340.54	34.05			76.06, including mining expenses, 295.89, including mining expenses, 138.64, including mining expenses.	29.59	52.43	4.46	144			6	2	2	5.25	18.00
June, 1886	4	151.28	37.82				30.16		7.54	72	720	180	1	1	2		
July, 1886	5	172.60	34.52	20.20	4.04	151.05	30.21	1.35	.27	87.9	879	176	3	1	1		
August, 1886	3	65.01	21.67	8.76	2.92	64.70	21.57	Gross debt 11.50	Debt 3.83	33	330		1	1	1		
September, 1886	4	123.84	32.46	14.80	3.70	80.55	20.14		8.62		55	550	138½	3	1		
October, 1886	5	261.05	52.21	45.85	9.17	141.40	28.28	89.80	16.76		95	950	196	1	4		
November, 1886	4	230.81	57.70	23.56	5.79	159.75	39.94	47.56	11.88		83	830	207½	1	2		
December, 1886	3	186.03	62.01	21.42	7.14	51.51	17.18				67	670	223½	2	2		
January, 1887	7	439.33	62.90			279.07, including mining expenses, 492.01, including mining expenses.	39.87	160.26	22.90		154½	1545	221				
February, 1887	17	586.39	34.49½				27.18	7.31½	124.38		245	2450	144				

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS.

MONTHS.	No. bushels mined.	Total receipts.	Price per bushel.	Yards of entry work.	Price per yard.	Total receipts.	Other labor.	Price per day.	Total.	Gross earnings.	Mining expenses.	Net earnings.	Rent.	Fuel.	Board.	Store bills.	Other living expenses.	Total expenses.	Balance net savings.	Number days employed.	Number hours.	Average daily net earnings.	Average wages per hour.
January, 1887	743	\$22.29	.03			\$ 1.80	4 days	\$ 1.50	6.00	\$28.27	\$ 3.48	\$24.81			\$16.25	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$19.85	\$ 4.96	19	190	\$ 1.30	.13
February, 1887	1,218	36.54	.03			10.80				47.34	6.76	38.78	1.25	.35	18.00	12.37	3.40	35.37	3.71	17	170	1.28	.18
March, 1887	1,115	33.45	.03			8.00				42.45	6.55	35.90			17.00	4.70	2.64	24.34	11.66	18	185	1.43	.14
April, 1887	1,009	30.27	.03	4 days Co. work.	\$2 per day.	8.00				38.27	6.41	31.86			16.00	3.20	7.03	16.23	5.63	15	150	2.12	.21
May, 1887	1,070	32.10	.03			1.80				34.50	5.05	29.45	1.20	.25	13.20	6.60	5.86	26.51	2.94	16	160	1.84	.18
June, 1887	667	20.01	.03			1.80				23.61	4.15	18.86	1.30	.25	13.60	7.00	3.00	25.65	*	12	120	1.50	.15

\* Balance in debt, \$6.75.



## FROM COAL MINERS.

I think it would be a hard matter to get the miners here to fill out your blanks, though they all want to; but we have a company store here that compels the men to deal with them, and they are badly scared.

Give us two weeks pay and do away with the company stores, and you may let the screen business go as it is.

I think it would benefit the coal miners all over the State if you would throw all your influence to have all coal weighed before it goes over the screen, and it would put all coal miners on the same basis. In railway mines the miner suffers terribly. Another thing that would benefit the coal miners, is that all scales that weigh the coal, should be inspected at least every six months by a competent inspector, and a penalty fixed if not found correct.

I have no special plan to suggest for screening, but do say that there ought to be some way different from now, which would be just to operator and miner. Now it is not.

Will not the legislature do as other States have done, and shut up these company stores.

Oh, for two weeks pay. I think the miners would be satisfied even as things now are, if we could have this sort of payment.

If we were paid every two weeks, we could do a cash business, and be greatly helped.

First, an employees liability bill. Second, the Cassat mining bill. Third, more stringent ventilation. Fourth, shorter hours. Fifth, pay every two weeks. Sixth, damages to an employee for being discharged without cause.

If we could trade where we pleased instead of having to trade at company stores, for fear of losing our places, it would help us much.

We need better ventilation in the mines. It is awful bad.

I would favor a different method of screening coal. We are now robbed of our labor.

I have been sick for one month, from breathing black damps.

I have to breathe black damps; have cramps in the stomach from it.

My head is painning me badly from breathing bad air.

We, as a class of miners, are asking for two weeks pay for the simple reason that we don't get our pay for the first month, before the middle or latter part of the second month. A miner has to work from six to eight weeks before he gets any money, if he begins on the first of the month. Another thing, the miner has no security for his pay if the company should break up. I am sorry to say we had a case here in — a year or two ago, when the poor miners lost two months pay more or less.

I cannot send you blanks from this mine. If the operators find I do so, I must leave. I am sure you won't get any from here.

The miners here seem to be doing well enough. So many lost days is the great drawback.

The present screen system is an outrage. We are deprived of from one-seventh, to one-fifth of our wages. The nut and pea coal cost us just as much labor as the lump coal. Can you tell us why we shouldn't be paid for it?

I have been compelled to leave the coal bank where I worked, for expressing myself as not in favor of the coal as then being weighed.

If you could do anything in the way of securing honest weight of coal, you would confer a favor on the men.

Cannot there be something done, so that miners can express themselves when they feel they are being wronged, without losing their place. We now dare not say anything.

If I was paid weekly, I could pay cash. If I can pay cash, I could buy where I could buy cheapest, which would make a difference of twenty-five to thirty per cent in my favor.

Our screens are so used up, and bent, that pieces of coal weighing fifteen pounds go through them.

We fire at ten minutes till six in the evening, that being the pit bosses orders, and if I am not out by fifteen minutes past six I, have to climb up the man-way, which is about one hundred and twenty-five feet, and in very bad shape.

If the men had two weeks pay, they could get their powder for \$1.75 where they pay \$2.25 per keg to the company, and many other things in the same proportion.

If I go to a place to work, I have to wait six or eight weeks before I can draw any pay. Is this right? Would the legislators like this plan?

I would rather compete with foreign goods, than with foreign labor. We are overwhelmed here with foreigners. I do not believe in shipping pauper laboring men here to take our work.

Company stores are a curse, and everybody here knows it.

The companies here mix their nut coal for which they pay nothing, with merchantable coal. Both kinds become merchantable then, but only one when the miner has to dig it.

I am not a chronic growler, but I don't believe in turning men out of the mines, and families out of their homes, to make room for the colored men that are shipped here by the car-load. I do not object to the colored man to work in the mines, but I would like to see him have to pay his way as I do, if I wish to better my condition. I think that this is done more to benefit the company stores than anybody else, as they are brought there, and men are turned away to make room for them. Now in regard to labor at our present prices, we could live, and by economy save a small per cent of earnings, but we fail to get sufficient work, as right here our



mines only run three to four days per week up to October 1st, and so it is utterly impossible for a miner to accumulate anything for old age; and then again this process of weighing coal after screening, takes one-sixth of our work which we are justly entitled to, as we can't get justice in a screen law, as different screens in different localities produce different effects; hence it is not for us to say how our coal shall be screened. Then the greatest evil of all is this blacklisting, which is practiced all over Iowa extensively, as it never fails if we have a man in our midst of intelligence and he speaks for his rights and tries to educate his co-laborer, he is sure to be discharged sooner or later; hence this is one of our greatest evils. As for myself, I have been blacklisted three times in two years, and in this company the operator openly told me, "you know too much for a miner, hence we don't want you any longer." Fully believing an open confession is good for the soul, we departed in peace. Again, another great evil, is this store and check system. Now right here in Swan, the coal company give one firm all their orders to employes, and for this the said firm give to said company ten per cent. Now, who pays this ten per cent? Why, the consumer, of course. This should be abolished by a law paying full value in money for work performed at intervals no longer than two weeks apart at the furthest. Now what I favor on this blacklisting matter is this: The enactment of a law to establish a board of arbitration to adjust all difficulty between employer and employe. Until this law is passed, we will always have our best men out of work. On this much aggravated screen question, I favor the enactment of a law to weigh coal in the same conveyance in which it is filled, and the miner giving in place of 80 pounds per bushel, give one hundred, allowing 20 pounds for the so-called black or waste, as this would be ample to any reasonable man for wastage. As for this blacklisting, it must be stopped sooner or later, as labor must have a voice in this country without restriction as long as he confines himself to reason and rights.

### WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS.

In the first report issued from this office regret was expressed that interest enough had not been felt by the working women themselves, or by the many prominent women in the State who are devoted to the cause of woman suffrage, and to the grand work for the advancement of women, to make returns to the Bureau the blanks sent them, properly filled out, and thus have enabled the Commissioner to present tabulated statements regarding this interesting, yet poorly understood phase of sociology—the *working women* of our State. And now in

this (the second report) but a slight advance has been on this line. Indeed, had it not been for one person in the State, whose zeal in this excellent cause has never flagged—whose active life in the interests of womanhood has already been felt far outside the limits of her own State—had it not been for this person, the prominent absence of data upon this subject would have again shown itself in this report. This person interested herself in the personal distribution of blanks, and had her time been less occupied, the result would have been much larger. To her (Dr. Jennie McCowen, of Davenport) the Commissioner desires to express his thanks for the cordial co-operation *always* received at her hands.

Notable investigations under this head have been made by the Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts, and it is hoped that the third Iowa report will contain a valuable compilation of statistics in the same direction. It is exceedingly important that this should be done. With one hundred and three trades standing open to women, a vast throng are plying their trades all over the world, some from choice, some from the power that hunger and nakedness holds over them, some from being wives and children of drunken husbands and fathers, and yet *all* doing as well as men in their lines of work, and yet at half, one-third, and in many instances one-quarter the pay. It is amazing that the splendid womanhood of Iowa does not grapple with this mighty question, and in the name of their unjustly treated sisterhood, *demand* to be heard. And yet appeals from this office to prominent women in the State have gone out in vain, for their working sisters. At womens' clubs, some other subject seems to engross their attention, and the women at the machine, wash-tub, counter and desk, toil on and on through the scorching heat of summer, and the marrow-piercing cold of winter, "with white-faced children at their knees, crying for more bread, or silent from long weakness, looking with blank eyes at the flying needle, these women toil on, twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours."

This chapter is being written while the thermometer ranges from 90° to 100°. No large airy house, sheltered by shade, and refreshed by fountains, greets the army of Iowa workingmen after their long weary work to-day. A half-holiday on a Saturday is given begrudgingly. A stool behind a counter is a thing abhorred by the proprietor. It is work, work, work, and Saturday night comes, and the saleswoman shows her sales to have been twenty per



cent more than those of the young man next her, but when the wages are counted out, he gets \$12.00, she \$5.00. These are the wage-earning women—the clerks, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, servants—these are the ones whose voice ought to reach over Iowa, and the justice of their cause be met. True, here and there, are to be found those whose labor seems to be appreciated, and merit is accorded its adequate recompense, but such instances are rare and exceptional.

Helen Campbell, in her "Prisoners of Poverty" feelingly says: "It is easy for a woman to be kind and long suffering, but the women who can be just to themselves, as well as to others, we can count on our fingers. Yet justice is the one demand in this life to-day, and not one of us who shrinks and shudders at the thought of what women-workers are enduring, but has it in her power to lessen the great sum of wretchedness; to begin for some one the work of education into just thinking and just living. Sweeping changes may not be possible, but beginning is always possible; and not a woman capable of thinking but has power by the simple force of example, to lay the corner-stone of the new temple, finer than any yet known to mortal eyes. If there is doubt for this generation of working-women toiling in blindest ignorance, it rests with us to lessen the doubt for the next, and to make it impossible in that better day for which we labor."

The table presented here, showing the wages, etc., of an hundred and fifty working women of Iowa, it is hoped will be a nucleus for a large array of data in the near future, which will be of great value to the State. These statistics are thoroughly reliable in every respect, and the "views" of some of these women will be read with interest.

WOMEN WAGE-WORKERS—TABLE OF WAGES, OCCUPATION, ETC.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of returns.	Average age.	Average hours working per day.	Average daily wages.	Average weekly wages.	Average monthly wages.	Average annual earnings.	Average No. of days lost.	Average number supporting besides self.	No. owning a home.	Total value of home.	No. of homes mortgaged.	Total amount of mortgage.	No. renting.	Average rent paid per month.	Average number in family.	Number saved money.	Number in debt.
Book-canvassers.....	249	8	8	\$1.60	\$9.00	\$35.00	\$420	300	15	1	\$22,200	5	\$1,500	33	5.00	4	102	13
Book-keepers.....	821	9	9	1.16	8.00	25.00	300	6	15	1	1,700	1	300	9	7.25	3	26	0
Clerks.....	3122	10½	10½	1.88	13.00	35.40	297	25	31	7	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	11	30	1
Cross-makers.....	6128	11	11	1.07	7.50	25.00	205	25	5	4	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	2	30	1
House-keepers.....	1233	12	12	1.03	7.20	25.00	255	25	5	4	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	2	30	1
House-servants.....	1233	12	12	1.41	9.87	35.00	255	25	5	4	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	2	30	1
Laundresses.....	632	8½	8½	1.00	6.00	25.00	200	2	1	1	700	1	700	3	7.50	2½	13	1
Nurses.....	436	15	15	9.00	63.00	60.00	300	3	3	1	400	1	400	2	9.00	3½	8	1
Photographers.....	237	14½	14½	6.00	42.00	40.00	300	3	3	1	1,700	1	1,700	2	12.00	4	8	1
Printers.....	1394	9	9	1.11	7.80	25.00	200	71	9	2	1,700	1	200	4	12.00	4	8	1
Seamstresses.....	326	0	0	1.87	13.00	35.40	297	25	5	4	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	2	30	1
Stenographers.....	926	11	11	1.62½	11.37½	35.00	255	25	5	4	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	2	30	1
Telegraph operators.....	118	11	11	1.62½	11.37½	35.00	255	25	5	4	2,800	1	250	12	9.12	2	30	1
Total.....	102									20	\$22,200	5	\$1,500	33				



## FROM WOMEN WAGE WORKERS.

I will here state that I was married when young, expecting a bright and happy life. Very soon I found I had an intemperate husband. In two years and a half, when my first-born was only six weeks old, had to begin work for others to help support ourselves. I have worked ever since when able. I have had nine children, have eight living. I have earned with my own hands nearly four thousand dollars; have used it as soon as earned, to support my children. I always kept them under my own care. They are all with a good common school education; one a teacher, and one I gave music. Six are now respectably married, have homes of their own. One daughter lives here, with whom I make my home, and she boards the two I have left to care for. They are all a blessing, and while I have had to be away from them so much, it is not a hard task to work for them. One son and one daughter married this spring, so if health is given me I may save in the future. My life and hope are all in God's hands. He has brought me thus far, and will never leave nor forsake me. If this little history will do any good, I freely give it, trusting for my children's sake, my name will not be made public.—*Nurse*.

I am a widow, and have been for twenty-nine years, and have been working at different prices and occupations to secure a living for myself, and to aid in the support of my father's family, who are unfortunate. My father is in part an invalid, my mother died five years ago with a cancer, the children have inherited diseases which have made invalids of them in part. Since death of my mother, I have been the only one of the family whom my sisters, and one little niece could depend on for support, and hereafter expect to have the care of my aged father.—*Nurse*.

I could not give the exact number of days lost during a year, and as for legal holidays, I have to work just the same those days as all other days, and also am compelled to work Sundays. Our family is small, being only my mother and myself.—*Telephone operator*.

The facts are these: In my position here, one is required to dress well, and how can it be done, and pay all one's own expenses seems a question. Well, this is the way it is done: Two of us can room together, and make the expense for two the same as one, except for meals. Then being well versed in the art of dressmaking and millinery, I can count each penny saved as two earned, and deposit the amount in the bank at once to my credit, whereas if I were a man I would save nothing, and earn over three times my wages.—*Telephone operator*.

I and my daughter work hard; I have a husband, but he spends so much on alcohol, I am often hard run to get along. I have one boy old enough to

work some, but he cannot make his living all, only fourteen years old. I keep one girl out of the year eight weeks only.—*Photographer*.

I am a girl that is not obliged to work away from home, but prefer to work at my profession. For the work I do my compensation is quite small, could get more if I would go away from Davenport, but do not like to go on account of leaving home. Should get \$75.00 or \$80.00 per month, as I am thoroughly competent, and were I a man, could have been getting it. In my profession the men command much higher wages and find positions much more easily than women. So many inquiries come in, but modified with "don't want any girls. They do their work well enough, but I want a man in my office. I want some one to run errands, and if necessary, sweep the office." I applied for a position in Rock Island, where I could receive \$50.00 per month, but was obliged to yield the field to a young man who could not do his work one half as well as I, as testified to by several of my employers. I am happily situated, but my heart goes out to the number of poor, hard-working, half-paid, half-starved female wage-workers, and would do a great deal to raise their wages—and in that way their spirits.—*Stenographer*.

I have written for the daily paper of this city for over two years, but have only received pay in cash from January 15, 1887; before, just the paper and complimentaries to entertainments. I write one column each week, for which I receive \$1.00, if the column is full; but if it lacks one inch or more, am docked in proportion to the amount I should receive if full. It takes constant work—walking and inquiry—for two days and one half; the remaining half is devoted to a weekly paper, for which I receive the paper, which if paid for would amount to \$1.50 per year. I wrote for another daily of this city one and one half years, and also six months as an apprentice before asking any pay; making in all four years last March that I have worked at this business. Men at such labor receive much higher wages, for no better work.—*Journalist*.

I am much interested in your work; am much in favor of the advancement of my own sex; for my part will do all I can. I have been a saleswoman in a shoe-store for over nine years in this city. I don't get the salary the men clerks do, although this day I am six hundred sales ahead! Call this justice? But I have to grin and bear it, because I am so unfortunate as to be a woman.—*Clerk*.

Entered my present position last September; had had no previous experience in earning my living, but owing to reverses was glad to get any work to assist in meeting household expenses. Have very kind employers, and have met with no cause for complaint, only the fact that we women are expected to work for one third of the salary that a man occupying the same position would get.—*Book-keeper*.



## PART III.

## DIVISION 1.

## MANUFACTURES.

The following statistics in relation to the above topic must be taken for a *type* only of these industries in the State. It is hoped that no reader will imagine that the manufacturing industries of the State are *all told* in the accompanying data. The law creating this Bureau, and directing its incumbent's duties, is not definite enough to *compel* the giving of statistics by manufacturers. While Iowa is not a manufacturing State, yet such interests are by no means small, and could sufficient co-operation have been given to this branch of statistical work a very gratifying result, to the people at least, could have been reached. The object of the Commissioner in compiling the blanks returned, has been chiefly to find, and publish the varied features relating to the wage phase, and the employment of women and children. This has been done in the following statistics, which are authentic and complete.

## RETURNS.

Five hundred and twenty-two establishments return the blanks more or less complete.

Four hundred and ninety-two establishments report an aggregate capital of \$19,471,485.

Four hundred and seventy-seven establishments report employing, on an average, 12,084 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands.

Four hundred and sixty-two establishments give the sex of their employes as follows: 11,013 $\frac{1}{2}$  males, 462 females; total, 11,475 $\frac{1}{2}$

Four hundred and forty-five establishments report employing 9,777 $\frac{1}{2}$  adult persons, and 979 $\frac{1}{2}$  children.

Three hundred and ninety-seven establishments, employing 10,349 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands, report paying during the year, in wages, \$4,225,758.25; and other establishments, which do not return the number of employes, report \$66,068.85 wages paid.

The weekly wages of the men, as returned by 438 establishments, ranged from \$50.00, the highest, to \$3.00, the lowest.

Returns from 438 establishments, employing 11,102 men, indicate an average highest rate to men of \$14.99 per week.

The returns from 309 establishments, indicate \$7.06 as the average lowest rate paid men per week.

The returns of average wages paid in 370 establishments, indicate a grand average of weekly wages paid men of \$9.33. The average annual wages paid men in same establishments is \$480.53.

Returns from 63 establishments, employing women, indicate \$15.00 as the highest wages per week, with an average rate of \$5.29.

Returns from 59 establishments, indicate the lowest rate paid women as \$1.00 per week, with an average lowest rate of \$3.00.

The returns of average wages paid to women, in 48 establishments indicate a grand average of \$4.33 weekly, and \$218.34 per annum.

Returns from 95 establishments, indicate the wages paid boys, the highest being \$7.50 per week, the lowest \$1.56, and the average \$4.09.

In 21 establishments employing girls, the highest weekly wages reported is \$7.00, the lowest \$1.50, and the average \$3.62.

A few of the above industries have been separated and tabulated to show the following:



CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	Number of returns.	Value of stock or raw material used.	Average proportion that the business bore to the greatest capacity for production—per cent.	Average number of weeks in operation.	Number of strikes or lockouts.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average weekly wages of employees.	Average proportion owning homes—per cent.
Barb-wire.....	2	\$ 1,200,000.00	75	50	10	10	\$ 9.85	6
Boots and shoes.....	3	40,000.00	Full cap'y.	50	10	10	9.40	.....
Bottled goods.....	5	*4,000.00	39	52	10	10	8.67	30
Brass goods.....	1	.....	51	10	10	11.10	20	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	44	A 17,970.00	46	10	10	.....	103%	.....
Brick and tile.....	1	20,000.00	55	27	14	10	8.75	134
Canned goods.....	12	26,987.00	50	12	10	9.90	50	.....
Cigars.....	12	62,729.08	67	50 2-7	9½	11.12	19	.....
Cooperage.....	12	83,579.98	50	50 1-6	12 10½	10.75	31	.....
Crackers.....	4	94,000.00	40	49½	9	11.12	39½	.....
Farm implements.....	5	.....	43	39½	10	7.85	87½	.....
Furnaces, foundaries and machinery.....	9	63,300.00	49	47	10	12.09	47	.....
Flour and feed.....	56	985,377.96	62	48	10½	11.70	37	.....
Furniture.....	7	238,000.00	59	47	10	10.50	43	.....
Lumber.....	24	2,084,182.04	64	35	10 2-5	9.20	47 1-5	.....
Linseed oil.....	8	.....	50	.....	10½	8.20	49 1-7	.....
Pork packing.....	3	7,203,535.37	58½	44	10	10.50	763½	.....
Planing and saw mills.....	18	486,920.00	64	38	10	8.48	46	.....
Starch works.....	1	.....	67	40	10	9.87	49	.....
Vinegar works.....	4	38,900.00	43	.....	10	7.50	33	.....
Wagons.....	21	108,500.00	57½	49½	10	9.36	44	.....
Woolen mills.....	3	*21,500.00	47½	.....	10	9.96	.....	.....

## A. Partial report.

\*1 only reported.

‡ Demand for higher wages refused. Old men discharged and others employed.

† For restoration of wages. In one granted, other refused.

§ Accidents—One, loss of three fingers. ¶ One killed; one slightly injured.

Forty-one per cent of 116 other industries are reported as owning homes.

The following remarks, voluntarily given by manufacturers upon various topics of general importance, are presented just as sent to this office, and contain suggestions of value.

## VIEWS OF MANUFACTURERS.

Our advice to workingmen is to try and get steady employment, even if the wages are not as high as in other places; stick to one business, and show their employers that they take an interest in making the business successful. At least one half of the skilled employes of this firm have been here over ten years, and worked their way up from common laborers, and all appear to be satisfied with their employment, and wages.—*Saw mill and general lumber.*

Why does the government of the United States encourage prison labor by patronizing their contractors?—*Wagon manufacturer.*

The worst thing I see for wage-workers is to be idle so long in the winter, or comparatively so; but this is not so bad as it was before whisky was outlawed, as there are now more wages to spend on their families in the necessities of life, that used to be spent in the saloon.—*Sorghum-maker.*

We employ no drinking man, neither do we allow profanity or vulgarity on our premises by our men. We have no trouble, and we believe get as much work out of our men as it is right to take, and a murmur of dissatisfaction we have not heard.—*Carriages, buggies, etc.*

Business is in such a condition that employes make more than stockholders. Experience shows that the building (at least 90 per cent) was done by laboring men in this place. We have never had any labor troubles and anticipate none, and if laborers were not stirred up by designing men there would be none, and all would be well.—*Sash, doors and blinds.*

Owing to mismanagement of the last legislature in not giving us inter-freight laws, I am unable to compete with parties from abroad. Firms from Chicago can come into the interior of Iowa, and do work cheaper than I can; hence I am unable to do more than half the business I have heretofore done, employing less than half the number of men.—*Galvanized iron cornices, etc.*

We have no trouble with our employes, for the simple reason that our employes have no trouble with us. We are very careful in selecting our help, and when we find a man who suits us, we encourage him to buy a home, and frequently go his security, and attend to all his settlement of claim, etc. In this way our \$1.25 per day man, becomes a capitalist on a small scale. He looks to us for the money to pay the debt (we believe in being in debt), we look to him to do our work, and we are neither of us disappointed. We have worked this plan for five years; it is no experiment. Paper-mill work is hard, and the hours are long, six to six, and no stop for dinner. Hard work, regular pay, pleasant words, and *strict equality* is our aim, and our employes say they get it.—*Paper-maker.*

We find that the foreign labor is superceding our American. This is not caused by lower wages, but, from our experience, by a desire on the part of the majority of our American laborers to desert their posts after accumulating a few dollars to transport them to other localities; whereas the majority of foreign laborers stick to one locality. We also notice a growing evil with the Americans to live up to their income, whether it is \$1.50 or \$3.00 per day. The men who get the highest pay are generally the most dissatisfied with their positions. We would recommend that the foreign labor organizations be suppressed to a certain extent.—*White line.*

In answering the question as to the condition of the working class, and to improve their condition, I would say that the present laws of this State as regards prohibition is no benefit to the working class, as there are more saloons and low places than ever. The law ought to be enforced, or repealed.—*Merchant Tailor.*

The sawing season begins with the opening of navigation. The saw logs being floated down the Mississippi river from Wisconsin, it is obvious that saw mills must close operations with close of navigation. This is the reason why we have heretofore run our saw mills 11 hours in summer. The sawing season is only seven to eight months at most, and when it is over, many hands are out of employment more or less all winter. And they are



obliged to earn what they can during the months that mills run. So it has been thought best by some manufacturers to run 11 hours, say from April 20th till September 1st, then say 10 for a month, and then 9 till November 1st to 20th. All manufacturers do not do this, but those who do are able to pay their men for the extra hour, enabling employes thus to earn a little more to help carry them through the winter of enforced idleness or partial idleness.—*Saw Mills Lumber.*

Four years ago, before prohibition, I averaged \$75,000 per year for the five years previous, and employed about fifteen to twenty (now eight) men and boys, eight months in the year, and eight to twelve the balance of the year.—*Bottler.*

All that interferes with the laboring class in this community is a desire to loaf instead of working for wages corresponding to the times, and productions of business men's net incomes. Then we have another great trouble—too much love for whisky, or anything that will make drunk come. There is plenty of work in this section for men that's here, and are willing to work instead of grumbling and loafing. Do away with the whisky—*Flour and Feed.*

The demand for our manufactures are unlimited; have had trouble in getting hands to work, for the reason that the majority seem to be more anxious to put in the number of hours, than they are to do the work. There is a growing dissatisfaction among the working people, on account of the theoretical teachings of certain political teachers, or pretending humanitarians. The wages question is not complained of, but there seems to be a sentiment prevailing the county that workingmen do not get their rights.—*Railroad ties, hard wood, etc.*

Educational, moral and religious facilities above average; working people almost all take advantage of them to the full extent of their ability. Illiteracy at a minimum.—*Flour and Feed.*

Prohibition in our vicinity has resulted in great good to many of our laboring men. We have but three families kept by the county—*Marble.*

Business depression, and railroad oppression our principal complaint.—*Linseed Oil.*

From our experience we believe there should be a "State Superintendent of Engineers"; that no man should have charge of an engine without first being thoroughly examined by said superintendent, and holding a certificate of first, second or third class at least, as both lives and property are largely at their mercy. We believe it would be the means of securing better results to labor, and largely lessening the danger from explosion.—*Tile and Brick.*

Since the prohibition law has gone into effect, the demand for bottled goods, particularly for mineral water, has decreased more than one half, with no show of recovering this kind of trade.—*Bottler.*

Penitentiary, factory and machine work are driving the trade to the wall,

and will soon out of existence, as a trade that is worth acquiring, and which will afford a living, not only a questionable existence to those that follow it. Offering no inducement to take interest or a pride in having that trade, nobody will strive to become master of it, nor learn it.—*Harness, collars, etc.*

We could employ boys and do them much good, and would turn them out in three years good workmen, self-reliant, and able to make their way any where. But we have no good apprentice system. As soon as the novelty of the situation is over, they are restless and want to go, and their parents encourage their disaffection or demand more money, and so our instruction is lost on them, or they go forth incapables. So we let the boys drift and take the men, who have to work. Concerning the employment of women and girls, in our establishment they can earn as much as a man with the same persevering application. My wife can earn fifteen to twenty dollars per week at art stained glass work, and she has the honor of gray hairs, and is over sixty years of age.—*Show cases, fancy wood and glass work.*

The laboring people in this locality are in very good shape, financially, physically and morally. Property being cheap, most of them have homes of their own, so located that the land on which they live goes far toward making them a fair living.—*Tile maker.*

We do not employ girls.

Pay boys as follows: Wages varying according to age, size and ability.

We employ 3 boys at \$2.40 per week.

1 at \$2.70 per week.

10 at \$3.00 per week.

1 at \$3.30 per week.

5 at \$3.60 per week.

2 at \$4.20 per week.

6 at \$4.50 per week.

1 at \$4.80 per week.

1 at \$5.10 per week.

7 at \$6.00 per week.

2 at \$6.90 per week.

29. Average wages per week, \$4.39.—*Sash, doors & blinds.*

Everything in the labor line has gone very smoothly. No sign of dissatisfaction during Chicago labor troubles, except amongst coopers, but they were being paid 30 per cent more than for the same work in Chicago. Some men left, but are now desirous to return.—*Porkpacker.*

We work less men in winter than in the other seasons of the year. Young boys of school age attend school at that time. Our men are, in the main, steady, working and temperate. We aim to employ only such men as are sober and reliable, and as we are able to give our hands employment, practically the year round, we have succeeded, by a "survival of the fittest" in securing an exceptional lot of men. Our skilled labor is mostly German; men who learned their trades before coming to this country.—*Sash, doors, etc.*



My employes all work in harmony, and have had no dissatisfaction in regard to wages or being out of work; all of them being young men who have learned their trade with me during the past ten years, and still stay by me. I pay full ten hours; pay all the year, and work but nine hours in four winter months.—*Machinery.*

The prospect to keep up present wages and price of work is poor at present, the prison labor still controls prices here and in Chicago, as fifty-five per cent of the cooperage sold in Chicago is prison work, also harness, boots and shoes, wagons, etc. The goods are put on the market by prison contractors in large enough bulks to fix prices, and we can not help it, no matter how much better our work is done, we can get no more for it than Chicago prices with freight added. I am in favor of doing away with prison labor, and all other monopolies. Lard barrels for the packing houses here we can not manufacture (or to ship to Dakota) as the prison contractors under-bid us every time, even if we figure our work at cost. So in factories, machinery is employed to compete with the prison work. The machine factories make very poor work, and use the cheapest stock, still they can not compete with the prison work. Now, what can be done to help us out?—*Butter tubs.*

I have no remarks to make except that the laboring men of this community have more of the comforts of life since the prohibitory law has gone into effect, though the drug stores are well patronized, yet, there is not near so much drunkenness as formerly, and of course they have more money to buy the necessities of life. The educational facilities are good. Ours is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants. There is no sewerage, but it is generally kept pretty clean by the health officers. Since the cellars have all been drained, it has improved the health to a great extent.—*Drain tile.*

Our work is done almost entirely by the piece, by both men, women and children. Men working by the day are paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day, ten hours and overtime same rate, this being the lowest priced men. Fully one-half of our help are women and children, who usually work during September nine hours per day, and some of them, who are quick, have made in that number of hours as high as \$12.65 per week, others fully as big and strong, probably not over \$5 in same length of time, everything equal. Our greatest number are employed during September, and part of October.—*Canning vegetables.*

We, like many others, we presume, have a hobby, and, as in our opinion, it relates to the general welfare of the State, permit us to speak on the subject. Believing the foundation of prosperity for all this western country to be larger manufacturing interests, thus producing a home market for all the products of farm and garden, and also largely stimulating commercial interests, producing as much as possible within ourselves, all that is essential for our necessities and demands of whatever kind, making us more independent of our New England and Middle States manufactories; therefore, to this end, we would deem that wise legislation, which would relieve all manufacturing industries of any burden of taxation. This might be done

in whatever way legislators deemed best, and afterwards by local corporations. In this way we would, as a State, give great encouragement to eastern corporations to locate within our borders, great manufacturing industries, which would in many other ways, add largely to our wealth and population as a State.—*Engines, boilers, etc.*

#### ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

To a number of the largest manufacturers a supplementary blank was sent. The following were the questions embodied therein:

Lines of goods dealt in .....

NUMBER EMPLOYED.	WAGE RECEIVERS.		SALARY RECEIVERS.	TOTAL.
	PIECE HANDS.	DAY HANDS.		
Men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Children under .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*If no age is specified, we shall assume that the line is drawn at 14 years of age.

In what lines of work are women chiefly employed? .....

In what lines of work are children chiefly employed? .....

Do you pay wages weekly, fortnightly, monthly, or at irregular intervals? .....

Have you within ten years, made any change in the time of payment of wages? .....

If there are any reasons which make weekly payments impracticable or undesirable in your business, please state them as fully as possible .....

Opinion as to the effect of drink traffic upon workmen's expenditures, credit, and prices ..

Does contract convict-labor interfere with your business? If so, state how, and to what extent, and whether in your business it should be abolished .....

From the returns received, the following are the lines of work in which women are chiefly employed: Leading sash, polishing wood-work, cleaning and polishing glass, stenography, sewing canvas on meats, weaving, sewing, cutting, stitching, pressing and finishing, mending sewing machines, book-keeping, clerking, cigar-making, tobacco stripping, candy-making, candy wrapping, box-making, packing starch, and sewing ticks.

The returns show children to be employed chiefly as follows: Water carriers, errands, off bearing, putting glass in sash, cleaning glass points, feeding machines, turning wood, making lath, making shingles, polishing furniture, cloth covering, bobbin winding, apprentices to various trades, packing traps, rubbing and cleaning of colors and varnishes, carding and twisting, cutting and sewing linings, running drills, machine painting, cutting screw threads, labeling, box-making, packing shingles.



Of two hundred and fifteen returns 148 pay weekly, 19 fortnightly, 45 monthly, and 3 irregularly.

Regarding the question of weekly payments being impracticable or undesirable in their business, 17 reply affirmatively; 139 answer that weekly payments are neither impracticable or undesirable.

Those answering in the affirmative are represented as follows:

- 1 linseed oil and oil cake manufacturer.
- 1 carriage manufacturer.
- 2 manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc.
- 3 manufacturers of lumber, lath, etc.
- 1 manufacturer of steam engines, castings, etc.
- 1 manufacturer of starch.
- 4 manufacturers of brick and tile.
- 1 manufacturer of vinegar and pickles.
- 2 manufacturers of furniture.
- 1 manufacturer of barb wire.
- 1 miller.

To the question as to whether contract convict labor interfered with their business, 42 answered in the affirmative, 121 negatively.

The former were represented in the following lines of business: Cooper, saddlery hardware, harness-makers, furniture, wire goods, mattresses, barb wire, wagon factory, machinery, clothing, stoves and hollow-ware, tin-ware.

The two questions relating respectively to the effect of the liquor traffic on workingmen, and convict contract labor, are of such vital importance, that the remarks made upon them by the representatives of the prominent industries, as reported, are given. (Questions are omitted after first, and denoted by numbers 10 and 11.)

#### REMARKS.

10. Opinion as to effect of drink traffic upon workmen's expenditures, credit and prices. The greatest curse the workingman knows.

11. Does convict-labor interfere with your business? If so, state how and to what extent, and whether in your judgment it should be abolished? It does not; but think if some other feasible scheme for employment of convicts than such as bring their products into ruinous competition could be devised, it would be well.

10. We have no trouble whatever in regard to drink. Our people are all moderate drinkers.

10. Bad effect.

11. Goods can be manufactured for less than free labor. We believe in big wages, or as large as an establishment can pay.

10. Four fifths of our men have their own homes or money at the savings bank, although the saloons in the town are running open and free. There are eight of them within one block of our place (Davenport).

10. Don't employ drinking men.

10. My men are all temperance men, and makes no difference to them.

10. It has no effect with my workmen whatever; their education and moral training is such that they know to what extent it is beneficial to them.

11. Yes, because we find some competitors from that source; and while they make poor work, it takes the place of good work. In my judgment, contract convict-labor should be abolished, except for mining, quarrying stone, cleaning and making streets and roadways.

10. Do not allow our hands to use strong drink.

10. Do not need prohibitory law for our hands.

10. We employ no men who use intoxicating drinks, while on duty.

10. Bad.

10. We have no men that use intoxicating drink.

11. It does not interfere with our business. In favor of convict-labor; shut up the saloons, and we will have no convicts.

10. Drink traffic is detrimental. We call ours a strictly temperate establishment; do not employ men who are in the habit of drinking, and if we find any of our employes drinking, discharge them at an early date. There has been great improvement in this respect among our men in the past four years.

10. Ruinous.

10. The effect is bad, making them unreliable and untrustworthy. Some mills will have no men who are known to drink.

10. Among molders, or piece hands especially, we have found the drink traffic to have a most injurious and demoralizing tendency. This is true, not only as regards the men themselves, but every day a molder fails to fill his door through this evil, the work sustains a loss.

11. It interferes with our business to this extent: We were at considerable expense in getting patterns for hollow ware, but through convicts making this class of goods for outside parties, we can now buy hollow ware considerably cheaper than we can make it, rendering our patterns for the time being useless, and preventing us from employing workmen to make this class of goods. It is, therefore, our judgment that in so far as convicts are employed in making these goods for outside parties, the contracting of convict labor should be abolished.



10. It goes without saying that their money is worse than squandered; they deprive themselves and their families of comforts and necessities that they might otherwise have. They weaken their credit (and their constitution), and with poor credit they must pay more for what they buy on time.

10. Ruinous in the extreme.

10. Bad effect.

11. Yes. The product of convict labor is generally sold below market price, even when articles are as good as if made by free labor. Convict labor, we think, should be abolished, as it demoralizes the prices of regular manufactures.

10. Bad.

11. No. It should be abolished.

10. Very injurious. Expenditures large and credit poor. We don't keep any help in the habit of drinking.

10. It is my opinion that there is too much drinking going on among the working men.

10. Excessive drinking, of course injures a workman in many ways, but we find less trouble when drink traffic is open than when suppressed, as in the former case they drink usually only beer, but when this is not easily obtainable they carry, and secretly drink more strong liquors.

11. As moderately skilled labor is easily obtainable from prisoners, the cheaper class of furniture, where such labor can be used to advantage, is much demoralized in price. While in the better class of goods, requiring highly skilled labor, convict labor is little felt.

10. The drinking habit does not prevail among our men. We should deplore its existence as fatally injurious to every relation of the men.

11. Yes, very much. Winterbottom & Son, at Joliet, Ill., and Michigan City, Ind., manufacture cooperage very largely, and supply mostly the western packing houses, and keep prices so low that we make absolutely nothing.

10. Our men do not drink; it has no effect on their expenditures.

11. No. We think convict labor should be restricted to production by hand labor; no machinery should be employed.

10. Most of our men are sober, industrious and hard workers. Could not keep any others on account of competition with prison labor.

11. Yes sir. We have in our line of business the following prison labor contractors to compete with: Chevy, Morrow & Co., Nashville, Tennessee; Webster Wagon Co., Moundsville, West Virginia; Jackson Wagon Co., Jackson, Michigan; Caldwell Wagon Co., Leavenworth, Kansas. We have tried for the past eight years to obtain government contracts, they using from 200 to 300 wagons every year for Indian reservations, and in all cases since then, either one or the other of the above prison labor contractors undersold

us by over 100 per cent less than we could make them for. The U. S. government had contracted with the Jackson Wagon Co. for wagons delivered in Chicago at \$25, copies of which we can show, from Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Washington, D. C. It certainly should be abolished.

10. Some few of the men, and only a few, spend a portion of their earnings in drink, and in so far as they do, their credit suffers. The bulk of them have very little ahead, but this appears to us to be the result of intemperance, and an inability to realize the value of a dollar. Too much goes for tobacco, cigars, and other foolishness.

11. We use some convict made lard tierces, and some made by regular coopers, and frequently the regular cooper-made tierces cost the least money, and they are usually the best made. We know of no good reason for the abolition of contract convict labor.

10. Believe prohibition is helping the laborer.

11. Does not interfere with my business. Think convict labor should not be employed in manufacturing anything that would come into competition with labor. Think it could be utilized in getting out stone and finely finishing same for use in State buildings. Undoubtedly they should have employment of some kind, but not in competition with free labor.

10. The drink traffic naturally increases expenditures, and impairs the credit of workmen, whose services are also decreased on that account.

11. Convict labor does not affect our business. Think it better to have convict labor, rather than keep them in idleness.

10. It is ruinous to our business, to the workman's purse, and also his efficiency as a workman. We dispense with their expenses.

11. Not directly. We believe it should be abolished. Think convict labor might well be utilized for improving public highways, levees, ditching swamp lands, building State buildings, and anything else for the general welfare of the State.

10. The expenditures are evident, credit would be impaired at advanced prices to the workman.

10. The sober man invariably has the best credit, and gets the greatest pay for his services, is the most reliable, and we prefer him.

11. It certainly does. It is claimed by the wagon manufacturers that 25 per cent of all the wagons made are of convict labor, therefore this makes a price on the market with which we cannot be expected to compete. We think it should be abolished. For a substitute, can't recommend any; are of the opinion, however, that each county should handle their own convicts on public road work.

10. There can be no question about the excess of expenditure, nor the evil effects upon credit and prices of excessive patrons of drink traffic, and yet we believe fermentation is one of Heaven's fixed laws; the evils thereof are its abuses and adulterations.



11. It does not, but we are disposed to think it should be abolished, so long as men not convicts are plentiful, ready, and anxious to do what convict labor denies them.

10. Our men are temperate.

11. It interferes some; have been of the opinion for years that convict labor ought to be abolished.

10. It would be to a disadvantage to employ this class.

11. It does in some cases, and in some it does not. We would think it better be abolished.

10. Only one side to this question.

11. Too great a question to be settled without trial of both. Am under the impression that prison made goods are inferior. In our judgment, viewing simply the effect upon the free workingman, by the fact that it conduces to jobbery, etc. Think it should be abolished. There are, however, two sides to this question, and we are not competent to decide.

10. Our men are sober and industrious. With one exception they all drink a glass of beer occasionally, but so far as we are able to judge no bad results have arisen from this habit either to the workmen, their families or to ourselves. Not allowed to drink at factory.

10. One third of unmarried mens' wages has been spent in drink in the past, and a good share of the wages of married men. The chances of intemperate men for getting employment is diminished by one half.

10. The drink traffic is an untold evil; cannot be properly estimated. In the opinion of the writer the drink traffic is the worst element we have to contend with; it is stealing the food from the family, and it would be better for manufacturers to adopt the plan of not taking a man in his factory that ever drinks or goes into a saloon—he contaminates his fellows.

10. My opinion is that the drink traffic is the worst thing in the catalogue of the ills of the working men.

11. Convict labor does not interfere with our business. Our judgment, however, is that it should be abolished.

10. Saloons closed.

10. Drink is one of the worst evils workmen have to contend with. Many good mechanics do not go decently dressed on account of drink and drinking associates.

11. Convict labor is a means that cuts off the profit to the manufactures of the same class of goods, not only by the difference in wages in favor of the manufacturer who employs convict labor, and who uses that difference to draw trade, but at times such manufactures may become over-stocked and trade may be lagging, but owing to having men under contract who must be paid for, the necessity of maintaining full headway, and continued buying of stock to make up, creates an extra effort to sell, even though no profit may be made. Therefore, other manufactures suffer and prices for goods are

difficult to re-establish. Wages are, under other circumstances, the conspicuous object that does the work, and are naturally looked upon as at least a part of the cause why goods cannot be sold cheap enough to move them. I think it should be abolished.

11. Stop work in penitentiaries; give honest mechanics a chance to live; put convicts on the roads so as to have good ones. If the above advice is not attended to before many years, we will have trouble.

11. Our business is completely spoiled by penitentiary and machine work, as the above work is sold at any price.

## DIVISION II.

### THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The area of coal fields of this State embrace a territory of about 125 miles north and south, and about 200 miles east and west.

Coal is mined at present in 27 counties.

The total number of mines in operation during the winter of 1886 and 1887, was 457.

The output of coal for the year ending June 30, 1886, was 3,853,374 tons. That for 1887 cannot yet be given, as returns have not been received to this date, either in this office, or in that of mine inspectors to show it in full. The following table includes only those mines having a capital of \$4,000 or more. A large number of returns from smaller mines have been received. In the rate of wages given in the following table, it will be noticed that there is a vast difference between them, and those given by the miners themselves, but they are submitted, just as sent to this office by the operators:



## TABLE

Showing the locations and names of mines, names of operators, and statistics number of employes, and

COUNTY.	NAME OF MINE.	NAME OF OPERATOR	No. of partners.
Appanoose...	Diamond No. 1.....	W. W. Cliner, Pres.	3
	Diamond No. 2.....	W. W. Cliner, Pres.	3
	Philby's.....	David D. Philby, and others.	3
	Relay.....	Centerville Coal Co.	3
	Standard.....	Standard Coal Co.	4
Boone.....	Walnut.....	Boyd & Buckshaw, lessees.	4
	Clyde.....	Clyde Coal Co.	7
	Dalby Bros.....	Dalby Bros.	2
	Eagle.....	Milwaukee Co.	1
	Squaw Creek.....	John Clemmens.	1
	W. D. Johnson & Co., Coal Company's.	Johnson, Logan & Canfield.	3
Greene.....	Keystone.....	Keystone Coal Co.	3
	Standard.....	The Standard Coal Co.	9
Jasper.....	Black Heath.....	Black Heath Mining Co.	3
	Star.....	Star Coal & Mining Co.	4
	Valeria.....	Valeria Coal & Mining Co.	4
Keokuk.....	What Cheer Coal Co's, 6 shafts.....	What Cheer Coal Co.	4
Lucas.....	White Breast No. 1.....	White Breast Coal Co.	4
	White Breast No. 2.....	White Breast Coal Co.	4
Mahaska.....	Excelsior Coal Co. No's 2 and 3.....	Excelsior Coal Co.	4
	No. 1.....	Western Union Fuel Co.	3
	No. 2.....	American Coal Co.	3
	No. 3.....	Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co.	3
	No. 4.....	Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co.	3
	Standard.....	Standard Coal Co.	2
Marion.....	Black Diamond.....	John Walters.	2
	Flagler.....	Union Coal & Mining Co. of Ia.	3
	Number 7.....	White Breast Coal Co.	3
Monona.....	Albia Coal Co's.....	Miller, Lloyd & Bone.	3
	Enterprise.....	Enterprise Coal Co.	4
	Hickory Grove.....	A. Douglas.	1
	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co's.....	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	6
	Pleasant Valley.....	J. W. Hartwick.	2
	Smoky Hollow.....	Evans & Wignall.	2
Polk.....	Altoona Coal Co's.....	W. H. Baker.	6
	Coon Valley.....	Thomas Beck.	6
	Eureka.....	Giant Coal Co.	20
	Garver.....	Garver Coal & Mining Co.	2
	Pioneer.....	Pioneer Coal Co.	2
	Polk County.....	Polk Co. Coal Co.	2
	Union.....	Young & Adellinger.	2
	Van Ginkel Coal Co.....	G. Van Ginkel.	2
	Walnut Creek.....	Walnut Creek Coal Co.	5
Story.....	Wolf Creek.....	The Sheriff's hands.	7
Wapello.....	Laddsdale.....	C. M. Ladd, Pres't.	6
	Phillips.....	Phillips Coal & Mining Co.	6
	Nos. 1 and 2.....	Wapello Coal Co.	6
Warren.....	Lumsdon Bros.....	James & John Lumsdon.	2
Webster.....	Corey's.....	C. S. & F. Corey.	2
	Craig, Nos. 2, 4 and 5.....	Craig Coal Co.	5
	Fort Dodge Coal Co's.....	J. T. Platt, Pres't.	15
	Slope No. 1.....	C. C. R. R. & Coal Co.	6
	Slope No. 2.....	C. C. R. R. & Coal Co.	6

\* Stockholders.

+ 5,000 shares.

‡ See above.

§ Business just about the same. The year 1886 shows an increase of 3,000 tons over 1885, when we had a strike lasting through all of April and a part of May. In 1885, the total output was 19,616 tons; in 1886, 22,651. There was paid for mining in 1885, 80 cents per ton for 3½ months; and \$1 for 7 months; and in 1886, 80 cents in summer, and \$1 in winter.

h First year's business.

c Number of stockholders.

## No. I.

concerning the ownership and capacity of coal mines, the business of 1886, and the aggregates of wages paid.

Capital invested.	Capacity of mines in tons per day.	No. of days in operation in 1886.	Proportion that business of the year was greatest capacity for production.	Average No. of employes for the year.	Smallest No. of employes—month.	Largest No. of employes—month.	Total wages, not including salaries paid during year.
\$ 60,000.	40	70	.17	73 June.....	13 Dec. and Jan..	\$ 3,540.00	
20,000	300	210	.25	68 19 August.....	29 Jan. and Feb..	26,741.80	
20,000	350	254	.28	50 18 August.....	February.....	12,000.00	
50,000	300	220	.25	101 45 August.....	157.....	35,450.00	
20,000	350	275	.50	75 50 spring.....	125 winter.....	36,000.00	
20,000	150	140	.33	40 20 April.....	23 December.....	12,300.00	
5,000	125	280	.28	26 6 July.....	75 December.....	12,000.00	
50,000	125	240	.50	100.....	58 December.....	44,770.55	
5,000	50	180	.75	10 4 May.....	31 December.....	4,000.00	
30,000	200	113	.30	75 12 July.....	104 December.....	21,000.00	
35,000	100	280	.40	48 18 July.....	75 March.....	19,212.32	
100,000	196	300	.53	173 10 June.....	102 January.....	65,613.78	
20,000	300	196	.50	75 30 April.....	125 December.....	40,542.02	
250	175	67	.75	75 47 July.....	109 December.....	20,632.63	
30,000	375	290	.50	125 65 May.....	190 November.....	39,000.00	
750,000	2,200	All.	6 mos. 1.00	1100 700 May.....	1500 December.....	386,871.10	
400	279	.89	351 223 September.....	272 January.....	124,491.34		
1,100	270	.89	513 481 August.....	331 February.....	284,546.08		
1,000,000	2,000	233½	.50	634 527 April.....	729 January.....	295,378.87	
200,000	600	200	.60	175 150 June.....	225 December.....	89,125.34	
200,000	700	180	.80	175 155 June.....	210 December.....	78,470.28	
500,000	1,000	156	.50	196 127 April.....	250 December.....	98,981.44	
1,000	226	.75	252 248 April.....	301 December.....	155,596.61		
50,000	300	.50	50 33 June.....	35 December.....	46,333.13		
15,000	80	All.	.35	35 6 October.....	May.....	15,295.00	
300,000	667	198	.30	131 91 June.....	166 December.....	55,565.66	
480	167	.53	168 23 June.....	300 December.....	83,334.70		
50,000	500	180	.25	50 14 May.....	125 December.....	19,409.77	
30,000	200	All.	.50	54 8 May, 8 June.....	Oct., Nov., Dec.	33,334.70	
12,000	200	.75	30 10 May.....	50 September.....	10,000.00		
50,000	250	200	.50	5 March, 6 Sept.....	100 Oct.—Jan.....	10,000.00	
10,000	150	.50	37 20 July.....	45 May.....	10,000.00		
5,000	126	196	.50	50 45 June.....	65 December.....	12,191.20	
40,000	150	150	.50	60 25 June.....	80 January.....	24,000.00	
200,000	200	243	.50	67 29 June.....	146 December.....	31,890.43	
100,000	200	250	.50	100.....	150 December.....	35,430.35	
15,000	130	Can't tell	.35	60 37 May.....	160 December.....	40,806.90	
30,000	360	Est. 200	.25	100 40 May.....	153 December.....	38,500.00	
8,000	100	250	.15	18 6 July.....	30 December.....	3,000.00	
10,000	100	255	.20	30 15 April—August.....	Nov.—March.....	30,000.00	
50,000	500	All.	.20	73 93 May.....	102 December.....	37,392.85	
14,000	80	All.	12.5	15 10 May.....	6,819.60		
e 30,000	f 300	pts. of 311	.60	75 62 July.....	72 November.....	30,842.77	
18,000	275	265	.65	80 40 May.....	90 January.....	30,502.02	
150,000	750	205	.65	345 275 May.....	125 December.....	19,246.09	
4,000	50	225	.12.5	20 2 May—August.....	375 December.....	19,246.09	
4,000	60	190	.12.5	12 0 July.....	25 January.....	4,000.00	
30,000	175	230	.67	88 72 January.....	30 December.....	4,000.00	
200,000	248	.67	100 79 December.....	89 October.....	36,004.16		
100,000	225	175	.67	65 20 June.....	198 May.....	60,416.33	
80	h 39			38 22 November.....	113 December.....	30,191.62	

d Idle from May 1 to June 1.

e Full time in fall and winter.

f Lump coal.

g Capacity reported as double that of previous year.

h Opened November 16.



TABLE  
STATISTICS OF COAL

Showing the average amount of weekly wages paid the various classes of

COUNTY.	NAME OF MINE.	Mine bosses' average weekly wages.	Miners average weekly wages.	Inside day laborers' average weekly wages.	Outside day laborers' average weekly wages.	Mule drivers' average weekly wages.
Aapponoos.	Diamond No. 1.....	12.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00	8.12	9.50
	Diamond No. 2.....	15.00	15.00	10.50	7.50	10.00
	Philby's.....	12.50	18.00—24.00	9—\$12	7.50	10.00
	Relay.....	16.67	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
	Standard.....	12.50	15.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
	Walnut.....	12.50	12.00	.....	.....	9.00
Boone.....	Clyde.....	17.50	12.50	12.00	9.00	.....
	Dalby Bros.....	15.00	13.00	12.00	9.00	10.50
	Eagle.....	15.00	10.75	8.00	10.00	.....
	Squaw Creek.....	15.00	14.00	10.50	9.00	12.00
	W. D. Johnson & Co.'s Comp'y.	20.00	12.81	10.17	9.02	8.91
Greene.....	Keystone.....	13.50	13.32	12.00	9.00	.....
	Standard.....	15.00	13.95	12.00	9.00	11.41
Jasper.....	Black Heath.....	18.75	17.00	13.50	9.00	13.60
	Star.....	18.00	20.00	13.50	9.00	13.50
	Valeria.....	30.00	13.75	12.75	9.00	12.75
Keokuk.....	What Cheer Coal Co.'s.....	18.50	15.00	12.60	9.75	12.00
	White Breast No. 1.....	22.00	16.44	12.00	8.10	12.30
	White Breast No. 2.....	22.00	16.11	12.00	8.10	12.30
Mahaska.....	Excelsior Coal Co.'s.....	30.00	13.85	13.50	9.00	12.90
	No. 1.....	\$75 per mo.	3 cents a bu.	12.75	9.00	12.90
	No. 2 (American Coal Co.).....	75 per mo.	3 cents a bu.	12.00	10.50	12.30
	No. 2 (C. & N.W. R'y).....	25.00	14.00	13.50	9.00	12.40
	No. 5 (C. & N.W. R'y).....	25.00	\$50—\$60 per mo.	15.50	9.00	12.30
	Standard.....	100 per mo.	3 cents a bu.	10.22	9.00	12.00
Marion.....	Black Diamond.....	16.00	18.00	12.00	8.38	10.50
	Flagler.....	21.23	16.98	11.37	11.00	10.93
	No. 7.....	19.00	19.86	12.00	8.10	12.30

—No. II.

MINING—CONTINUED.

employees, with information concerning changes in wages and strikes.

Engineers average weekly wages.	Blacksmiths average weekly wages.	Carpenters average weekly wages.	Weighmasters average weekly wages.	Dumppers average weekly wages.	Boys average weekly wages.	Change of wages as compared with last year—percentage.	STRIKES.		
							When begun.	When ended.	No. of men engaged.
.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
14.25	11.25	12.50	12.50	8.25	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	.....	45 a month.	.....	.....	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
12.50	12.00	12.00	12.50	9.00	4.00	Decreased.	August 1	Aug. 26	.....
12.50	9.60	50 a month.	8.00	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
15.00	12.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
12.50	12.00	.....	12.50	10.50	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
16.00	10.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
9.00	.....	.....	10.50	9.00	7.00	.....	None.	.....	.....
13.75	12.37	.....	11.00	8.62	.....	-6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11.66	9.00	6.00	-2	.....	.....	.....
15.17	14.25	10.50	10.50	9.00	4.80	-2	.....	.....	.....
11.25	15.00	.....	11.25	9.00	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
12.50	12.00	.....	12.50	10.00	5.00	.....	None.	.....	.....
60 a month.	12.00	12.75	9.00	9.00	5.00	.....	None.	.....	.....
15.00	15.00	15.50	10.50	9.92	4.20	.....	May 1	August 1	6 100
15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	5.10	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	8.10	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
17.50	13.50	12.00	13.90	9.00	6.00	.....	None.	.....	.....
50 a month.	12.00	12.00	50 a month.	10.50	5.10	.....	None.	.....	.....
35 a month.	12.00	12.00	60 a month.	10.50	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
12.50	12.00	12.00	12.50	9.00	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
12.50	12.00	12.00	12.50	9.00	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
65 a month.	12.00	12.00	45 a month.	9.00	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	7.50	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....
15.00	.....	13.75	9.00	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	8.20	4.50	.....	None.	.....	.....

\* None since starting, 5 years ago.

The men asked for a check-weighman in September. It was granted; and there was a stoppage. The men took him off October 1st. They asked for, and obtained another December 1st. He was on two weeks and then quit. They were out two days, and then went to work, as none of them wanted to be check-weighman. On April 1st the price of mining was reduced from one dollar, to eighty cents per ton. The men then lay out fifteen days, when they went to work. October 1st the price was raised to one dollar a ton. A reduction to eighty cents is expected again April 1, 1887.

The request of the strikers was the discharge of one of the employees (a day hand), but as this was refused, the men finally went to work.

The strike was caused by a reduction of the price of mining from 4½ cents to 4 cents a bushel. It continued till the first of July. The men then went to work at four cents, and agreed to work at that price until April 1, 1887, and we have had no trouble with the men since.

Work stopped April 1, caused by our asking for a reduction in price for mining. Began work again June 15, at a reduction of 2½ cents a ton on a yearly contract.

At one shaft, involving one hundred men and boys, there was a dispute concerning screens. The trouble fermented until the latter part of July, when it developed into a riot. The ringleaders were arrested, and after a preliminary trial bound over to the grand jury. The jury brought in an indictment against them for conspiracy. As a test case, one of the offenders was tried by the district court, and found guilty. All (some 17) then offered to plead guilty to assault and battery, and the judge gave them thirty days in county jail. The result to the miners was the loss of thousands of dollars in wages, and five months in jail for the rioters. The company's loss was heavy in actual damage to the mine from enforced neglect, to say nothing of the loss of business, occasioned by the mine not being developed in summer-time, in accordance with plans.

Men wanted half a cent advance on mining, and got it. All did not come out; and a few stayed in, to await result.



TABLE No. II.—

COUNTY.	NAME OF MINE.	Mine bosses average weekly wages.	Miners' average weekly wages.	Inside day laborers' average weekly wages.	Outside day laborers' average weekly wages.	Mule drivers' average weekly wages.
Monroe.....	Albia Coal Co.'s.....	\$ 23.00	\$ 12.00	10.00	9.00	11.00
	Enterprise.....	.....	15.00	10.50	9.00	12.00
	Hickory Grove.....	.....	19.50	7.00	12.00	9.00
	Iowa and Missouri Coal Co.'s.....	.....	20.00	18.00	12.00	9.00
	Pleasant Valley.....	50.00 per mo	.....	20.00	12.00	9.00
	Smoky Hollow.....	.....	13.50	12.00	8.40	12.00
Polk.....	Attoona Coal Co.'s.....	75.00 per mo	.....	15.00	12.00	12.00
	Coon Valley.....	.....	19.00	21.00	12.00	9.00
	Eureka.....	.....	20.00	15.00	11.25	9.75
	Garver.....	.....	20.00	15.00	11.00	10.50
	Pioneer.....	.....	20.00	22.50	10.00	9.00
	Polk County.....	.....	16.00	13. 0	12.00	10.50
	Union.....	.....	18.00	.....	12.00	9.50
	Van Ginkel Coal Co.'s.....	70.00 per mo	.....	10.50	10.50	9.00
	Walnut Creek.....	.....	20.00	15.00	12.00	10.50
Story.....	Wolf Creek.....	.....	12.00	9.00	11.25	7.50
Wapello.....	Laddsdale.....	.....	20.00	16.20	11.55	9.00
	Phillips.....	.....	16.00	12.00	9.00	9.00
	Nos. 1 and 2.....	.....	15.00	16.91	12.00	9.00
Warren.....	Lumsdon & Bros'.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.00	9.00
Webster.....	Corey's.....	.....	15.00	14.40	12.00	15.00
	Craig, Nos. 2, 4, and 5.....	.....	15.00	12.75	12.75	10.50
	Ft. Dodge Coal Co.'s.....	.....	16.25	.....	10.80	10.50
	Slope No. 1.....	.....	22.00	15.00	11.00	10.00
	Slope No. 2.....	.....	22.00	15.00	11.00	10.00

—CONTINUED.

Engineers average weekly wages.	Blacksmiths average weekly wages.	Carpenters average weekly wages.	Weightmen average weekly wages.	Dumppers average weekly wages.	Boys average weekly wages.	Change of wages as compared with last year—per centage.	STRIKES.		
							When begun.	When ended.	No. of men engaged.
\$ 12.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.00	5 c. a ton.	Jan. 7	.....	9 100
12.00	13.00	.....	10.50	10.25	3.50	.....	Jan. 1	April 1	.....
12.50	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	5.50	.....	None.	.....	.....
12.00	13.00	15.00	11.00	9.00	4.50	.....	Jan. 13	Feb. 15	80
40 a mon.	40 a mon.	50 a month.	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
15.00	10.50	10.50	12.00	9.00	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
60 a mon.	12.00	.....	15.00	9.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
17.00	12.00	13.50	13.50	.....	3.00	.....	7 Oct.	2 Oct. 22	198
15.00	15.00	13.50	12.00	9.00	4.00	.....	1 Oct.	1 Oct. 14	.....
16.00	15.00	15.00	13.50	13.50	3.60	.....	None.	.....	.....
15.00	12.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	5.55	5-10	Oct. 1	Oct. 29	40
15.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	4.50	.....	1 Sept.	Sept.	16
12.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Strike.	.....	.....
60 a mon.	10.50	12.00	9.00	10.50	3.00	7½ c. a ton	None	no particulars.	.....
13.75	12.00	12.00	13.75	10.50	3.00	.....	Feb. 1	Feb.	18
40 a mon.	.....	.....	9.75	7.50	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
50 a mon.	12.50	.....	52.50 a mon.	10.50	3.12	.....	June 10	June 30	65
11.00	11.00	.....	11.00	9.00	5.00	.....	None.	.....	.....
55 a mon.	14.00	13.50	50 a month.	10.50	4.20	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
10.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	15.00	.....	11.54	10.50	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 18	65
.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.80	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....
.....	16.00	15.00	10.50	9.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16.00	15.00	19.50	9.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

g Men went to work without further trouble in a few days.

h We lowered wages five cents per ton on account of lower prices by about fifteen cents per ton from the general public, and ten cents per ton from the railroad company.

i Higher pay demanded. Result of strike, nothing.

j The miners struck for an additional advance after having one advance given them, but went to work again without accomplishing their object.

k One strike of about three weeks' duration for the adoption of sliding scale of prices, which was refused.

l One strike. Don't remember date nor number of men. It was on scale of prices and reduction in mining. Result in favor of the operators.

m The company made a rule that the men should not be hoisted out of the shaft during work-hours, but must climb out of the mainway. They demanded that, when three men wanted to be hoisted, the company should even stop hoisting coal to take them up or down. The result was, the company put in about twenty-five colored men; and then the old men mostly wanted to get back. The company took back about half the old men; but would not permit the leaders and prominent men in the strike to go back. The strike lasted between two and three weeks.

n Miners demanded that the operators do the crushing in long-wall work, and pay same price for mining as before that time. It was compromised, the miners doing the crushing as before, the operators paying an additional five cents.



## DIVISION III.

## CREAMERIES.

## CAPITAL INVESTED, WAGES OF EMPLOYEES, HOURS WORKED PER DAY.

The creamery interests of Iowa are of large and constantly increasing magnitude. Five hundred and seventeen creameries have made returns to the Dairy Commissioner, in which butter alone is made. Fifty-two, have reported in which cheese alone is made. To some of the former, blanks were sent from this office, and 130 made returns. These report a capital of \$620,555, or an average of \$4,850.55.

Their returns show an average of 8.9 employees to each establishment.

Eighty-five report 779 men and 16 women employed.

One hundred and four report \$322,182.15 in wages paid, on an average of \$3,097.75.

The returns show an average amount of production to capacity of a fraction short of 51 per cent.

They also show for each establishment an average of  $40\frac{1}{2}$  weeks in operation.

The returns from 56 counties indicate \$25 as the highest weekly wages paid, the average of such highest being \$12.54.

Two dollars a week is indicated as the lowest wages paid, with an average of \$6.44.

The average of wages paid men without teams is \$9.13 a week; with teams, \$12.98.

The average annual earnings of employees, as shown by the returns, is \$438.42.

Ten hours and twenty-eight minutes is indicated by the returns as the average working day.

Returns from ninety-seven establishments indicate that on the average  $49\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the employees own their homes.

Wherever co-operative creameries were known to exist, letters were addressed to them, requesting them to favor the bureau with a statement of plans, results, stock, and full particulars concerning the same. Only a limited number of replies was received. Some of the establishments, it is found, are ordinary stock companies, in one in-

stance the stock being held by three persons, and all but two shares, by one of them.

One creamery company reports a capital stock of \$1,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. The patrons are paid all there is in the butter, after taking out the expenses. The articles of incorporation provide for voting by individual stock holders, and not by shares.

Another return says that the co-operative feature consists of a partnership arrangement between the person furnishing the capital, and three of his principal men, under which they all receive a regular salary. Then, after interest is paid on the investment, profits or losses are apportioned according to salaries.

Another, just starting, reports having 118 members, holding one share of ten dollars each. It is expected that there will be 150 or 200 members eventually. So far as co-operation goes in this industry, the data received is not valuable enough to be tabulated, or to place the creameries as one of the industries successfully managed in Iowa under the co-operative plan.

## DIVISION IV.

## RAILROADS.

The total number of miles of road reported to the Railroad Commissioners as in operation June 30, 1886, was 7,564.67, which, according to Poore's Manual places Iowa as the third State in railway mileage in the United States.

The total number of persons employed in operating these roads in the State is 25,761.

The amount paid for the service of these employees was \$13,677,780.53 during the above year, "or \$591,229.09 more than the net earnings of the roads from which interest and dividends to the parties owning the property are paid."

It is a well known fact that only the most reliable employees are retained by the railroads, and this is true from the highest to the lowest of employees.

The auditors of the roads in the State have been uniformly prompt and courteous in furnishing this office with whatever information has been sought from them. Through their co-operation the following table is presented:



## RAILROADS—

NAME OF ROAD.	Miles of road in Iowa.	Average number employed.	Total number employed at date of returns.	No. of ticket or station agents.	Average monthly salary.	No. of secretaries.	Average monthly salary.	No. of clerks.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern a.....	836.23	2377	2342	138	\$45.00	1	\$75.00	68
Cedar Rapids & Marion.....	12	24	24	1	30.00	1	30.00	40
Central Iowa b.....	925	975	975	131	33.67	1	30.00	40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	794	5900	5467	117	51.55	1	60.00	110
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.....	27	.....	.....	6	45.00	1	60.00	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul c.....	1411.82	4296	4577	208	50.47	.....	74	74
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1112.42	3492	3707	170	49.84	d	100	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific w.....	921	4500	4395	578	43.73	.....	8	8
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha o.....	.....	277	339	12	63.00	.....	1	1
Crooked Creek.....	8.5	12	12	1	55.00	.....	1	1
Dubuque & Dakota.....	63.2	32	32	10	50.00	1	2	2
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	132.83	300	322	24	50.00	1	41.66	6
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	100.1	145	145	3	f	.....	3	3
Fort Madison & Northwestern g.....	45	46	34	h	h	1	50.00	1
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	113	163	178	4-26	h	h	1	1
Illinois Central i.....	.....	.....	22	63.84	.....	36	1	1
Iowa Northern.....	5.93	4	3	18	55.00	1	3	3
Missouri & St. Louis j.....	141	.....	24	50.00	.....	6	1	1
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska.....	66.5	400	403	1	90.00	.....	2	2
Odumwa & Kirleville k.....	.....	10	10	12	50.00	.....	36	36
Prairie du Chien & McGregor l.....	25	22	22	13	50.00	.....	9	9
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern m.....	80.47	416	416	5	53.00	.....	25	25
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern n.....	42.36	68	68	8	37.00	.....	9	9
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific p.....	225.2	.....	395	5	53.00	.....	25	25
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska n.....	114.6	228	217	17	46.00	1	18	18

\* 411.475 owned, 419.335 operated.

+ 74.54 owned, 25.20 leased.

a Bridgemen, 103; wages \$2.25; hours daily, 10. Water supply, 33; wages, \$1.37; 10 hours. Baggage men, 20; wages, \$1.83; 10 hours.

b Hostlers, wages, \$2.00 per day. Wipers, etc., 22; wages, \$1.25. Baggage men, wages, \$2.10. Machinists in round house, 15; wages, \$1.50; 10 hours daily. Switch and yardmen, 15; wages, \$2.00; 10 hours.

c Others employed, 721; daily wages, \$1.46; hours daily, 10.

d Secretary has no separate salary for the State of Iowa.

e Such hours as are agreed upon by those who work by the hour.

f Operators and station agents, 17; monthly salary, \$40.00.

g General freight and ticket agent, 1; \$70.00 per month.

h Others employed, 193; daily wages, \$1.91.

i Bridgemen, 12; daily wages, \$1.93; hours employed, 10.

k Owns 3.333 miles of road, and runs over 8 miles of Rock Island track.

l Prairie du Chien & McGregor Railway is a bridge across the Mississippi river between Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and McGregor, Iowa.

m Two general officers, six clerks, one operator, and one agent are employed also by another railway company, and receive the greater part of their pay from that company. The conductors also receive some pay from another company in addition to what is herein reported.

TABLE No. 1.

Average monthly salary.	No. of train dispatchers.	Average monthly salary.	No. of operators at headquarters.	Average monthly salary.	No. of locomotive engineers.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.	No. of locomotive firemen.	Hours employed.
\$ 55.00	11	\$ 90.00	.....	.....	99	10	\$ 3.40	111	10
53.00	5	88.50	.....	.....	2	13	2.50	.....	.....
46.38	19	95.66	156	44.43	216	6 1/4	3.38 per 100 miles.	54	10
45.00	1	75.00	3	.....	1	.....	3.65	212	6 1/4
50.52	36	96.20	82	48.90	212	10	3.46	1	.....
53.52	20	93.50	85	43.78	228	6	3.46	212	10
.....	38	81.94	.....	.....	228	6	3.36	245	6
44.00	.....	.....	7	48.60	13	9	2.39	.....	.....
40.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	2.92	13	9
75.00	1	60.00	10	.....	2	10	2.83 1/2	1	10
60.00	1	100.00	.....	12	7	10	3.45	2	10
45.00	1	75.00	f	.....	12	7	3.50	12	7
30.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	10	2.50	5	10
67.50	3	91.66	h	h	5 1/4	pass., 12 ft.	4.12	5 1/4	pass., 12 ft.
46.28	5	106.10	38	44.30	54	8	3.72	59	8
50.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	3.33	1	.....
45.00	1	80.00	.....	14	10	10	3.41	14	10
60.00	1	75.00	3	60.00	11	10	3.50	11	10
50.00	.....	.....	1	40.00	1	10	3.00	1	10
50.00	1	90.00	3	60.00	10	8 1/4	3.30	10	8 1/2
41.20	1	35.00	2	25.00	2	10	5.50	2	10
31.25	2	85.00	3	40.00	24	.....	102.51 monthly.	25	.....
46.00	1	100.00	2	86.00	8	10	4.00 daily.	8	10

n Section foremen, 20; daily wages, \$1.70; hours daily, 10. Extra laborers, 25; wages, \$1.10; 10 hours.

o Locomotive dispatchers, 2; wages daily, \$1.83; hours daily, 10. Locomotive wipers, 10; wages, \$1.25; hours, 10. Passenger baggage, 6; wages, .88; hours, 3 1/4. Carpenters, 11; wages, \$2.02; hours, 9. Warehouse men, 10; wages, \$1.37; hours, 10. Yardmen, 5; wages, \$2.04; hours, 12. Assistant master mechanics, 1; wages, \$4.75; hours, 10. Firemen in shop, 7; wages, \$2.31; hours, 10. Clerks of shop, 2; wages, \$2.22; hours, 10. Boiler makers and helpers, 13; wages, \$2.25; hours, 9. Blacksmiths, 15; wages, \$2.01; hours, 9. Car repairers, 33; wages, \$1.36; hours, 9. Painters, 8; wages, \$1.78; hours, 9.

p Superintendence, 3; monthly wages, \$115.00. Pumpers, 4; wages, \$23.75. Station laborers, 22; wages, \$40.55. Foremen, 2; wages, \$55.80. Yard masters, 2; wages, \$74.17. Switchmen, 8; wages, \$47.50. Mail carriers, 3; wages, \$15.10. Telegraph linemen, 1; wages, \$60.00. Machinist helpers, 3; wages, \$35.10. Wipers, 5; wages, \$29.90. Hostlers, 3; wages, \$46.67. Car repairers, 3; wages, \$43.00. Carpenters, 14; wages, \$60.98. Laborers, 91; wages, \$32.29.

r Station agents includes laborers and switchmen.

s Locomotive engineers includes locomotive firemen and wipers.

w Section hands, roadsters, section and bridge foremen, extra gangs, construction trains and road carpenters; total number, 2,172; average daily wages, \$1.50; hours employed, 10.

y Agents act as operators.



## RAILROADS—

NAME OF ROAD.	Average daily wages.	No. of Passenger conductors.	Hours employed.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	\$ 1.65	20	7½
Cedar Rapids & Marion.....	.....	2	12
Central Iowa.....	1.95 per 100 ml.	6	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	2.10	28	6½
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.....	1.92	1	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	2.08	45	10
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1.97	26	e
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, T.....	.....	T. 452	10
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	1.76	6	3½
Crooked Creek.....	1.33½	.....	.....
Dubuque & Dakota.....	2.00	2	10
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	1.75	4	7
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	1.35	2	10
Fort Madison & Northwestern.....	1.50	.....	.....
Homestead & Shenandoah.....	2.28	2	5¼ pass., 12 ft
Illinois Central.....	1.83	10	.....
Iowa Northern.....	1.73	.....	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	2.00	2	10½
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska.....	1.75	2	8
Ottumwa & Kirkville.....	2.00	1, also runs freight	10
Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	.....	2	12
Sioux City & Pacific.....	1.94	2	6
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northwestern.....	1.33½	1	10
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	monthly, 65.77	5	.....
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	daily, 2.30	3	8

[Passenger conductors, daily wages, \$1.73.

[Freight conductors; daily wages, \$1.46; hours employed, 10.

T. Passenger conductors, including freight conductors, brakemen and baggagemen.

e. Such hours as are agreed upon by those who work by the hour.

TABLE No. 1.

Average daily wages.	No. of freight conductors.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.	No. of brakemen.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.	No. of men in machine shops.
\$ 3.20	50	10	\$ 2.90	126	10	\$ 1.75	478
2.00	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.51	140
3.20	30	.....	2.70 pr 100 miles	70	.....	1.75	141
3.30	135	8	2.55	317	8	1.53	.....
1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1.81	751
3.46	134	10	2.74	290	10	1.70	118
3.32	138	e	2.54	318	e	.....	.....
1.92	10	3½	.....	20 frt., 8 pass.	3¼ ft., 3½ pass.	frt., 58, pass. 81	37
1.60	10	3½	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00	1	10	1.33½	.....	.....	2.25	.....
3.10	2	10	3.00	4	10	1.60	12
3.00	2	10	3.00	20	7	1.35	1
.....	1	10	2.00	4	10	1.50	2
3.20	2	12	2.88	1	10	1.73	3
3.43	25	.....	2.79	61	7½ pass., 12 ft.	1.82	48
3.33½	10	12	3.00	20	12	1.75	1
4.00	9	10	2.70	20	10	1.80	45
2.50	.....	.....	.....	2	10	1.75	.....
2.00	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1.75	.....
2.80	3	7	2.50	8	7	1.73	21
2.00	1	10	2.16½	1	10	1.33½	1
Monthly 96.67	16	.....	Monthly 81.70	51	.....	Monthly 48.72	5
Daily 3.25	7	12	Daily 2.90	8	10	Daily .75	3

e Such hours as are agreed upon by those who work by the hour.

[Passenger conductors, daily wages, \$1.73.

v Apprentices in shops includes bridge builders.



## RAILROADS—

NAME OF ROAD.	Days employed.	Average daily wages.	No. of watchmen.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.	No. of section hands.	Hours employed.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	9	\$ 1.65	14	10	\$ 1.50	940	10
Cedar Rapids & Marion.....	.....	.....	2	12	1.35	6	10
Central Iowa.....	.....	1.27	1	10	1.12½	270	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	10	2.20	24	12	1.33	1,730	10
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1.53	18	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10	1.68	8	10	1.50	1,520	10
Chicago & Northwestern.....	6	2.01	x 108	6	2.12	910	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	9	2.19	.....	.....	.....	82	10
Crooked Creek.....	.....	.....	1	10	1.25	.....	.....
Dubuque & Dakota.....	.....	z	1	12	1.50	18	12
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	10	2.75	3	11	1.10	96	10
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	10	3.00	.....	.....	.....	88	10
Fort Madison & Northwestern.....	10	1.75	1	10	1.25	24	10
Hannerton & Shenandoah.....	10	2.65	1	12	1.25	36	10
Illinois Central.....	9	2.76	45	11	1.71	494	10
Iowa Northern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	10	2.85	.....	.....	.....	196	10
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska.....	10	2.00	3	12	1.50	250	10
Ottumwa & Kirksville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10
Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	.....	.....	17	12	2.83	.....	.....
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern.....	10	2.54	6	10	1.33½	74	10
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern.....	10	2.40	2	10	1.12½	20	10
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	Monthly,	70.50	5	.....	Monthly,	30.00	34
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	Daily,	1.80	2	12	Daily,	1.75	61

ε Such hours as are agreed upon by those who work by the hour.

x Including switchmen.

z Work is done at the Illinois Central shop.

§ Only occasionally.

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

Daily wages.	No. of telegraph operators.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.	No. of passengers killed.	No. of passengers injured.	No. of employees killed.	No. of employees wounded.	No. of others killed.	No. of others wounded.
\$ 1.10	63	10	\$ 1.72	.....	2	7	5	4	2
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	18	4	3
1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.20	86	10	1.73	5	19	12	354	21	41
1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.24	.....	.....	.....	1	4	10	62	8	11
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	13	13	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2	1
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25	24	10	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1.40	34	.....	1.56	.....	.....	2	30	2	5
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.12½	18	12	1.83½	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
1.10	20	10	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.35	1	10	1.53	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25	5	10	1.50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1
Monthly, 1.23	30	.....	Mon 37.97	1	.....	.....	21	.....	9
Daily, 3.10	2	10	Daily, 1.40	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1

†\$1.733 for firemen, \$1.25, for laborers.

\* Telegraph operators included with station agents.



## RAILROADS—

RAILROAD.	Average number of miles run daily by engineer.	Average number of miles run daily by fireman.	Average number of miles run daily by conductor.	Average number of miles run daily by brakemen.
Burlington & Northwestern.....	140	140	140	140
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	(total av.) Pass., 1,400 Fr't., 2,900	(total av.) Pass., 1,400 Fr't., 2,900	(total av.) Pass., 1,400 Fr't., 2,900	(total av.) Pass., 1,400 Fr't., 2,900
Illinois Central .....	100	100	100	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy .....	98	98	98	98
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul .....	100	100	110	110
Chicago & Northwestern .....	103	103	119	119
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific .....	100	100	135	135
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City .....	107	107	107	107
Des Moines & Fort Dodge .....	100	100	120	120
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	111	111	148	148
Dubuque & Dakota .....	100	100	100	100
Humeston & Shenandoah .....	113	113	113	113
Illinois Central .....	90	90	90	90
Minneapolis & St. Louis .....	100	100	100	100
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern .....	85	85	85	85
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific .....	99	99	92	98

TABLE No. II.

Highest daily wages paid and to whom.	Lowest daily wages paid and to whom.	Average daily wages of foremen.	No. hours constituting day's work — winter.	No. hours constituting day's work — summer.	Length of run for work by train men.	Longest runs.	Shortest runs.
\$6.30 eng. pass. train	\$1.25 sec. men.	\$1.53	9	10	Pass., 210 Fr't., 106	210	106
<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	8.45	9	10	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>e</i>
4.00 engineer.....	1.50 firemen..	3.25	10	10	100	190	75
2.50 bridge carpenter	1.10 sec. lab..	1.50	10	10	98	134	81
3.85 engineers.....	1.73 brakemen	<i>f</i>	10	10	Pass., 133 Fr't., 100	133	100
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	Sh'p fo'm, 2.12½ Track fo'm, 1.81	0	0	100	243½	8½
4.15 engineers .....	1.10 laborers..	2.31	10	10	<i>g</i>	Pass., 175 Fr't., 110	100
3.33 engineers .....	1.10 sec. labor	1.50	10	10	107	107	107
5.25 engineers .....	1.15 sec. men.	1.73	10	10	Pass., 140 Fr't., 100	176	76
2.83½ pass. cond. ...	1.33½ ft. br'm	1.33½	10	10	148	222	111
3.50 locomotive eng.	1.25 track lab.	2.60	10	10	135	135	82
4.25 locomotive eng.	1.10 track lab.	1.75	10	10	113	113	113
4.00 passenger eng.	1.73 ft. br'km.	.....	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	.....	135	82
3.00 engineers .....	1.10 sec. lab ..	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	10	11 h 3 m	7 h 15 m	
5.15 engineers .....	1.00 track lab.	1.54	9½	10	85	85	83
			9	10	85	139	69

*a* Passenger engineers, \$3.30 per 100 miles; freight engineers, \$4.00 per 100 miles; machinists, \$2.85; bridge carpenters, \$2.50.

*d* Switch engineers, \$2.50 per day; machinists, \$1.75 per day; bridge carpenters, \$1.50 per day.

*b* Passenger engineers and firemen, 150; freight engineers and firemen, 100; conductors and brakemen, 200.

*c* Conductors and brakemen, \$1.00; passenger engineers and firemen, \$1.18; freight engineers and firemen, \$1.18; conductors and brakemen, \$1.98; conductors and brakemen, \$1.18.

*e* Passenger engineers and firemen, \$1.80; freight engineers and firemen, \$0.57; conductors and brakemen, \$1.90; conductors and brakemen, \$0.57.

*f* Section foremen, \$1.50; shop foremen, \$3.33.

*g* Trainmen are paid by the number of miles run.

*h* Schedule of wages is based on 100 per day.

Track Department { foreman, \$1.50.  
                              } sub foreman, \$1.10.

Building Dept. { foreman, \$2.50.  
                              } sub foreman, \$1.82.

Shop Department { machinists, \$2.85.  
                              } sub machinist, \$1.10.

Transp. Dept. { conductors, \$3.00.  
                              } brakemen, 1.75.

*k* Track department, \$1.50; building department, \$20.6; shop department, \$3.85.

*l* Track department, 10; building department, 9; shop department, 9.

*m* Engineers, \$3.70; firemen, \$2.20; conductors, \$3.84; brakemen, \$1.92.

*n* Engineers, \$2.25; firemen, \$1.25; conductors, \$2.31; brakemen, \$1.73.

*o* As from time agree with each other.



## STREET RAILWAYS.

## CLINTON.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 11.25	10	4
Conductors.....	10.50	10	4
Drivers.....	10.00	10	4
Hostlers.....	11.25	10	4
Blacksmiths.....	11.25	10	4
Watchmen.....	11.25	10	4

Total number of hands, 14.  
 Amount of capital invested in railway, \$25,000.  
 How many stockholders, 18.  
 Miles of road, 4½.  
 Strikes, none.  
 Accidents, none.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 23.25	12	4
Drivers.....	8.75	12	4
Hostlers.....	8.75	12	4
Blacksmiths.....	15.00	12	4
Trackmen.....	16.50	10	4

Total number of hands, 33.  
 Amount of capital invested in railway, unable to say.  
 How many stockholders, —.  
 Miles of road, 4½.  
 Strikes, none.  
 Accidents, none.

## DAVENPORT.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Drivers.....	\$ 12.00	14	4
Hostlers.....	11.25	14	4

Total number of hands, 10.  
 Amount of capital invested in railway, \$75,000.  
 How many stockholders, —.  
 Miles of road, 3¼.  
 Strikes, none.  
 Accidents, none.

## DES MOINES.

## DES MOINES STREET RAILWAY.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 13.00	12	4
Conductors.....	10.50	12	4
Drivers.....	10.50	14	4
Hostlers.....	9.50	10	4
Trackmen.....	12.00	10	4
Other mechanics.....	10.50	10	4
Watchmen.....	10.50	12	4
Starters.....	9.50	12	4

Total number of hands, 49.  
 Amount of capital invested in railway, \$355,000.  
 How many stockholders, 13.  
 Miles of road, 14.  
 Strikes, none.  
 Accidents, none.

## CAPITAL CITY.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 12.50	12	4
Drivers.....	10.50	15	4
Hostlers.....	9.00	12	4
Blacksmiths.....	12.00	10	4
Trackmen.....	9.00	10	4
Car-housemen.....	9.00	10	4

Total number of hands, 12.  
 Amount of capital invested in railway, \$60,000.  
 How many stockholders, 4.  
 Miles of road, 7.  
 Strikes, none.  
 Accidents, none.



## DUBUQUE.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 23.33	16	7
Drivers.....	9.50	14	7
Hostlers.....	10.50	16	7
Blacksmiths.....	10.00	12	7
Trackmen.....	9.50	12	7

Total number of hands, 11.

Amount of capital invested in railways, \$75,000.

How many stockholders, 6.

Miles of railroad, 7.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

## KEOKUK.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	12.50	10	7
Conductors.....	8.00	12	7
Hostlers.....	7.00	12	7
Blacksmiths.....	10.00	10	7
Trackmen.....	7.00	10	7
Other mechanics.....	10.50	10	7
Watchmen.....	7.00	12	7

Total No. of hands, 16.

Amount of capital invested in railway, \$40.

How many stockholders? 3.

Miles of railway, 4.

Strikes: Five men struck in April last; they attempted to cause a stoppage of the line, but failed. It had no effect on the line.

Accidents, none.

## MARSHALLTOWN.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	10.00	16½	7
Drivers.....	7.50	16½	7
Blacksmiths.....	Contract.		

Total No. of hands, 5.

Amount of capital invested in railway, \$30.

How many stockholders? 4.

Miles of road, 3.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

## MUSCATINE.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	12.00	13	7
Drivers.....	9.35	13	7
Hostlers.....	9.50	13	7
Blacksmiths.....	Contract.		
Trackmen.....	8.50	11	7

Total number of hands, 8.

Amount of capital invested in railway, \$30,000.

How many stockholders? 108.

Miles of railroad, 3½.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.

## RED OAK.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment—hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	15.00		
Drivers.....	9.00		
Hostlers.....	7.00		
Laborers.....	9.00		

Total number of hands, 4.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$7,500.

How many stockholders? 8.

Miles of railway, 1¼.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, none.



## PART IV.

## CONVICT LABOR.

How shall the convicts in the penal institutions of this country be employed? This question is engrossing the attention of thinking men and women everywhere, and demands are being made upon the legislatures of the various States for a cessation of at least that mode of employment of convicts, known as convict labor. The opposition to this method, and to which attention was called in the first report of this bureau, has by no means lessened during the last two years. All over the country this opposition is strong and increasing, and it comes, not alone from the laboring classes, but from the manufacturers as well. The voice of labor called attention to it first, and soon a large and representative number of manufacturers—feeling as the laborers have felt, the infringement upon the rights of those who deserve no punishment for crime—these have heard this voice, and responded. Iowa, for some years, has been a party to three contracts, which do not expire until 1890 and 1891. They are confined to the Fort Madison penitentiary, and are with the following parties: The Fort Madison Chair Co., Huiskamp Brothers (boots and shoes), and the Iowa Farming Tool Co.

Since the last report of this office was issued, five States have, by law, abolished the contracts therein existing, or forbade new ones to be entered upon. These are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois; the latter in obedience to a strong voice of the people at the polls. The legislature of Michigan abolished the system also, but on technical grounds the governor did not approve the bill. In this last report I used the following language: "The statesmanship of Iowa should not be behind that of other States, in grappling with this question, and in finding a solution which shall be just to those without the prison walls, as well as to the State and its convicts. I suggest that it is one of the measures of public policy of

grave moment, and one urgently demanding the most careful attention and action at the hands of the legislature."

At the last session of the Senate of the General Assembly, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The contracts now in existence between the State and the parties employing convict labor at the Fort Madison penitentiary will not expire prior to the regular session of the next General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS, It is important that said General Assembly be placed in possession of all reliable information obtainable, with reference to the policy of continuing or discontinuing such contract system, and as to what, if any, employment or service of said convicts can be utilized for the benefit of the State, in case said discontinuance is ordered, and for the benefit of the persons imprisoned in said penitentiary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics be, and he is hereby requested to investigate the subject matter of said contract labor, and of such contracts as the same exist in this State, and in other States and countries—the effect thereof, if any, upon other manufactured products, and the labor employed therein or thereupon, and other labor—as to the discontinuance of said contract system and the effect thereof, and as to the employment of labor of said convicts in other directions, or by the State directly, and as to any other matters relating to said subject-matters, or connected therewith, and that said Commissioner report such information with any recommendations relating thereto he may deem proper, in his next biennial report.

In obedience to this resolution, and knowing that such an investigation would be in full accord with almost all the united wage-workers of this State, as well as of the country, and also with a very large number of our most prominent manufacturers, I have devoted much time and careful attention to the subject. Ex-Commissioner Pond, formerly of the bureau of Labor Statistics of Michigan, last year made a thorough investigation of the subject, and later Col. Lord, the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois made a very exhaustive one. Both of these gentlemen cordially gave me liberty to use whatever material I chose from their reports, and in the tables herewith presented, data has been taken from the Illinois report, in those States from which I failed to receive reports. On the last of November, 1886, blanks were sent from this office to all the penal and reformatory institutions of the country, excepting, of course, the jails. The returns have been very comprehensive, ranging in dates from Dec. 1, 1886, to Feb. 1, 1887, and through the courtesy of the superintendents and wardens of these institutions, and



also of the above named gentlemen, I have been enabled to present the accompanying tables. It can be truly said that these tables will bear careful study. They present facts which the legislators of our State desire to know, and facts to which the public—especially those engaged in manufactures—either by investment of capital, or by toil of brain, or hands, or both, ought, and have a right to know. Upon the facts they bring out, comment is made in future pages.

TABLE No. I.

## CONVICTS IN PRISONS.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.  For want of em- ployment.  For other reasons.	METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
ALABAMA . . . . .	867	32	899	867	32	899	...	...	863	...	36
<i>Penitentiary—Wetumpka.</i> . . . .	867	32	899	867	32	899	...	...	863	...	36
<i>Farming.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	70	17	87	...	...	87	...	...
<i>Mining.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	708	5	713	...	...	717	...	...
<i>Quarrying.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	59	4	63	...	...	63	...	...
<i>Prison duties.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	30	6	36	...	...	...	...	36
ARKANSAS . . . . .	582	15	597	582	15	597	...	...	597	...	...
<i>Penitentiary—Little Rock.</i> . . . .	582	15	597	582	15	597	...	...	597	...	...
<i>Coal mining, constructing railroads,</i> <i>plantations.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	291	...	291	...	...	291	...	...
<i>Farm implements, harness, wagons.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	291	15	306	...	...	306	...	...
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	1799	24	1823	1725	24	1749	...	74	...	200	1549
<i>State Prison—Folsom.</i> . . . .	627	...	627	612	...	612	...	15	...	...	612
<i>In manufacture of shoes and clothing.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
<i>Stone for building.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	246
<i>Tools for stone-cutters.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
<i>Quarrying stone.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	60
<i>Gardening.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Road making.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Reconstruction of prison buildings.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Prison wall.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
<i>Ordinary prison duties.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	173	...	173	...	15	...	...	173
<i>State Prison—San Quentin.</i> . . . .	1172	24	1196	1113	24	1137	...	59	...	290	937
<i>Chairs.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	75
<i>Doors.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
<i>Foundry.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Laundry.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	32
<i>Jute.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	371	...	371	...	...	...	...	371
<i>Tannery.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Garden.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Shoes.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
<i>Tailoring.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
<i>Prison duties.</i> . . . .	...	...	...	365	24	389	...	...	...	...	389



TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
COLORADO .....	383	5	388	380	5	385	...	3	...	...	...	385
State Penitentiary—Canon City.....	293	5	298	290	5	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of lime .....	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130
Manufacture of building rock .....	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
Building, repairing, etc. ....	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ordinary prison duties.....	...	...	...	110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
State Industrial School—Golden.....	90	...	90	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90
Bone ash .....	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brooms .....	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Carpenters .....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shoe-making.....	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tailors.....	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
CONNECTICUT .....	712	218	930	643	207	850	35	45	200	...	60	500
State Prison—Wethersfield.....	299	4	303	230	4	234	35	34	200	...	...	...
Boot and shoe-making.....	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	30	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	34
Indus'l School for Girls—Middletown .....	214	214	...	203	203	...	11	...	60	143	...	...
Dressmaking .....	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Laundry.....	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	22	3	...	...
Paper boxes.....	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Reform School—Meriden .....	413	...	413	413	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	413
Caning chairs .....	...	...	...	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
Farm and garden .....	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Green-house .....	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shirts.....	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Shoe-making.....	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tailoring.....	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	108
DELAWARE .....	86	3	89	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
County jails .....	86	3	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dover, Georgetown, Newcastle .....	86	3	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
FLORIDA.....	235	5	240	235	5	240	...	...	240	...	...	...
Camps—Seymour and Possum Trot ..	235	5	240	235	5	240	...	...	240	...	...	...
Naval stores, shipments .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turpentine, rosin, and bbls. for same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GEORGIA .....	1620	39	1659	1620	39	1659	...	...	1659	...	...	...
Penitentiary.....	1620	39	1659	1620	39	1659	...	...	1659	...	...	...
Chopping wood .....	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutting timber and sawing lumber.....	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farming.....	...	...	...	112	13	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grading public park .....	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grading railroad .....	...	...	...	289	11	300	...	...	300	...	...	...
Making brick .....	...	...	...	275	...	275	...	...	275	...	...	...
Mining coal and burning coke.....	...	...	...	400	15	415	...	...	415	...	...	...
Mining iron ore and chopping wood ..	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	130	...	...	...
Quarrying limestone and burning lime ..	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarrying stone for public streets.....	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	...	150	...	...	...
Railroad work .....	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...
Sawing lumber.....	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
ILLINOIS.....	3203	118	3321	2730	89	2819	444	58	1873	...	110	836
Illinois State Penitentiary—Joliet.....	1563	20	1603	1543	20	1563	...	40	1304	...	...	259
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	499	...	499	...	...	499	...	...	...
Cooperage.....	...	...	...	304	...	304	...	...	304	...	...	...
Granite works.....	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	67	...	...	...
Harness and collars.....	...	...	...	127	...	127	...	...	127	...	...	...
Knitting and tailoring.....	...	...	...	61	...	61	...	...	61	...	...	...
Machinists .....	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	37	...	...	37
Marble work.....	...	...	...	93	...	93	...	...	93	...	...	...
Stone work.....	...	...	...	110	...	110	...	...	110	...	...	...
Wire and wire fence.....	...	...	...	143	...	143	...	...	143	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	202	20	222	...	...	222	...	...	...
Southern Ill's Penitentiary—Chester.....	691	14	705	691	14	705	...	...	410	...	...	295
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	225	...	225	...	...	225	...	...	...
Brickmaking.....	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	60	...	...	...
Construction.....	...	...	...	155	...	155	...	...	155	...	...	...
Willow-ware and light castings.....	...	...	...	125	...	125	...	...	125	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	126	14	140	...	...	...	...	...	140
Illinois State Reform School—Pontiac .....	312	...	312	297	...	297	15	...	150	...	...	138
Baking and kitchen.....	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Engine room.....	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Farm and garden.....	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
Laundry.....	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Shoemaking—women's.....	...	...	...	159	...	159	...	...	159	...	...	...
Tailoring.....	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
House of Correction—Chicago.....	577	69	646	159	40	199	429	18	...	...	110	89
Cane-seating chairs.....	...	...	...	110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
Improvements and repairs.....	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	42	40	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
House of Correction—Peoria.....	40	15	55	40	15	55	...	...	...	...	...	55
Brick and broom-making.....	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
INDIANA.....	1722	...	1722	1686	...	1686	...	...	36	1112	...	574
Indiana State Prison—South Jeffers- onville.....	517	...	517	470	...	470	...	13	470	...	...	34
Shelf hardware.....	...	...	...	517	...	517	...	...	250	...	...	...
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	170	...	170	...	...	170	...	...	...
Saddle-trees.....	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...
Brooms.....	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
State Prison, North—Michigan City.....	705	...	705	682	...	682	...	23	642	...	...	40
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	127	...	127	...	...	127	...	...	...
Chairs and cradles.....	...	...	...	162	...	162	...	...	162	...	...	...
Cooperage.....	...	...	...	169	...	169	...	...	169	...	...	...
Hosiery and woolen goods.....	...	...	...	184	...	184	...	...	184	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana Reform School for Boys— Plainfield.....	500	...	500	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Construction, farming, prison duties.....	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500



TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.  For want of em- ployment. For other reasons.	METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
<b>IOWA</b> .....	960	112	1072	949	112	1061	11	286			775
<i>Penitentiary—Anamosa</i> .....	303	12	315	293	12	305	10				305
In construction.....				85		85					85
In quarrying stone.....				68		68					68
In cutting stone.....				66		66					66
In blacksmith, carpenter and machine shops.....				22		22					22
In miscellaneous.....				14		14					14
In tailor and shoe shops.....				6		6					6
In cell house.....				11		11					11
In kitchen, bakery, etc.....				21		21					21
Seamstress.....				12		12					12
<i>Penitentiary—Fort Madison</i> .....	367		367	366		366	1	286			80
Chairs.....				105		105					105
Farming tools.....				110		110					110
Shoes.....				65		65					65
Prison duties.....				80		80					80
<i>Industrial School—Mitchellville</i> .....	100		100	100		100					100
Duties in garden, kitchen, laundry and about house.....	100		100	100		100					100
<i>Industrial School—Eldora</i> .....	290		290	290		290					290
Broom making.....				10		10					10
Farming.....				25		25					25
Gardening.....				30		30					30
Shoemaking.....				20		20					20
Tailoring.....				24		24					24
House duties.....				75		75					75
<b>KANSAS</b> .....	1347	16	1363	1300	16	1316	18	47	245		1071
<i>State Penitentiary—Lansing</i> .....	832	16	848	785	16	801	47	245			356
Blacksmiths and carpenters.....				17		17					17
Boots and shoes.....				30		30					30
Constructing.....				212		212					212
Furniture.....				67		67					67
Mining coal.....				235		235					235
Wagons.....				148		148					148
Prison duties.....				76	16	92					92
<i>U. S. Military Prison—Ft. Leavenworth</i> .....	515		515	565		515					515
Blacksmiths.....				7		7					7
Brooms.....				13		13					13
Carpenters.....				27		27					27
Harness.....				12		12					12
Quarrying.....				133		133					133
Shoes.....				179		179					179
Tailoring.....				25		25					25
Tinware.....				7		7					7
Prison duties.....				107		107					107
<b>KENTUCKY</b> .....	1300	84	1384	1300	84	1384			1142		242
<i>Penitentiary—Frankfort</i> .....	1104	38	1142	1104	38	1142			1142		
Constructing.....				1104	38	1142					
<i>House of Refuge—Louisville</i> .....	196	46	242	196	46	242					242
Caning chairs.....				109		109					109
Farm and garden.....				14		14					14
Sewing.....				34		34					34
Shoemaking.....				12		12					12
Prison duties.....				61	12	73					73

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.  For want of em- ployment. For other reasons.	METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
<b>LOUISIANA</b> .....	815	45	860	700	38	738					122
<i>State Penitentiary—Baton Rouge</i> .....	815	45	860	700	38	738				738	122
Building levees.....				450		450					450
Working on plantations.....				250	38	288					288
<b>MAINE</b> .....	170		170	161		161		9			170
<i>State Prison—Thomaston</i> .....	170		170	161		161		9			170
Blacksmiths.....				43		43					43
Carriage making—wood shops.....				25		25					25
Harness.....				34		34					34
Shoemaker.....				1		1					1
Painters.....				23		23					23
Trimmers.....				7		7					7
Prison duties.....				28		28					28
<b>MARYLAND</b> .....	1183	31	1214	491	31	522	672	20	439		83
<i>* Penitentiary—Baltimore</i> .....	491	31	522	471	31	502	20	419			83
Marble work.....				153		153					153
Stoves and hollow-ware.....				114		114					114
Woolen boots.....				152		152					152
Prison duties.....				52	31	83					83
<i>City Jail—Baltimore</i> .....	540	61	601	29		29	572	29			
Carpet shop.....				29		29					29
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> .....	3638	747	4385	3066	649	3715	163	817	419		1427
<i>Reformatory—Concord</i> .....	660		660	598		598		62			300
Boots and shoes.....				150		150					150
Harness and saddlery.....				70		70					70
Pantaloon.....				80		80					80
Prison duties.....				298		298					298
<i>Reformatory Prison for Women—   Sherborn</i> .....	236	236		205	205		31				136
Coats and vests.....				40		40					40
Laundry.....				30		30					30
Shirts.....				65		65					65
Prison duties.....				70		70					70
<i>State Workhouse—Bridgewater</i> .....	290	3	293	135	3	138	155				138
Cobblers.....				2		2					2
Farming.....				70		70					70
Seating chairs.....				33		33					33
Sewing.....				2		2					2
Prison duties.....				30	1	31					31
<i>House of Correction—Boston</i> .....	428	69	497	400	69	469	5				400
Clothing.....				400		400					400
Prison duties.....				23	69	92					92
<i>House of Industry—Deer Island</i> .....	780	360	1140	703	308	1011	129				233
Blacksmiths.....				4		4					4
Carpenters.....				12		12					12
Farm.....				346		346					346
Shirts.....				72	64	136					136
Shoemakers.....				9		9					9
Stonecutting.....				97		97					97
Tailors.....				7		7					7
Prison duties.....				156	244	400					400

\* Work as occasion requires.



TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—Continued—</b>												
House of Correction and Jail—East Cambridge.....	493	29	522	446	29	475	...	47	...	...	...	470
Blacksmiths.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brushes.....	...	...	...	350	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	350
Carpenters.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Painters.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shoemakers.....	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tailors.....	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Timbers.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	80	29	109	...	...	...	...	...	109
House of Correction—Lawrence.....	143	17	160	128	17	145	8	7	107	...	...	37
Shoemaking.....	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	108	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	91	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Jail and House of Correction—Spring- field.....	146	18	164	146	18	164	...	...	116	...	...	48
Cane seating chairs.....	...	...	...	107	9	116	...	...	116	...	...	48
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	39	9	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
Lyman School for Boys—Westborough.....	105	...	105	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	90	15
Seating chairs.....	...	...	...	94	...	44	...	...	...	90	...	15
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
House of Correction.....	152	15	167	152	15	167	...	...	...	125	42	...
Seating chairs.....	...	...	...	125	...	125	...	...	...	125	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	27	15	42	...	...	...	...	42	...
State Prison—Charlestown.....	441	...	441	405	...	405	...	36	195	...	144	56
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	36	...	100	...	...
Harnesses.....	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	44	...
Gilt mouldings.....	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...
Spring beds.....	...	...	...	141	...	141	...	...	...	141	...	...
Prison work.....	...	...	...	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66
<b>MICHIGAN.....</b>												
2372	249	2621	2355	249	2604	...	1	927	...	...	...	1693
State Prison—Jackson.....	779	...	779	763	...	763	...	578	...	...	...	201
Brooms.....	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter tubs.....	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural implements.....	...	...	...	176	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagons.....	...	...	...	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	152	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	201	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	201
State House Correction and Reform— Ionia.....	555	...	555	555	...	555	...	319	...	...	...	206
Chairs.....	...	...	...	179	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigars.....	...	...	...	170	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farm.....	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture.....	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailors.....	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	135
State Industrial Home for Girls— Adrian.....	181	181	...	181	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Housework, knitting, sewing, laun- dry, prison duties.....	...	...	...	181	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
House of Correction—Detroit.....	598	68	666	598	68	666	...	...	...	...	...	666
Chairs.....	...	...	...	505	...	505	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	93	68	161	...	...	...	...	...	161

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
<b>MICHIGAN—Continued—</b>												
Reform School—Lansing.....	440	...	440	439	...	439	...	1	...	...	...	439
Cakes.....	...	...	...	271	...	271	...	...	...	...	...	271
Farm.....	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50
Shoes.....	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tailoring.....	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	68
<b>MINNESOTA.....</b>												
519	7	526	502	7	509	...	17	314	...	...	...	195
State Prison—Stillwater.....	389	7	396	372	7	379	...	17	314	...	...	65
Thrashing machines and engines.....	...	...	...	264	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	7	25	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infirmary.....	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	65
State Reform School—St. Paul.....	130	...	130	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130
Carpenters, farm, garden, green- house, tinware, toys, prison duties.....	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130
<b>MISSISSIPPI.....</b>												
780	32	812	780	32	812	...	...	...	741	...	...	71
State Penitentiary—Jackson.....	780	32	812	780	32	812	...	...	...	741	...	71
Blacksmiths, furniture, painters, wagonmakers.....	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick-making.....	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farming.....	...	...	...	671	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	39	32	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
<b>MISSOURI.....</b>												
1865	135	2000	1604	133	1737	145	118	869	...	...	...	868
State Penitentiary—Jefferson City.....	1660	35	1695	1405	35	1440	145	110	869	...	...	571
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	...	503	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing.....	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction.....	...	...	...	283	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harness and saddlery.....	...	...	...	173	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle-trees.....	...	...	...	153	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	283	35	288	...	...	...	...	...	288
City Workhouse—St. Louis.....	205	100	305	199	98	297	...	8	...	...	...	297
Breaking stone.....	...	...	...	62	78	140	...	...	...	...	...	140
Making streets.....	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarrying stone.....	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	17	20	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
<b>NEBRASKA.....</b>												
363	13	376	363	13	376	...	...	...	278	...	...	98
State Penitentiary—Lincoln.....	307	...	307	307	...	307	...	...	...	278	...	29
Brick-making.....	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooms and trunks.....	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farm.....	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harness.....	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundry.....	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska Manufacturing Co.....	...	...	...	81	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone-work.....	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailoring work.....	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
State Reform School—Kearney.....	56	13	69	56	13	69	...	...	...	...	...	67
Farm, garden and live stock.....	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13



TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan. Public account and prison duties.
NEVADA . . . . .	130	2	132	126	...	126	...	6	...	...	156
State Prison—Carson City . . . . .	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	66
Boots and shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	50
Quarrying and cutting stone . . . . .	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	212	29	241	208	29	237	...	4	105	...	132
State Prison—Concord . . . . .	118	3	121	114	3	117	...	4	105	...	12
Manufacturing wooden bedsteads . . . . .	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	105	...	...
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
State Industrial School—Manchester . . . . .	94	26	120	94	26	120	...	...	...	...	126
Cane chairs . . . . .	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	75
Farming . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Mattresses . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Overalls . . . . .	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2
Shoemaking . . . . .	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	21
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	1476	71	1547	1282	71	1353	83	...	...	678	728
Essex County Penitentiary—Caldwell . . . . .	147	10	157	147	10	157	...	...	...	...	...
Quarrying and breaking stone, grad- ing and farming . . . . .	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	130
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	17	10	27	...	...	...	...	27
Hudson County Penitentiary . . . . .	201	32	233	201	32	233	...	...	...	...	233
Stone quarrying and crushing . . . . .	...	...	...	154	...	154	...	...	...	...	154
Repairing county road . . . . .	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	10
Laundry . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	27	22	49	...	...	...	...	49
State Reform School for Boys—James- burg . . . . .	284	...	284	237	...	237	47	...	...	...	237
Blacksmiths . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Carpenters . . . . .	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
Farming . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Painting . . . . .	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	...	...	102
Shirts . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Tailoring . . . . .	...	...	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	83
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Prison—Trenton . . . . .	844	29	873	697	29	726	36	111	...	...	625 101
Brushes . . . . .	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	30
Brush blocks and backs . . . . .	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Collars . . . . .	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
Cuffs . . . . .	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
Hose . . . . .	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	50
Pantaloons . . . . .	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	30
Shirts . . . . .	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	60
Shirts and laundry . . . . .	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
Shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	140
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	72	29	101	...	...	...	...	101
NEW YORK . . . . .	7258	577	7835	6391	482	6873	308	347	...	...	153 3407
Auburn Prison—Auburn . . . . .	894	...	894	485	...	485	349	...	...	...	425
Boots and shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	212	...	212	...	...	...	...	212
Collars . . . . .	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	60
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	219	...	219	...	...	...	...	213

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan. Public account and prison duties.
NEW YORK—Continued.											
Penitentiary—Albany . . . . .	871	109	980	786	54	840	...	140	...	...	...
Brushes . . . . .	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
Seating . . . . .	...	...	...	35	54	89	...	...	...	...	...
Shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	707	...	707	...	...	...	...	...
Eric County Penitentiary—Buffalo . . . . .	279	46	325	210	42	252	...	16	...	...	74
Saddlery hardware . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Clinton Prison—Dannemora . . . . .	561	...	561	551	...	551	...	10	...	...	551
Clothing . . . . .	...	...	...	430	...	430	...	...	...	...	430
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	121	...	121	...	...	...	...	121
N. Y. State Reformatory—Elmira . . . . .	715	...	715	523	...	523	...	29	...	...	632
Hollow ware works . . . . .	...	...	...	144	...	144	...	...	...	...	144
Brush making . . . . .	...	...	...	308	...	308	...	...	...	...	308
Broom making . . . . .	...	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	57
Tinsmithing . . . . .	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	169	...	169	...	...	...	...	169
N. Y. Penitentiary—Blackwell's Is'd	793	157	950	793	157	950	...	...	...	...	950
Blacksmiths . . . . .	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	43
Tinsmiths . . . . .	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Carpenters and painters . . . . .	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	72
Shoe-m'k'rs, tailors and broom-m'k's	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	86
Gardeners . . . . .	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
Cutting clothing . . . . .	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Whitewashing . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Stone-cutting . . . . .	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	37
Stone-breaking . . . . .	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	51
Quarrying . . . . .	...	...	...	175	...	175	...	...	...	...	175
Repairing roads . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous work . . . . .	...	...	...	177	...	177	...	...	...	...	177
Sewing . . . . .	...	...	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	63
Scrubbing and domestic work . . . . .	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
Washing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Y. House of Ref.—Blackwell's Is'd	548	100	648	548	100	648	...	10	462	...	186
Tailoring . . . . .	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Stocking factory . . . . .	...	...	...	462	...	462	...	10	462	...	38
Halls and school work . . . . .	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	38
Cooks and bakers . . . . .	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	29
On the ferry boat . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Gardening . . . . .	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
Sewing, washing, and domestic work in the female department . . . . .	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
Kings County Penitentiary—Brooklyn	702	99	801	602	78	680	49	72	588	...	92
Shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	567	21	588	...	...	...	...	588
Prison duties . . . . .	...	...	...	35	57	92	...	...	...	...	92
Monroe Co. Penitentiary—Rochester . . . . .	200	39	239	200	39	239	...	...	...	...	239
Manufacturing shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	145	...	145	...	...	...	...	145
Canning chairs . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Farming and about the prison . . . . .	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	34
Unit for any work . . . . .	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
Cooking, washing and sewing . . . . .	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
Canning chairs . . . . .	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
State Prison—Sing Sing . . . . .	1571	...	1571	1551	...	1551	...	20	1063	...	140 848
Manufacturing stoves . . . . .	...	...	...	763	...	763	...	...	...	...	763
Manufacturing shoes . . . . .	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
Laundry work . . . . .	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	140
Prison duties, etc . . . . .	...	...	...	348	...	348	...	...	...	...	348
Sick . . . . .	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20

\* State account.



TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK			IDLE.	METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.
NEW YORK—Continued— <i>Onondaga County Prison—Syracuse..</i>	193	27	220	142	12	154	66	154	66	66	66
Hame shop.....	.....	.....	.....	100	7	107	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
Bolt shop.....	.....	.....	.....	42	5	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Doing prison work and cripples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.....	1250	65	1315	1250	65	1315	.....	1315	.....	.....	.....
<i>State Penitentiary—Raleigh.....</i>	1250	65	1315	1250	65	1315	.....	1315	.....	.....	.....
Building railroads.....	.....	.....	.....	815	815	.....	.....	815	.....	.....	.....
Draining swamp lands.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
Prison duties and on farms.....	.....	.....	.....	363	65	428	.....	428	.....	.....	.....
OHIO.....	2784	440	3224	2665	430	3095	129	1199	403	1433	.....
<i>Penitentiary—Columbus.....</i>	1474	24	1498	1423	24	1447	51	949	263	236	.....
Boils and nubs.....	.....	.....	.....	107	107	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Cane seat chairs.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' tools.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters' and joiners' tools.....	.....	.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Carriage bodies and shafts.....	.....	.....	.....	105	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
Children's carriages.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Cigars and cigar boxes.....	.....	.....	.....	55	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Cooperage.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Foundry.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Harness and saddles.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Hollow-ware and castings.....	.....	.....	.....	170	170	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
Saddlery hardware.....	.....	.....	.....	185	185	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....
Stoves and stove castings.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Timbers.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Wheels and spokes.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	94	24	118	.....	118	.....	.....	.....
<i>City Work House—Cincinnati.....</i>	418	85	503	350	75	425	78	250	175	.....	.....
Sewing machines.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Stone quarrying.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Wire work and brushes.....	.....	.....	.....	100	40	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	40	35	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
<i>Work House and House of Refuge— Cleveland.....</i>	292	47	339	292	47	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....
Brushes, shoes, prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	292	47	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....
<i>Girls' Industrial School—Delaware.....</i>	284	284	.....	284	284	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....
Sewing and knitting.....	.....	.....	.....	284	284	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....
<i>Boys' Industrial School—Lancaster.....</i>	600	.....	600	600	.....	600	.....	.....	200	400	.....
Brick making.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Brick laying.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Brush making.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Farm and garden.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Shoe making.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Tailoring.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	245	245	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.	METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.
OREGON.....	290	1	291	282	1	283	8	170	.....	.....	113
<i>State Penitentiary—Salem.....</i>	290	1	291	282	1	283	8	170	.....	.....	113
Brick.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Stoves.....	.....	.....	.....	170	170	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1	63	.....	63	.....	.....	63
PENNSYLVANIA.....	4812	654	5466	3998	606	4604	835	37	402	43	4149
<i>Eastern Penitentiary—Philadelphia.....</i>	1133	28	1161	890	27	917	244	.....	.....	.....	917
Blacksmithing.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Cane seat chairs.....	.....	.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	65
Chair woodwork.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27
Mat-making.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35
Milling.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Shoe-making.....	.....	.....	.....	99	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	99
Shoes.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	59
Stockings.....	.....	.....	.....	407	407	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	407
Tailors.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Timbers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Weaving.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	126	126	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	126
<i>Allegheny Co. Workhouse—Claremont.....</i>	569	54	623	534	52	586	37	.....	.....	43	543
Broom making.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35
Making refined oil barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	160	160	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	160
Making white lead kegs.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30
Making scrub brushes.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	25	.....	25	.....	.....	25
Laundry work for outside parties.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Knitting socks for outside parties.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Labor for prison, including family, etc.	.....	.....	.....	289	19	308	.....	308	.....	.....	308
Breaking stone.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Sick and disabled.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Western Penitentiary—Allegheny.....</i>	683	14	697	580	13	593	95	402	.....	.....	200
Brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	49
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	52
Shoes.....	.....	.....	.....	291	10	301	.....	301	.....	.....	301
Weaving.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	194	8	197	.....	197	.....	.....	197
<i>House of Correction—Philadelphia.....</i>	1167	229	1396	1134	229	1363	33	.....	.....	.....	1363
Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	134	134	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	134
Farming.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	89
Quarrying and cutting stone.....	.....	.....	.....	324	324	.....	.....	324	.....	.....	324
Shoes.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	600	229	769	.....	769	.....	.....	769
<i>House of Refuge—Philadelphia.....</i>	398	183	581	398	183	581	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
Cauling chairs.....	.....	.....	.....	188	188	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	188
Hosiery.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	75
Shoes.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70
Tailoring.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	66
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	74	108	182	.....	182	.....	.....	182
<i>Philadelphia Co. Prison—Philadelphia.....</i>	564	54	618	145	10	155	463	.....	.....	.....	155
Cracker bakers.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Sewing.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Shoe-making.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70
Prison duties.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	68



TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—Continued—</b>												
Lancaster Co. Prison—Lancaster.....	61	4	65	61	4	65						65
Baskets.....				2		2						2
Tailors.....				2		2						2
Sewing rags.....				11	4	15						65
Shoes.....				5		5						5
Weaving.....				20		20						20
Spooling and warpers.....				8		8						8
Prison duties.....				13		13						13
<b>State Reform School—Morgantown.....</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>325</b>						<b>325</b>
Blacksmiths.....				5		5						5
Brooms and brushes.....				8	22	30						30
Garden and farm.....				44		44						44
Rag cutting.....				139	46	185						185
Shoe-making.....				4		4						4
Tailoring.....				4		4						4
Weaving carpet.....				11		11						11
Prison duties.....				22	20	42						42
<b>RHODE ISLAND.....</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>786</b>		1	230		10	546
<b>State Prison and Providence Co. Jail</b>												
—Cranston.....	255	30	285	255	30	285			155			130
Shoe contract, prison.....	68		68	68		68			68			
Shoe contract, jail.....	75		75	75		75			75			
Wire manufacture, prison.....	10		10	10		10			10			
Wire manufacture, jail.....	2		2	2		2			2			
Seating chairs, prison.....	5		5	5		5						
Seating chairs, jail.....	70		70	70		70						
Special labor, waiters, prison.....	12		12	12		12						
Special labor, waiters, jail.....	13		13	13		13						
House and laundry work.....		30	30		30	30						
<b>R. I. State Prison and Providence Co.</b>												
<b>Jail—Howard.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>98</b>		1	75			23
Boots and shoes.....				75		75			75			
Canning chairs and prison duties.....				18	5	23						23
<b>Sochanosset School for Boys—Howard</b>												
Jail.....	170		170	170		170						170
Canning chairs.....				57		57						57
Farm.....				46		46						46
Laundry.....				8		8						8
Printing.....				8		8						8
Tailoring.....				10		10						10
Prison duties.....				41		41						41
<b>State Work House and House of cor- rection—Cranston.....</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>233</b>				10		223
Canning chair seats.....				10		10						10
Construction.....				41		41						41
Farming.....				80		80						80
Picking cotton waste.....				8		8						8
Quarrying stone.....				40		40						40
Prison duties.....				54		54						54
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.....</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>965</b>		20	201	102		662
Building canal.....				178		178						178
Farm work.....				227		227						227
Brick yards.....				16		16						16
Prison duties.....				198	43	241						241
Sick.....								20				20

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.	METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan. Public account and prison duties.	
<b>TENNESSEE.....</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1339</b>					1339		
<b>State Penitentiary—Nashville.....</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1339</b>					1338		
Mining.....				709	14	723					723		
Quarrying.....				30		30					30		
Wagon-making.....				554	32	586					586		
<b>TEXAS.....</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>2323</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2368</b>		58	1498			*252	1118
On farms.....	1242	40	1282	1242	40	1282				846			252
On railroads.....	241		241	241		241				241			
At rock quarries.....	391		391	391		391				391			
At Rusk coal-camp.....	204		204	204		204							204
<b>Penitentiary—Huntsville.....</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>393</b>		34	20				373
Shoe and harness.....				22		22							22
Tailors and matress.....				15		15							15
Blacksmith, wheelwright and paint shops.....				68		68							68
Cabinet and carpenters.....				68		68							68
Machine.....				51		51							51
Factory.....				26		26							26
Wood camp, outside walls.....				40		40							40
Planing mill.....				4		4							4
Wool-pickers.....				20		20							6
Saddle-trees.....				20		20					20		
Prison duties.....				75		75							75
Sick.....									34				
<b>Penitentiary—Rusk.....</b>	<b>381</b>		<b>381</b>	<b>357</b>		<b>357</b>		24					357
Shoe and harness.....				3		3							3
Tailors and matress.....				19		19							19
Blacksmith, wheelwright and paint shops.....				16		16							16
Cabinet and carpenters.....				15		15							15
Machine.....				17		17							17
Planing mill.....				4		4							4
Foundries, pipe, iron and brass, and blast furnaces (general work in).....				85		85							85
Ore diggers.....				55		55							55
Ore calciners.....				35		35							35
Teamsters hauling ore.....				12		12							12
Wood-choppers.....				15		15							15
Prison duties.....				81		81							81
Sick.....									24				
<b>VERMONT.....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>188</b>		2	78				75
<b>State Prison—Windsor.....</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>97</b>		2	78				4
Shoemaking.....				78		78							78
Prison duties.....				15		15							
<b>Vermont Reform School—Virgennes..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>91</b>							
Canning chairs.....				75		75							75
House work and sewing room.....				16		16							16
<b>VIRGINIA.....</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1024</b>				808			216
<b>Penitentiary—Richmond.....</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1024</b>				808			216
Construction.....				211		211							211
Cooperage.....				44		44							44
Shoes.....				459		459							459
Tobacco.....				94		94							94
Prison duties.....				148	68	216							216

\* Share farms.



TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PRISON POPULA- TION.			PRISONERS AT WORK.			IDLE.		METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For want of em- ployment.	For other reasons.	Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	Public account and prison duties.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	276	...	276	251	...	251	...	25	202	...	...	49
<i>Penitentiary—Moundsville.....</i>	276	...	276	251	...	251	...	25	202	...	...	49
Wagons.....	...	...	83	...	...	83	...	...	83	...	...	...
Whips and brooms.....	...	...	119	...	...	119	...	...	119	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	49	...	...	49	...	25	...	...	...	49
WISCONSIN.....	1013	31	1044	1005	31	1036	...	8	346	...	...	690
<i>State Prison—Waupun.....</i>	441	11	452	33	11	44	...	8	346	...	...	690
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	346	...	...	346	...	...	346	...	...	...
Prison duties.....	...	...	87	11	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Sick and disabled.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
<i>State Industrial School for Boys—     Waukesha.....</i>	298	...	298	298	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	298
Boots and shoes.....	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80
Farm.....	...	...	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Socks.....	...	...	75	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75
Tailoring.....	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
Prison duties.....	...	...	66	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66
<i>House of Correction—Milwaukee</i>	274	20	294	274	20	294	...	...	...	...	...	294
Chairs.....	...	...	224	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	224
Prison duties.....	...	...	50	20	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
THE TERRITORIES.....	423	2	425	330	2	332	...	13	60	...	...	272
ARIZONA.....	126	...	126	113	...	113	...	13	...	...	...	113
<i>Territorial Prison—Yuma.....</i>	126	...	126	113	...	113	...	13	...	...	...	113
Adobe and building.....	...	...	113	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	113
DAKOTA.....	86	2	88	85	2	87	1	...	60	...	...	27
<i>Penitentiary—Sioux Falls.....</i>	86	2	88	85	2	87	1	...	60	...	...	27
Carpenters.....	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dressing granite and building stone, polishing and making granite and marble monumental work.....	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...
Painters.....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shoe-makers.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors.....	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prison duties.....	...	...	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
MONTANA.....	111	...	111	32	...	32	79	...	...	...	...	32
<i>U. S. Penitentiary—Deer Lodge.....</i>	111	...	111	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
Prison duties.....	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
UTAH.....	74	...	74	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	74
<i>U. S. Penitentiary—Salt Lake City.....</i>	74	...	74	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	74
Garden and prison duties.....	...	...	74	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	74
WASHINGTON.....	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
<i>U. S. Penitentiary—McNell's Island.....</i>	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
Gardening.....	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Building boats.....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prison duties.....	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
WYOMING.....	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
<i>U. S. Penitentiary—Laramie City.....</i>	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Prison duties.....	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12

TABLE No. II.  
RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Total population.	PRISONERS AT WORK.			Idle.	METHODS OF EM- PLOYMENT.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Under contract.	Under lease.	Piece-price plan.	On public account.	In prison duties.
United States.....	57504	48686	8808	57494	4469	15519	8014	3418	15404	9682
Alabama.....	899	867	32	899	...	...	863	...	...	36
Arkansas.....	597	582	15	597	...	...	597	...	...	...
California.....	1823	1725	24	1749	74	...	200	1376	173	...
Colorado.....	388	380	5	385	8	...	...	235	150	...
Connecticut.....	930	943	207	850	80	300	...	60	348	242
Delaware.....	39	235	5	240	...	...	240	...	...	...
Florida.....	1659	1620	39	1659	...	1659	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	3321	2730	80	2819	502	1878	...	110	340	496
Illinois.....	1722	1696	...	1696	36	1112	...	448	126	...
Indiana.....	1072	949	112	1061	11	286	...	456	319	...
Iowa.....	1363	1300	16	1316	47	245	...	872	199	...
Kentucky.....	1384	1390	84	1384	...	1142	...	169	73	...
Louisiana.....	860	700	38	738	...	738	...	...	122	...
Maine.....	170	161	...	161	9	...	...	133	28	...
Maryland.....	1214	491	31	522	692	439	...	...	83	...
Massachusetts.....	4385	3666	649	3715	480	419	1427	851	1208	...
Michigan.....	2621	2355	249	2604	1	227	...	1128	565	...
Minnesota.....	528	502	7	509	17	314	...	...	195	...
Mississippi.....	812	780	32	812	...	741	...	...	71	...
Missouri.....	2000	1604	133	1737	263	869	...	543	325	...
Nebraska.....	376	363	13	376	...	278	...	56	42	...
Nevada.....	132	126	...	126	6	...	...	76	50	...
New Hampshire.....	241	208	29	237	4	105	...	99	33	...
New Jersey.....	1547	1282	71	1353	194	...	625	431	297	...
New York.....	7843	6391	482	6873	745	3538	153	2033	1374	...
North Carolina.....	1315	1250	65	1315	...	1315	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	3234	2693	430	3095	129	1195	463	992	441	...
Oregon.....	291	282	1	283	8	170	...	50	63	...
Pennsylvania.....	5460	5398	606	4804	872	402	43	2424	1725	...
Rhode Island.....	787	697	89	786	1	230	10	373	173	...
South Carolina.....	985	922	43	965	20	201	102	421	241	...
Tennessee.....	1339	1293	46	1339	...	1339	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	2926	2823	45	2868	58	1498	...	969	156	...
Vermont.....	190	168	20	188	2	78	...	...	35	...
Virginia.....	1024	956	68	1024	...	808	...	...	216	...
West Virginia.....	276	251	...	251	25	202	...	...	49	...
Wisconsin.....	1044	1105	81	1036	8	346	...	466	234	...
The Territories.....	425	390	2	332	93	60	...	130	142	...

\*252 share farms.



Included in the above aggregate table, and also in the table by States (No. I), are the following inmates (*boys and girls*) of Reform and Industrial Schools:

TABLE No. III.

STATES.	No. of girls.	STATES.	No. of boys.
Connecticut.....	214	Colorado.....	90
Iowa.....	100	Connecticut.....	413
Michigan.....	187	Illinois.....	288
Nebraska.....	13	Indiana.....	500
New Hampshire.....	26	Iowa.....	290
Ohio.....	284	Massachusetts.....	108
Vermont.....	16	Michigan.....	440
		Minnesota.....	139
		Nebraska.....	94
		New Hampshire.....	56
		New Jersey.....	284
		Ohio.....	600
		Rhode Island.....	170
		Vermont.....	75
		Wisconsin.....	288
Total.....	840	Total.....	3,846

TABLE No. IV.

*Prices paid for Convicts under the contract system in different States, and Industries.*

STATES AND INSTITUTIONS.	NO. OF PRISON-ERS.		CONTRACT PRICE—CENTS PER DAY.		
	At work in institutions named.	Under contract.	INDUSTRY.	Able-bodied.	Lighter grade. Average.
CONNECTICUT.....	234	200			
State Prison—Wethersfield..	234	200	Boots and shoes.....	50	25 46.25
ILLINOIS.....	2565	1873			
Illinois State Penitentiary—Joliet.....	1563	1304	Boots and shoes.....	58.25—70.5	46 62.4
	499	204	Cooperage.....	50 — 65	46 58.9
	67	67	Granite work.....	56.33—71.5	46 66.6
	127	61	Harness and collars.....	61 — 65.5	46 61.7
	61	33	Knitting and tailoring.....	55.2	46 55.2
	110	110	Marble work.....	51 — 73.5	46 54.5
	143	143	Stone work.....	51 — 73.5	46 54.6
			Wire and wire fence.....	82.25	46 81.8
Southern Illinois Penitentiary—Chester.....	705	410	Boots and shoes.....	51	51
	225	60	Brick-making.....	77	77
	125	125	Hollow ware and light castings.....	55	42.5 52.5
Illinois State Reform School—Pontiac.....	297	159	Women's shoes.....	18	18
INDIANA.....	1132	1112			
State Prison, North—Michigan City.....	642	642	Boots and shoes.....	55	55
	127	162	Chairs and cradles.....	55	55
	169	169	Cooperage.....	63	63
	184	184	Hosiery and woolen goods.....	47	47
State Prison, South—Jeffersonville.....	470	470	Boots and shoes.....	60	52 56
	170	30	Brooms.....	60	31 45.8
	20	20	Saddle trees.....	48	48
	250	250	Shelf hardware.....	48	48
IOWA.....	366	286			
Penitentiary—Fort Madison..	366	105	Chairs and furniture.....	45	45
	110	110	Farming tools.....	50	50
	65	65	Shoes.....	45	45



TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

STATES AND INSTITUTIONS.	NO. OF PRISONERS.		INDUSTRY.	CONTRACT PRICE—CENTS PER DAY.		
	At work in institution named.	Under contract.		Able bodied.	Lighter grade.	Average.
KANSAS .....	801	245				
Penitentiary—Leavenworth..	801	245				
	30		Boots and shoes .....	84.4		84.4
	67		Furniture .....	84.4		84.4
	148		Wagons .....	84.4		84.4
MASSACHUSETTS .....	714	419				
State Prison—Charlestown...	405	195				
	54		Gilt moldings.. .....	50	30	40
	141		Spring beds .....	50	30	40
House of Correction—Lawrence.....	145	108	Shoemaking .....	15		15
Jail and House of Correction—Springfield.....	104	116	Cane seating chairs....	10	10	10
MICHIGAN .....	1318	927				
State Prison—Jackson.....	763	578				
		176	Agricultural tools .....	50	50	50
		102	Boots and shoes .....	50	50	50
		36	Brooms .....	60	60	60
		42	Cooperage .....	60	60	60
		172	Wagons .....	67	67	66.5
State House of Correction—Ionia .....	555	349				
		179	Chairs .....	60	20	59.1
		170	Cigars .....	40	25	43.8
MINNESOTA .....	395	330				
State Prison—Stillwater.....	379	314				
		264	Thrashing machines and engines .....	45	45	45
		50	Sash, doors and blinds ..	45	45	45
MISSOURI .....	1440	869				
State Penitentiary—Jefferson City .....	1440	503	Boots and shoes .....	45	—50	47.5
		40	Clothing .....	45	—50	47.5
		173	Harness and saddlery..	40	—45	42.5
		153	Saddle trees.....	40	—45	42.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE .....	117	105				
State Prison—Concord.....		105	Bedsteads—wood .....	50		50
NEW YORK .....	4009	2698				
Sing Sing State Prison—Sing Sing.....	1551	1063				
		300	Shoes .....	62		62
		763	Stoves.....	56		56

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

STATES AND INSTITUTIONS.	NO. OF PRISONERS.		INDUSTRY.	CONTRACT PRICE—cents per day.		
	At work in institutions named.	Under contract.		Able-bodied.	Lighter grade.	Average.
NEW YORK—Continued—Auburn Prison—Auburn.....	485	60	Collars.....	63		63
King's County Penitentiary—Brooklyn.....	680	588	Shoes.....	30	—75	25.45
Erie County Penitentiary—Buffalo.....	252	226	Saddlery hardware.....	45	—50	25
Monroe County Penitentiary—Rochester.....	239	145	Boots and shoes.....	27		27
Onondaga Co. Penitentiary—Syracuse.....	154	154	Boots.....	35		35
		47	Hames and saddlery hardware.....	35		35
New York House of Refuge—Randall's Island.....	648	462	Stocking factory.....	8	—20—25	17.7
OHIO.....	1872	1199				
Penitentiary—Columbus.....	1447	949	Boots and nuts.....	83		83
		107	Boots and shoes.....	80		80
		50	Cane-seat chairs.....	76		76
		26	Carpenters' and joiners' tools.....	83		83
		61	Carriage bodies and shafts.....	76		76
		105	Children's carriages and toys.....	81		81
		35	Cigars and cigar boxes.....	81		81
		55	Cooperage.....	75		75
		45	Harness and saddles.....	81		81
		30	Hollow-ware and cast-ings.....	81		81
		170	Saddlery hardware.....	76		76
		185	Stoves and stove cast-ings.....	75		75
City Workhouse—Cincinnati.....	425	250	Sewing machines.....	35		35
		50	Wirework and brushes.....	30		30
OREGON.....	283	200				
State Penitentiary—Salem.....	283	170	Stoves.....	40		40
RHODE ISLAND.....	383	230				
State Prison and Providence County Jail—Cranston.....	285	185	Shoemaking.....	40		40
		143	Wire working.....	50		50
State Prison and Providence County Jail—Howard.....	98	75	Boots and Shoes.....			40
VERMONT.....	97	78				
State Prison—Windsor.....	97	78	Shoemaking.....	50		50
WEST VIRGINIA.....	251	202				
Penitentiary—Moundsville.....	251	202	Wagons.....	65		65
		83	Whips and brooms.....	50		50



TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

STATES AND INSTITUTIONS.	NO. OF PRISONERS.		INDUSTRY.	CONTRACT PRICE—cents per day.		
	At work in institutions named.	Under contract.		Able-bodied.	Lighter grade.	Average.
WISCONSIN.....	411	346				
State Prison—Waupun.....	411	346	Boots and shoes.....	50	.....	50
TERRITORIES.						
DAKOTA.....	87	60				
Penitentiary—Sioux Fall. s....	87	60	Dressing granite and building stone—manufacturing marble monumental work....	20	20	20

TABLE No. V.

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

STATES AND INSTITUTIONS.	NO. OF PRISONERS.		INDUSTRY.	CONTRACT PRICE—CENTS PER DAY.		
	At work in institutions named.	Under contract.		Able-bodied.	Lighter grade.	Average.
UNITED STATES.....	11,712	8,454				
Connecticut.....	234	200	1 Industry.....	50	25	46.25
Illinois.....	2,565	1,873	11 Industries.....	52.8	44.7	52.5
Indiana.....	1,152	1,112	7 Industries.....	53.2	35.6	51.8
Iowa.....	366	286	3 Industries.....	46.9	.....	46.6
Kansas.....	801	245	3 Industries.....	84.4	.....	84.4
Massachusetts.....	714	419	2 Industries.....	12.9	10	12.8
Michigan.....	1,318	927	7 Industries.....	55.01	53.4	54.6
Minnesota.....	379	314	2 Industries.....	45	45	45
Missouri.....	1,440	869	4 Industries.....	45.04	.....	45.4
New Hampshire.....	117	105	1 Industry.....	50	.....	50
New York.....	4,009	2,698	8 Industries.....	46.75	32.9	44.6
Ohio.....	1,872	1,199	14 Industries.....	67.75	46.5	63.03
Oregon.....	283	170	1 Industry.....	40	40	40
Rhode Island.....	383	230	3 Industries.....	41.5	30.4	33.2
Vermont.....	97	78	1 Industry.....	50	.....	50
West Virginia.....	251	202	2 Industries.....	38.2	.....	35.6
Wisconsin.....	411	346	1 Industry.....	50	.....	50
Dakota.....	87	60	1 Industry.....	20	20	20

TABLE No. VI.

Contract prices in thirty-one penal institutions, and for specified branches of industry.

INDUSTRIES.	Prisoners under contract.	Average price per prisoner per day—cents.	Estimated earnings per day.
Agricultural tools.....	176	50	\$ 88.00
Bedsteads.....	105	50	52.50
Bolts.....	47	30	14.10
Bolts and nuts.....	107	74.11	79.30
Boots and shoes.....	2,968	51.64	1,598.40
Brick-making.....	60	77	46.20
Brooms.....	90	59.75	53.84
Brushes and wire-work.....	200	25	52.00
Cane-seating chairs.....	116	10	11.60
Cane-seat chairs.....	26	70	18.20
Carpenters and joiners tools.....	61	82.5	50.32
Carriage bodies and shafts.....	105	76	79.90
Chairs.....	179	59.11	105.81
Chairs and cradles.....	182	55	89.10
Chairs and furniture.....	104	45	46.80
Cigars.....	170	43.8	74.46
Cigars and cigar boxes.....	55	45.65	25.05
Clothing.....	40	47.5	19.03
Collars.....	60	63	37.80
Cooperage.....	460	61.5	283.04
Cutting and dressing stone.....	110	54.6	60.06
Dressing granite.....	67	66.95	44.75
Dressing granite and marble.....	60	20	12.00
Dressing marble.....	93	54.5	50.68
Farm tools.....	110	50	55.00
Furniture.....	67	85	21.65
Gilt mouldings.....	54	44	21.40
Hames and saddlery hardware.....	107	33.8	36.15
Harness and collars.....	127	61.7	78.36
Harness and saddlery.....	173	42	72.66
Hollow ware and castings.....	295	64.98	191.54
Hosiery and woolen goods.....	184	47	86.48
Knitting and tailoring.....	61	55.2	33.67
Painters.....	39	45	17.55
Saddlery hardware.....	411	57.72	24.59
Saddle-trees.....	173	43.12	74.61
Sash, doors and blinds.....	50	45	22.50
Sewing machines.....	50	35	17.50
Shelf hardware.....	220	48	110.00
Shoemaking.....	233	42.57	99.05
Shoes.....	653	48.18	34.69
Spring beds.....	140	40	56.00
Stockings.....	462	17.6	81.31
Stoves.....	1,046	53.4	554.56
Stoves and stove castings.....	80	75	60.00
Threshing machines and engines.....	264	45	118.80
Wagons.....	403	73.33	291.49
Whips and brooms.....	119	45	53.55
Wire and wire fence.....	143	81.8	116.97
Wire-work.....	12	49	4.80
Wood-workers.....	138	45	62.10
Totals.....	11,395	51.21	\$5003.42



TABLE No. VII.

*Convicts at work in the two Penitentiaries in Iowa.*

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under contract.	On public account.	In prison duties.
PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.						
In construction .....	85	...	85	...	85	...
Quarrying stone .....	68	...	68	...	68	...
Cutting stone .....	66	...	66	...	66	...
Blacksmiths, carpenters and machine shops .....	22	...	22	...	22	...
Tailors and shoe shops .....	6	...	6	...	6	...
Prison duties .....	47	12	59	...	...	59
PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON.						
Chairs .....	105	...	105	...	105	...
Farming tools .....	110	...	110	...	110	...
Shoes .....	65	...	65	...	65	...
Prison duties .....	80	...	80	...	...	80
Totals .....	654	12	666	280	247	139

In connection with this table the following answers to questions submitted to the contractors at the Fort Madison Penitentiary, are submitted:

FORT MADISON, IOWA, March 23, 1887.

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 19th inst. is received. We reply to the best of our ability, but cannot answer all the questions definitely.

1st. We manufacture chairs exclusively.

2nd. Our contract is for 100 men.

3rd. We are supposed to get an average of ten hours for a day's work. The time is regulated in detail by the prison officials—who vary it to suit their ideas—it approximates 9 hours per day in winter, 10 hours in spring and autumn, and 11 hours in summer.

4th. We do not work any convicts on the task system.

5th. The requirement of uniform tasks of all convicts, regardless of their physical or mental condition, would be unjust, and is not practicable. There is no fixed rule whereby to measure their labor. To be at all effective and not wasteful and destructive, it must be in a measure voluntary, and must be largely determined by the convict himself as well as by the tact and skill of those who direct him. The task system therefor usually results in the slowest man fixing the amount. He cannot do more, and the brighter ones will not. The latter usually remains idle after their task is done, or are kept occupied by over-work, for which they receive pay. The

over-work system is more conducive to good discipline, and the satisfaction of the convicts.

6th. We need to prosecute our business nearly \$1,000 per convict employed. This is varied by the amount of raw material on hand and cost of same, the amount of goods necessary to keep on hand to fill orders promptly, the readiness with which goods find sale, etc., and the time on which they are sold. Convict labor usually requires more capital than free labor, as the output is steady and constant, and in dull seasons more goods must be carried on hand on account of lack of elasticity in the capacity for production.

7th. About one-third of our capital is invested in machinery, tools, etc., etc.

8th. We cannot give our gross production on convict labor alone. We employ nearly one hundred free persons in connection with their work, and do not keep their labor separately, so as to be able to give it.

9th. We consume from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of raw material. It varies with the market prices, the kind of goods made, and whether the labor is concentrated on cheap goods or expensive goods, which change to suit the times.

10th. We sell our goods chiefly in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river. Yours truly,

FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.,

By W. E. Hanson, *Sup't.*

1. Please state the class or classes of goods manufactured by you in the Fort Madison Penitentiary?

Heavy boots and shoes.

2. How many convicts have you under your contract in the manufacture of such goods?

From 75 to 95.

3. How are the hours of labor per day distributed among the different months of the year?

Average 10 hours a day—daylight all year.

4. Is the amount of labor required of convicts under your contract regulated by task, per day, or week?

Some work by task; most by day.

5. Is the requirement of uniform tasks of all convicts under contract, without regard to their physical and mental condition, just and fair; and if not, what would you suggest as a measure for their labor?

Do as we do; as a rule give an easy task to those who cannot work rapidly, and pay the others for over-work.

6. What amount of capital have you invested in your business in this prison, including machinery, raw and finished materials, and everything ap-



pertaining to and necessary for carrying on your business at the present time?

\$10,000 to \$30,000.

7. What amount of this capital is invested in machinery?

\$7,500.

8. What was the gross value of your products manufactured in this prison last year, to December 1, 1883?

About \$125,000.

9. What is the value of the raw material consumed in the manufacture of such goods?

Don't know.

10. Where are your prison products principally sold?

Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri.

11. Are they sold by you at wholesale, or retail, or both?

Wholesale.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, March 22, 1887.

MR. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—We are in receipt of your favor of the 15th, presenting to us certain questions, which we take pleasure in answering as follows. Trusting they will be satisfactory, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.,  
F. S. KESTINGER, *Treasurer.*

Answer to No. 1. We make hand, farm and garden tools, such as forks, hoes, garden rakes, scythe snaths and grain cradles, and a few odd articles.

Answer to No. 2. Contract calls for 115 men, with 7 lumpers, under joint control of contractors and State.

Answer to No. 3. Contract calls for an average of ten hours labor per day. We run more hours in summer than in winter. The number of hours worked is determined by the Deputy Warden.

Answer to No. 4. In most of the shops the convicts work by the day; in a few of the shops, by their own solicitation, they are assigned tasks, amount of which is agreed on by them and the foremen. They finish their tasks on an average by two or three o'clock in the afternoon, being idle the remainder of the day.

Answer to No. 5. Tasks are never imposed until the convict has become reasonably expert. The quantity ranges from 40 to 60 per cent of that done in free shops. The convicts mental and physical condition is, necessarily, taken into consideration when assigning him a duty, and changes are often made in the duties of a convict until a place is found for him which he can fill easily and satisfactorily. Experience has taught us that a man should be in harmony with his work, and not over-taxed with large tasks, to

secure from him good work and faithful attention. This is true, whether he be a convict or a free man.

Answer to No. 6. \$1,000 to \$1,500 per man is generally considered as the amount of capital required.

Answer to No. 7. From one third to one half of capital.

Answer to No. 8. Annual sales about \$150,000.

Answer to No. 9. It is difficult to state the value of raw material. As besides the 115 convicts, we employ, directly and indirectly, nearly as many more free hands in procuring material, and the final finishing of our goods.

Answer to No. 10. In the large cities, from Boston to San Francisco, and from St. Paul to New Orleans; ship some goods to foreign countries.

Answer to No. 11. We sell to wholesale dealers only.

#### ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

These tables need scarcely an explanation. Table No. I shows a total population in 110 penal and reformatory institutions of 57,504. 52,494 of these are at work, of whom 48,688 are males, and 3,808 females; 4,469 are idle. Of those at work 15,519 are under contract, 9,014 under lease, 3,418 under piece-price plan, 15,404 on public account, and 9,682 in prison duties.

The States in which the contract system prevails are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and the Territory of Dakota. As has been stated, the contract system has been abolished in four of these States, New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and Illinois.

The lease system is adopted by the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Nebraska.

Eleven States employ their convicts under the piece-price plan, viz: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont.

Twenty-seven States and Territories have more or less prisoners at work on public account.

Table No. II is a recapitulation of the facts shown in No. I. Table No. III shows the number of boys and girls in the industrial schools reported in tables Nos. I and II.

Table No. IV is an exhibit of the prices paid for convicts under the contract system in thirty institutions, located in seventeen States and one territory. In most of these institutions there is what is



known as able bodied and light grade labor, but the prices here given are the average prices based upon the respective numbers employed in each grade.

Table No. V is simply a recapitulation of the preceding table to which is added the number of industries in each institution.

Table No. VI presents an alphabetical arrangement of industries divided into fifty-one specific branches. This shows just what occupations the convicts are engaged in, also the number of convicts in the given institutions employed in each, and an average of the various contract prices paid for the service indicated. In addition to these features a column is devoted to the amount of daily earnings of the convicts in each institution at the average price paid per day.

These tables regarding contract prices embrace the record of 11,395 convicts out of a total employed under this system of 15,519.

Table No. VII exhibits the method of employment of the convicts in the two penitentiaries in Iowa.

#### VIEWS OF WARDENS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

In gathering the data in the tables just presented, a space was left on the blanks sent out for remarks by the above named officers, many of whom gave them. They are as follows:

*From Superintendent of Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J.*

Our labor is diversified. We have a large farm on which we work all the boys that we need during the season. We also have a brick yard in which all the machinery belongs to the institution. The only other pecuniary industry is a shirt manufactory, the work of which is done on the piece-price plan, which I deem the best mode of employing the inmates; however, we have never used any other. I will say further, we do not use the larger boys at shirt making, but on the farm, in brick making, steam boiler firing, and engineering, carpentering, blacksmithing, and shoe-making, house-painting, etc., giving men ideas of each trade, as we can. If what I have written shall be of any help to you I shall be satisfied for my effort, still hoping I could have done more.

*From Warden of Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Penn.*

There never was any contract for labor of prisoners in this penitentiary. There ought not to be in any prison. It is too small business for a great sovereign State to be engaged in. Every thing done in prison management should be done by the State. All work in prisons should be done without power machinery, thus lessening the production, but not reducing the amount of employment. All the goods that are made in prison by contractors' machinery can be made by hand just as well, and in the end will

pay the State better than the apparent profit made by contract labor. Many of the inmates can be better fitted to take their place in the community \* \* if they have some knowledge of any of the trades in general use. Hand mechanics are becoming scarce in the community, as the trades-unions limit the number of apprentices to each trade. When a good hand workman is required he has to be imported. You seldom meet a good general American mechanic. Plenty of laborers, who, by their clamors for wages out of proportion to the work performed, have disturbed all the industries throughout the country.

By taking the machinery out of the prisons, and at the same time taking out the contractors, you remove the objections the labor reformers have to prison labor.

Prison officers generally assert that a prison warden has too much to do to be burdened with the labor of the prison, and that it is asking more of one man than he can perform, which may be true if the wardens are to be charged with every change of the State government, and the appointments made for political services only, without any previous knowledge of what is required in a man for a prison warden, and generally without any mechanical knowledge whatever, which is the most essential qualifications required to conduct a prison. All the officers employed in a prison should be mechanics of some sort, and be under the control of the warden absolutely, with no other authority to be responsible to, and he held responsible for their efficient performance of all duties assigned them.

Perhaps I have said more than you care to be annoyed with, but as you made the proposal, you can not complain of the infliction. I do not agree with many on this subject, but these are my opinions.

*From Superintendent of Onondaga County Penitentiary, New York:*

Politics should have nothing to do with institutions of this kind. The proposition to do away with convict labor is a wicked one. We are getting along under the contract system very nicely. The piece-price plan, as I understand it, differs but very little from contract system. In this one case, the contractor places the men, and controls them, while in the other, the prison authorities have full charge of them.

The contract system, as run in this State, calls for able-bodied men, and contractors of course being anxious to turn out a large amount of work, expect much of the men, more perhaps than they ought to in certain cases. Under the piece-price plan, if a convict was not adapted to a certain kind of work, we could change him about until we found a class of work he could do to advantage, and if he could not earn more than half as much as some others, it would be nobody's business.

Again, under this system convicts could earn a little money by over work, which might encourage them. I can see nothing reformatory in working these unfortunate men for all they are worth, then turn them out into the world poorly clad and penniless, to shift for themselves, and finally drift back into prison.

I have had one year's experience with this class of people, two more years



will end my term, and then politics says away. You see I know but little, and will have but a short career in this line of business. It is a great question to pass upon, but whatever we do, let us not be so inhuman as to do away with convict labor.

*From Superintendent of State Prison, Waupun, Wis.:*

The contract system has been in operation here nine years, and we have one year of the unexpired contract. Political and labor agitation seem to require its abandonment, but in my opinion it will be a disastrous move for the State. Under the State account system in two years previous to the contract, the current ordinary expense aggregated \$30,000 in excess of the amount which it would have cost to have maintained the convicts in idleness. At the close of the present contract, covering the same length of time, the State will have \$400,000 from the labor, and that amount represents the sum, less \$30,000, or a total of \$430,000 saved to the taxpayers in ten years under our present system.

This would not be weighed against any considerable difference in reformatory results under any other system; but I maintain that the advantages are largely in favor of the contract system in this, as in every other.

An ideal reformatory for first, or youthful offenders, might be established without any regard to financial results, wherein the State account plan would be better. But the sales would never buy the raw material. There would be an annual loss on the stock. Men might be taught trades and be put through an academic course of study, but entirely at the cost of the taxpayers.

But for an adult prison, for professional criminals and hard cases, for life terms and for incorrigibles, remunerative labor, and plenty of it, is best. The piece-price plan is well enough if a fair scale of prices can be made and kept, but the constant changes of style, patterns and construction of goods render the scheme impracticable, it seems to me.

Under the contract system, the warden and his subordinates, being relieved from any responsibility for the financial management, may devote their attention to the discipline and reform of the men. Every facility for schools may be adopted and carried on in this, as well as any system.

*From Superintendent of Philadelphia County Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.:*

I have endeavored to give you on the opposite page the manner in which our prisoners are employed. The labor performed by all our inmates is for the benefit of the prison, except shoemakers, who, beside furnishing the prisoners, supply the trade to the extent of about \$9,000 per annum. We have no contract system.

There was committed to our prison during the year 1886, 27,285, of which about 1,000 were convicted.

*From the Warden of Minn. State Prison:*

I consider the contract system, if properly guarded so that full control of the convicts is retained in the hands of the officials, the best one, because it

produces the best financial results, gives steady employment, and does not interfere with reformatory work. The idea advanced by some that idleness is conducive to reformatory labor is false. Prisoners must work, both for their own good, and for the good of the taxpayers.

*From the Warden of State Prison, Folsom, California:*

Since June, at the request of the governor\* and by order of the board of directors, the prisoners have been employed on work that will not bring their labor in competition with that of free men. Notice was given to contractors for the purchase of curbing, coping, monuments, etc., that the products of the prison would be withdrawn from sale after sixty days, the time specified in the agreements.

*From the Warden of Erie County Penitentiary, New York:*

We get fifty cents, forty-five cents and twenty-five cents per day for all prisoners, and they are all worked under the contract system and employed in the manufacture of hardware saddlery. The report will show you how smoothly everything worked under the contract system. This system has been abolished in this State, and when the contracts expire we have as yet arrived at no definite conclusion what will be done.

*From the Warden of Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail:*

Rhode Island has in the past let the prison labor by contract. Except in a few instances in which it was difficult to procure bids for the labor, we have worked the inmates on State account.

I have been warden fifteen years, and have found no difficulty in the contract system, and believe it to be the best for all parties concerned.\*

No contractor is permitted to enforce any rules or discipline, his employees or instructors must confine themselves in their intercourse with the inmates to the work on which they are employed. All complaints by instructors must be made to the officers of the State in charge of the men. I have never had but few instructors to discharge for violating this rule. Our short term men are worked on State account.

*From Inspector of Milwaukee House of Correction, Wisconsin:*

Your favor, in reply to which I beg leave to state that the entire able bodied male population of this institution is kept employed in making chairs and caning chair-seats for account of the county of Milwaukee, contract labor being prohibited by law. The females, of whom there are generally but very few, are kept busy cooking, cleaning and such like.

*From the Superintendent of Illinois House of Correction, Chicago:*

Politicians and demagogues who have catered to wage-working fanatics in their opposition to prison labor have destroyed the industries pursued in this prison. Our city council prohibited contracting our labor; and the people have now adopted a constitutional amendment in the same direction. So far, however, the same wage-workers have invariably voted against such



politicians and demagogues, as have intended to favor them, when they have asked their suffrages for re-election. Theoretically, the public account system is the best; but all experience has favored the contract system as being the most satisfactory in the results secured. If you desire idleness to prevail, you have but to side with the whims of our wage-workers, by destroying the system prevailing at the present time in your own State.

*From Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.*

The inmates of this school are committed between the ages of seven and fifteen years. In winter all except those needed for domestic and miscellaneous work are employed at caning chairs, for which the institution received a stated price. As the price has advanced I am unable to give the average earning of each boy. In summer the inmates are employed at agriculture.

Industrial training schools are about to be established in connection with the school for the purpose of teaching the inmates the rudiments of a trade. It will be the object of this branch to place the boys on an equal footing with less unfortunate ones, and perhaps in part to shape their taste for some trade. The school consists of boys unfortunate in "heredity and environment," whose parents are without moral force or ambition. The inmates labor six hours, attend school four hours, the remaining fourteen are divided into recreation, meals and sleep.

*From the Warden of State Prison and Providence Co. Jail, Howard, R. I.*

Our State has contracted for the labor of the prisoners with outside parties for the past 30 years, and it is believed without injury to the convict or detriment to the discipline of the prison. The instructors employed by the contractor are required to conform to the rules herewith enclosed:

No harsh punishment is inflicted. Flogging or striking a prisoner is prohibited by law.

A system of grades are in use, which places the prisoner in a position to acquire many privileges for good conduct.

We have worked some of our men on State account in years past, and I am satisfied that the contract system is the best. A prison warden is liable to neglect important details of the prison when called upon to manage a business which he knows nothing about.

We have a county jail connected with the State prison with nearly 200 inmates. The longest term men are worked on contract with the State prisoners without any friction.

The shoe business is not carried on in this State extensively, therefore there have been no politicians to play the prison labor question.

*From Superintendent of State Reform School, St. Paul, Minn.*

I believe I can give you a better understanding of the manner in which the labor of our school is conducted, by a few general statements than by filling out the annexed table.

We have in our school 182 boys and 26 girls. All attend school one-half of each school day. About one-fourth of the boys are too small for shop work, and are therefore idle in winter a portion of the time. The remaining three-fourths are employed at school work, such as kitchen, general house work, laundry, tailor shop, shoe shop, engine house and barns, etc.

We also have shops in which we manufacture, on State account, tin-ware, boys' express wagons, and sleds of various kinds, scroll work, wood turning, etc.

In summer there is employment for all boys not otherwise engaged (both small and large) in the garden.

The girls occupy a separate building, and are taught general house work, laundry work, plain sewing and fancy work.

*From the Commandant of U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.:*

All the prisoners confined in this institution are employed for the benefit of the government only.

*From the Warden of Georgia Penitentiary, Atlanta:*

Our convicts are all leased out. No contract labor. Some on farms, rail-roading, brick making, and mining coal. The State has control of the management of the convicts, but the lessees pay all expenses, except the three officers. They pay the State twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the convicts.

*From the Warden of Essex Co. Penitentiary, Caldwell, N. J.:*

Our men are employed about the prison ground, which consists of forty-seven acres, part of which is farmed and the product used in the prison, and a stone quarry, the stones from which is cracked and used in building roads in Essex county.

*From Superintendent of Reform School, Virgennes, Va.:*

It would be impossible for me to fill out a very lengthy report. We work our boys in the shop caning chairs, and on farm and in garden. The house work is done by the girls. Our school is not much on the prison plan, as we have no high enclosure or grated windows. At one time it was so, but we have found that it was unnecessary, and have gradually grown into our present state. We like it, and find it has a better influence over boys and girls.

*From Secretary of City Work-house, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

We have under contract making "brushes and wire work" 150 men, at 30 cents per day.

Under contract making "sewing machines" 50 men, at 35 cents per day.

If the contractors want more men, and they are lying idle, they are put at work at the same prices.

In seasonable weather we employ our "surplus" at quarrying stone and grading, under our own management.



*From Warden of Hudson County Penitentiary, Jersey City, N. J.:*

All male prisoners are employed working at stone quarry, except those hereafter mentioned. Working at bakery, kitchen, dining room, and firemen, 12; working repairing county roads, 20; working on farm and such work as ordered done at Alms House and Lunatic Asylum, 15. Females working at laundry, where all work or washing is done for the several institutions, 10. The balance of females are employed in making and repairing prisoners clothing.

By an act of the legislature we are compelled to keep a county road, some eight miles in length, in order, and I send on such road the twenty prisoners stated above. We furnish townships crushed stone gratis, to repair their roads, upon such application, they doing their own work.

*From Superintendent of House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa.:*

The population of our House of Refuge is made up of delinquent and vagrant children between the ages of seven and sixteen, and we are averse to classifying them as *convicts*. We carry on industrial work, part on account of the institution and part the piece-price plan. Our industries are shoe-making, tailoring, brush-making, chair-caning, stocking-knitting. Formerly our children were worked under contract. Then the revenue from labor amounted to \$30,000 annually. Under present arrangements we do not get \$10,000.

*From Superintendent of Alleghany County Work House, Penn.:*

The Alleghany county work house is owned by the county of Alleghany, in the State of Pennsylvania, in which county is situated the cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany. It is a sort of an intermediate prison, principally for drunks, disorderlies, vagrants, and the lighter class of felonies. The prison has a capacity for 800 males and 200 females. The terms are short, averaging forty-five days, and for this reason does not present the best basis for making up a report on convict labor.

*From Superintendent of House of Industry, Deer Island, Mass.:*

I have put some figures to enclosed blank, and also enclose memorandum of our regular weekly occupations. So if you study us in all our bearings perhaps you will find that our inmates are mostly for short terms; very few for a year, and mostly thirty days. We therefore keep the inmates at work as best we may.

I am, however, in favor, under the pressure of outside labor, now being *pressed*, of the piece-price plan, getting as much for prison labor as is paid for same work outside. If you can make the goods a little better, O. K., but don't cut prices. With such work as we do for outside parties they claim they pay us as much as to any one, and give the preference because their work is promptly sold, and generally well done. There is where satisfaction comes in.

To hear some people talk, one would suppose the prisoner must sit down and help hired to care for, and feed him; at the same time they say he must

be made to work—but at what? I claim if a man has a trade, it is much better for him to work at that trade than to change him about. Acting under that idea, if a man comes here with a trade and we can use it for useful or ornamental purposes we do so. Admitting that all must earn their daily bread, but prison labor must not compete with outside labor, what effect on the labor market is produced when by shutting a man up and detaining him in prison he may do half a day's work, as compared to a day's work were he outside?

*From Adjutant General, Camp Seymour and Possum Fort, Fla.:*

The convicts of the Florida State Prison are leased until January 1, 1890, to a firm which employs them on a "turpentine farm," located in Suwanee county. The company receives all convicts as soon as sentenced, and assumes all expenses after conviction of transporting, guarding and housing, feeding, clothing, medicine, and medical attention, and of apprehending escapes, subject to the supervision of the Adjutant General, and approval of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. This arrangement is regarded by the State government as the most advantageous possible under existing circumstances, and the class of criminals they have to deal with; eighty per cent of which are illiterate negro laborers, sentenced for short terms. The business is healthy, being carried on in high, rolling pine woods, entirely free from stagnant ponds or other supposed malaria-producing causes, but is open to the great objection of working them on the congregate plan, where the youthful and incipient offender serving a ninety days sentence, is thrown constantly and intentionally in contact with the hoary handed, and hardened criminal of a lifetime, and thus receives a three months term in a school of crime.

*From Warden of Southern Penitentiary, Chester, Ill.:*

Our State has just voted to do away with the contract system of convict labor. We are all at sea without a rudder. We are now speculating and guessing what to do with our convicts. The only remedy left us is to adopt the State account plan, and from former experience in this State fear that it will prove disastrous.

Our experience warrants us in saying that the contract system, with the convicts under the superintendence of prison officials, the best yet tried by us.

We have no sympathy with the sickly, maudlin sentiment that all convicts should be housed, fed and clothed, and made guests of the State without having to labor. Our motto is to feed, clothe and care for convicts in a genteel manner; to give them the advantages of chapel service and such educational facilities as you can, but to work them as you would work people outside the prison walls, that is, a fair and average day's work. Our opinion is, that these people require lessons of industry, regularity in their work and habits of life. We believe one of the great causes of crime in this country is idleness. If possible, teach your convicts to take an interest in their work, examine their work, and if they deserve encouragement, give it to them.



*From Warden of Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa:*

On opposite page I give you statistics required so far as they apply to this prison. I have only to add that the contract system of labor as it exists in this prison, works well, both in the interest of the State, and for the proper employment of the prisoners in literally carrying out the judgment of the courts which condemn them to "hard labor in the penitentiary." As to the humane treatment of the prisoners under this system, and the reformatory influences brought to bear upon them, I can see no reason why, under proper prison management, these objects cannot as well be accomplished under the contract system of labor as any other of which I have knowledge. I have had no practical experience with any other system of prison labor however, but, from what I know of the other systems now in use, from observation and the experience of other prison managers, I would recommend a change to the public account system if a change were to be made in this State. Prisoners should be engaged in some kind of work that requires the exercise of skill and intelligence, and a prison should, if possible, be made self-supporting. I do not hold that the State should derive a profit from the labor of prisoners beyond the point of support. If employment be the only object, and the objection to competition with free labor should be the one most desirable object to attain, then the adoption of the public or State account system with power machinery excluded from the prison, and the articles produced all made by hand, would, on account of the increased cost of production, accomplish that object most effectually.

*From Warden of Prison at Thomaston, Maine:*

Instead of following the course of inquiries as propounded, I have copied our morning report, which will better illustrate our work. We adhere to the State account system, believing it better for the convict, and in the end more to the advantage of the public than any other, though perhaps not so, financially at first—i. e., while the prisoner is connected with the institution, but most of those serving get a trade, which puts reformation to some extent within their power and helps prepare them to join co-laborers outside.

*From Warden of Penitentiary at Jackson, Mississippi:*

The penitentiary is leased to the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Co. for five years, from February 1, 1887, at an annual rental to the State of \$20,000 per annum, in first mortgage bonds of the railroad company. About 632 of the convicts are at work on the railroad, and 126 at the walls of the penitentiary. Those at the walls are engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, furniture, etc.

*From Superintendent of Penitentiary at Moundsville, West Virginia:*

Convicts should be hired to contractors under the following restrictions: Industries to be such that machinery could not be used, as I am of opinion that machinery employed in prisons competes with outside labor more than convicts. They should labor for the benefit of their health. The tasks, or amount of labor to be considered a day's work, should be agreed between

contractors and prison officials, and placed so low that any ordinary convict could perform not less than two, and by industry and energy as high as three or even four days' work in one; and every task faithfully performed, to be counted as a day of his sentence. At same time, this privilege should be guarded by the right to forfeiture of such "good time," for violations of rules of prison. This, it appears to me, would inspire the strongest effort on the part of the convict to respect and obey the law, and give him the strongest inducements to reform. Under our law, "good time," once forfeited, cannot be restored. This, I think, should be changed, so that the warden should be allowed, on meritorious conduct, to restore to the convict such forfeited good time. The most to be dreaded is the idea of making a prison self-sustaining. This can only be done at the expense of the convict; by stinting them in food and clothing, and other comforts, and requiring long hours of constant labor. The law of the State and sentence of court look to the confinement of convicts for the benefit of society; the contractor takes simply a financial view; and my theory, as advanced, is to rather arbitrate between the two. A married man, who is the only dependence for support of his family (i. e., by his daily labor), which fact should be fully ascertained on his trial; the amount of wages received for his labor should be paid to his wife or children, which in many cases would prevent divorces and separations of families, enable the wife and mother to raise her children, and maybe keep them and her, from lives of shame and crime. I have heard that the wife of one convict has acknowledged that to be her condition—that to support her children, she led a life of shame.

*From Warden of State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado:*

On the question of prison labor, I am decidedly of the opinion that it is cheaper and better for society to turn out its prison population in a good condition to earn an honest living for themselves and their families, than by idleness in prison to turn them out paupers and parasites upon the body politic. To do this, it is best to manufacture in a few directions for the "State general account," such articles, as when ready for market, the greater part of the value to be in the labor, and not in the material; and in this plan, as in the "piece-price" plan (which I consider next in value and the only two to be considered), a day's work should be established for each man, and the prisoner paid for extra work, which pay should go to his family, or be reserved for a capital to commence life with when he goes hence. Here we are doing our own work, as much as possible; making our clothing and shoes, doing our own carpenter work and blacksmithing, laundry and other work, and shipping some four cars of lime per day (mostly for smelting ore), the rock for which we quarry on our own grounds outside the prison walls; we also ship a small quantity of rough and dressed stone. Our out-door labor has one disadvantage, as it affords excellent opportunities for escapes, and we have at large, during my administration, seven prisoners not yet recovered. On the other hand, it pays in sanitary results. We have but few sick; mostly the old and broken down with disease. During my time, some twenty months, we have had but one death out of a prison



population of three and four hundred, and he a consumptive when brought here, dying of hemorrhage.

*From Superintendent of U. S. Penitentiary, Laramie, Wyoming Territory:*

The work herein specified as performed by convicts are the usual duties appertaining to a prison and the keeping in repair of roads and improving the grounds of the prison.

I believe in the contract, or any system of convict labor which under all the circumstances is most practicable and advantageous, to the State, or a system that will be self supporting that can be afforded by the State, to be most remunerative and self supporting, and at same time furnish convicts with healthful and useful labor, exercise and a trade. One which is *not too much* in conflict with outside labor, and not reducing prices of products below fair living rates for outside free labor, so that when a convict is discharged if he is "any good" he can go to work at said learned trade, etc., and earn an honest and good living, which any and every really industrious, honest and sober man can do in this country, if he tries, and will let whisky, etc., and cards alone, without regard to the labor question.

Convicts must be furnished with exercise, labor, trades, etc.; useful, healthful employment; must be made to pay their expenses as far as it is possible to do so, without reducing prices of products below fair living rates for outside honest labor.

And I think an incentive in the shape of earnings, over a stipulated amount of work to be performed each day by the convicts, to be credited and allowed him as a fund for him on his discharge, would have a good effect and a tendency to make him industrious and provident, and a return to honest life as being more practicable and preferable to crime.

*From the Superintendent of House of Correction, East Cambridge, Mass.*

Western prisons are sending brushes to this market, and to all places where we sell goods, and they are underselling us, but we make a better article than any of the others; have had most of our customers for fifteen years or more, and have been able to keep them so far, without reducing the price of the goods. When the market is dull, we pile up the goods in store; sometimes have had \$30,000 worth of goods on hand; at present we have only a small stock. We have first class men for superintendents, instructors and officers, which is a great secret of success. Our superintendent is the best brush maker to be found; he has been with us twenty years. He receives \$2,000 per annum; the master gets \$2,500; clerks, \$1,200; officers, \$90, \$83 and \$75 per month respectively. No private factory hereabouts is run so closely as this. To be wasteful or negligent costs an officer his position. Nothing is lost, everything turned to account. I know of prisons where, with equal or better facilities than ours, they have made the business a failure. The managers were appointed for political reasons and not on account of their fitness. What can you expect?

I claim that we do not injure outside labor. You will see that we earn seventy-five or eighty per cent of total expenses, while but one other prison

in Massachusetts earns over twenty per cent and most of them below fifteen per cent.

You will see by the commissioners report that we feed and clothe convicts first class; it is cheaper; we get more work out of them, a third more at least. We have absolutely no vermin in the prison, no bad drainage or bad ventilation. Dirt and filth have no place; it takes fourteen hours of my time, at least, at hard labor to keep things right. I claim that prisoners can be made contented and comfortable and at the same time be made to be nearly self supporting. I can prove it by our record. (This prison is the only thing I brag about.) I never hire a man for an officer who wants an easy job. I always get an active, rugged man that will push things, prefer a mechanic, but would have a truckman as soon as any one, and if he don't take an interest and push things he is dropped. I tell you the help have a great deal to do with success in a prison. No prison population can be kept healthy and under good discipline, unless the same are provided with means to labor; give the convicts work, plenty of work, ten hours a day with a stint, keep them at work, don't let up, give them work, give them more work.

I have stated these things bluntly, but you will doubtless understand me. I shall be glad to answer any other questions you may ask me if in my power.

Mr. W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the National Prison Association, in discussing convict-labor issues, says: "Under this system the contractor becomes the owner of the time of the prisoner. It is his legitimate aim to make money out of that time. He becomes to the prisoner the most manifest power in the prison. The contractor's rights must be conserved. Then the motive that governs the whole internal machinery of that prison is not the protection of society by the reformation of the criminal, but is the right of the contractor to make the largest possible amount of money by any means within the terms of the contract. The criminal feels not the beneficent majesty of the State, but the mercenary power of the contractor. It always may happen, and often does happen that the discipline of the prison must yield to the demands of the contractor. Indeed, the very warden must yield to the autocracy of the contract, and in the working hours admit that there is a power in the prison stronger than his own. \* \* \* The interest of the contractor is promoted by the non-reformation of criminals. The most persistent criminal who most frequently returns to the prison, becomes the best trained and consequently most profitable workman. It is not to the contractor's interest that he should cease to be a criminal, but that he should return to the prison as speedily as possible. Hence the motive power that dominates the labor of the prison, opposes itself to the reformation of the prisoner, and thus opposes itself to the highest interests of society."

Interview with Gen. L. E. Chamberlain, Warden Connecticut State Prison, Weathersfield, September 16, 1886. (From Michigan report):



"I assumed the duties of warden of this prison March 17, 1885, coming from Massachusetts, where I had acted in the capacity of warden for eleven years. I cannot, therefore, give you any information respecting the various systems of work that may have been in force here in former years. At present we have two hundred and fifty prisoners. We work them upon the contract system, save thirty-two at work at prison duties. Our contractors are boot and shoe manufacturers. Marcy Bros. & Co. employ 141 men at 45 cents per day, 25 men at 25 cents per day. Hunt & Holbrook employ 52 men at 45 cents per day.

"The contractors sell most of their goods in the Western States; don't know how many go to Michigan. I believe that the contract system to be the one that offers the least competition with free labor. I think the prisoners should be taught trades, that they may be able to secure honest employment when discharged. In this prison, with so few prisoners, it is not best to work a variety of industries, therefore prisoners learn only the trade of shoe-making. I do not believe it possible for men to learn trades in prison that will allow them any benefit after release, unless they learn the use of machinery."

Mr. A. G. Byers, warden of the Ohio penitentiary, with experience in the contract and other systems of prison labor, speaks of the former thus:

"It is at this point where the more objectionable features of the contract system become apparent. It is not merely the intervening of a third party between the officers of the prison and the prisoner, but the further fact that this party by virtue of his contract is invested with certain rights—property rights—in the time of the prisoner, and property interests in his work, whereas the prison officer has ordinarily no interest in the prisoner beyond his safe custody, and the enforcement of the labor due the contractor.

"The contractor deals with the State—the State strong and exacting—and it is his business to make the most of his bargain. Thus the prisoner is brought into contact with a mercenary spirit whose demands are enforced by State authority, with the club, scourge, hose, pistol, or some other brutal device utterly degrading to manhood, and which merely awakens a revengeful spirit, and sets at defiance all hope of reform."

Hon. Z. R. Brockway, superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, New York, says: "On the other hand the contract system is objectionable because \* \* \* it often divides the controlling authority of the prison, introducing an influence, political or otherwise, which dominates the prison officers, and determines the discipline of the establishment. Its tendency is to drive the prisoner along a single process of routine work, with little regard to preparation for future industrial success when released. In short, the contract system in principle and practice is opposed to the real purpose for which the State maintains its penitentiaries, namely, protection from crimes through the reformation of offenders."

# THE VOICE OF MANUFACTURERS.

During the summer of 1886 the following call was issued, the signer being the Vice-President of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Co., Racine, Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN—Will you join with others in convention, to be held in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, August 26, 1886, to consider convict labor, its rapid increase in producing different articles, thereby seriously interfering with independent labor; the best method of disposing of this class to secure an equal distribution of its burdens upon all taxpayers, as the present method places the bulk upon a small portion of independent labor? Please invite other manufacturers of your city to attend. Will you come? An early reply will confer a favor.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. T. LEWIS.

A large meeting was the result of this call, and an organization known as the National Anti-Convict Contract Association was formed. Article 2 of their constitution defines its objects as follows:

Its object shall be the thorough investigation of the subject of convict labor, for the purpose of discovering and securing the adoption of that method of employing the prison population in the various States which shall be the least burdensome to all labor and least oppressive to manufacturing interests—all proper conditions considered.

The character of this association may be seen from the following board of officers, who were elected: It will be seen that two prominent manufacturers from Iowa are included in the list:

*President:* Mr. W. T. Lewis, Racine, Vice-President Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Company, of Racine, Wis.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Mr. George S. Redfield, Chicago, Vice-President National Tubular Axle Company, of Chicago, Ill., and McKeesport, Pa.

*Vice-Presidents:* Mr. Christoph Hotz, for Illinois, Schuttler & Hotz, Wagon Works, of Chicago.

Mr. Clement Studebaker, for Indiana, President Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of Chicago and South Bend, and President National Carriage Builders' Association.

Mr. F. J. Upton, for Iowa, President Star Wagon Company, of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. J. C. Birge, for Missouri, President Seymour Manufacturing Company, (agricultural implements), of Saint Louis.

Mr. Charles T. Bradley, for Wisconsin, of Bradley Brothers, lumber manufacturers, of Milwaukee.



Mr. J. H. Whiting, for Michigan, General Manager Flint Wagon Works, of Flint.

Mr. H. M. Kinney, for Minnesota, General Manager Winona Wagon Company, of Winona.

Mr. W. C. Nones, for Kentucky, General Manager Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, of Louisville.

Mr. J. H. Winspear, for Nebraska, of Cauter, Winspear & Co., of Omaha.

Mr. George E. Dilley, for Texas, of George E. Dilley & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, of Palestine.

General B. F. Butler, for Massachusetts, ex-governor of Massachusetts, etc., of Lowell.

Hon. Charles H. Amsden, for New Hampshire, of H. H. Amsden & Sons, furniture manufacturers, and President New Hampshire Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Penacook.

Mr. W. D. Torreyson, for Nevada, manufacturers of wagons, of Carson.

Mr. W. J. Kinsey, for Colorado, President W. J. Kinsey Implement Company, of Denver.

*Executive Committee:* Mr. Charles H. Deere, John Deere Plow Works, of Moline, Ill.

Mr. George M. Curtis, of Curtis Bros. & Co., manufacturers of sashes, doors and blinds, of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. George Berkey, President Berkey Gay Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Stephen Bull, Vice-President J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wis.

Mr. J. L. Smyser, Vice-President Lithgow Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Ky., and President National Stove Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. J. W. Hinton, President Northwestern Tariff Bureau, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Morris Rosenfield, President Moline Wagon Company, of Moline, Ill.

The proceedings of this important meeting have already been made public, and gave no uncertain sound in opposition to the convict-contract system.

#### WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

This is a question difficult to answer. It has perplexed legislators of many of the States, and will unquestionably continue so to do. It has already reached our own. In one of our penitentiaries, the contractors are receiving the fruits of the labor of a large part of our criminals. The State is a party to this. I repeat now what I said in my last report. 'What are the families of these convicts receiving? Who is giving bread, and meat, and fuel and clothes to the innocent wives and children of these criminals, many of whom are hungry and illly clad, and cold, while the contractors are accumulating wealth at the

hands of their husbands and fathers? The one (the families) needy and suffering; the other (the contractors) growing rich, and the State indorsing the condition of the one, equally with the other! Is this right? Does it comport with the fair record Iowa has written in the past? Is it keeping step with the march of progress toward something higher and better and nobler for her citizenship?

It is a mistaken idea, prevailing in the minds of many, that the labor organizations—notably the Knights of Labor—desire the prisoners to remain idle. *They do not ask this.* The substance of their demands is that "*penal institutions shall be so conducted as to reduce competition with free institutions to a minimum.*" That the competition with free labor under the contract system is trifling, is denied by both the laborers and manufacturers. They support their demands by the strongest arguments, and by statistical facts. The voice of labor is unanimous in its demands for the abolishing of the system, and the ears of legislatures have been opened to these demands, as will be seen by the following actions of these bodies:

#### NEW YORK.

The commission of experts appointed, at the time the contract system was abolished, to investigate and report upon the relative merits of other systems, gave the subject careful study, and summarized their conclusions in the following resolutions, which also received the approval of the Prison Association of New York:

*Resolved, I.* That the highest test of excellence in any system of convict labor is to be found in the adaptability of that system to promote the end of the convict's reformation.

*II.* That the contract system in principle and practical methods is inconsistent with those forms of discipline and treatment which are most conducive to the prisoner's reformation, and should, therefore, be condemned.

*III.* That the best and most natural method of employing convict labor is in the manufacture of supplies for use in institutions supported by the State, and in such other public work for the use of the State as can be carried on in confinement; and that so far as such public work can be provided the State prisoners should be employed on the same under the public account system of labor.

*IV.* That all State prisoners for whom such public work as is mentioned in the last preceding resolution cannot be provided, should be employed upon the piece-price plan of labor.

The legislature of this State, embodying these ideas in a law, abolished the system of contract-convict labor.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

The legislature of Pennsylvania took action upon the convict labor question in 1883, by the passage of a law to abolish the contract system in the prisons and reformatory institutions of the State of Pennsylvania, and to regulate the wages of the inmates.

This law prohibits the contracting of convict labor not only in the State prisons and reformatories, but in those institutions deriving their support only in part from the State, and also in county prisons, work-houses, etc.

The officers of the State institutions proper, are directed, upon the expiration of existing contracts, to employ all convicts "for and in behalf of the State;" the officers of institutions partially maintained by the State, are directed to employ the inmates only "for and in behalf of such institutions;" while county officers are forbidden to let the labor of convicts by contract, but to employ them "for and in behalf of their respective counties."

Section four of the act, makes this provision as to the disposition of the earnings of convicts: "All convicts, etc., \* \* \* shall receive quarterly wages equal to the amount of their earnings, to be fixed from time to time by the authorities of the institution, from which board, lodging, and clothing, and the costs of trial shall be deducted, and the balance paid to their families or dependents; in case none such appear, the amount shall be paid to the convict at the expiration of his term of imprisonment."

A subsequent law of the same legislature provided that all prison-made goods offered for sale should be branded, excepting, however, such goods as were shipped out of the State for sale. Prison officials are made amenable to penalty for permitting products to be removed without the brand; and dealers are prohibited from selling convict-made goods which are not branded.

The experience of the prison authorities in Pennsylvania under this law is not made a subject of mention in their recent reports. The restriction as to contracting will principally affect the Western Penitentiary, where the system has long been in operation.

## OHIO.

On the 24th of March, 1884, the legislature of Ohio passed an act relating to the imprisonment, government and employment of convicts in the State penitentiary, which provided, among other details of management, that "the contract system of employing convicts shall not exist, in any form, in the Ohio penitentiary, but the prisoners shall be employed by the State, and in such way as in the least possible manner to interfere with or affect free labor; and the managers shall use every effort to so dispose of all merchandise as to avoid injurious competition with any business of the citizens of the State. All persons under the age of twenty-two years shall be employed at hand work exclusively for the purpose of acquiring a trade. The managers are required to employ all the prisoners that are necessary in making all articles for the various State institutions as far as practicable,

and the institutions shall pay to the penitentiary the market price for all such articles furnished."

Under this act the convicts have since been employed, as rapidly as released from the old contracts, by the board of managers, both upon public account and under the piece-price plan. But as the contracts are still not all expired, the three systems of labor have, since the passage of the law, been simultaneously in operation, and will so continue until the expiration of the last contract in February, 1887.

## NEW JERSEY.

An act to abolish and prohibit the employment of convicts under contract was passed by the legislature of New Jersey in 1884.

It consists of two clauses, one making it unlawful to contract for the labor of prisoners in the State prison, and the other prohibiting such contracts in any prison, jail or public reformatory in the State. Any prison official violating the provisions of this act is subject to fine and imprisonment.

Subsequently, in the same year, a supplemental law was enacted to provide for the employment of the inmates of penal institutions. Under this law the prisoners are to be employed, first "in the manufacture of goods used in such institutions as are under State control." All prisoners not so engaged, "shall be employed on what is commonly known as the piece-price plan," so far as the authorities shall be able to arrange for their employment in such manner, or "they shall be employed under what is known as the public account system," and the revenue derived from such labor in State institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and in the case of county institutions to that of the county. The number of men permitted to be employed in any one branch of industry is restricted to one hundred.

Before any labor is let under the piece-price plan, proposals must be advertised for three weeks; and before any goods manufactured on public account are sold, they must also be advertised for three weeks.

Persons contracting for the manufacture of articles by the piece are permitted to place their own agents or instructors in the prison shops.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

At the last session of the legislature of this State, a bill was passed and received the approval of the governor of the Commonwealth on June 16, 1887, in which occurs the following language:

No contract shall hereafter be made for the labor of prisoners confined in the State prison, reformatories, or any of the houses of correction. \* \* \* No new machinery to be propelled by other than hand or foot power shall be used by any such institution.

Labor is, as has been said, not alone in these demands. From the



excellent report on this subject, by Col. Lord of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, the following testimony of manufacturers is submitted:

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

The president of one of the oldest and largest boot and shoe establishments in Chicago or the country, having an invested capital of over a quarter of a million dollars, makes the following statement, based upon the observation and experience of his firm for many years, in regard to the influence of convict labor upon their business: "Prison labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes have depressed the prices of those goods at least twenty per cent. The wages of our men are much lower than they were before the prison contracts were given, and I ascribe the lower wages entirely to the competition arising from convict labor. The quality of prison-made goods is equal to that of private enterprises. Manufacturers cannot make goods and sell them at the same price with prison-made goods at a profit. There are fewer factories in Chicago to-day making boots and shoes than there were years ago, owing to the establishment of the prison shops. Some who did manufacture here have been obliged to take prison contracts in order to compete with others who had them, and have consequently closed their factories here. Free labor cannot compete with prison labor."

The representative of a shoe and slipper factory in Chicago says: "There has undoubtedly been a decline in prices, owing to convict labor, which I should estimate as about ten per cent, and a considerable falling off in demand. The same influence has also effected a reduction in wages of at least ten per cent. Owing to the use of machinery the quality of prison goods is nearly, if not quite as good as that of private manufacture. The system gives capital greater power and tends to discourage labor."

The following is the testimony of the senior member of another boot and shoe firm of Chicago: "I should estimate the decline in prices occasioned by convict labor as from \$4 to \$7 on a case of boots. If our men worked for one third of the present wages we should still be hardly on an equal footing with the convict labor contractor. Labor in our line is better paid than the business warrants. Manufacturing boots and shoes in Chicago will not flourish until the prison manufactures are stopped. It is my belief that four or five large convict contractors here have made good progress during the last five or ten years at the expense, more or less, of those who have contracts. This has had an effect upon labor, but to just what extent it is difficult to tell."

The representative of another company says: "I have had charge of convict labor in three prisons. I consider them as good workmen as free laborers, and their pay is only one sixth as much. You can judge whether they injure the outside trade. It is true that some prison contractors who have good men whose time is about to expire, seek to have them punished

on some frivolous charge so as to prolong their term and keep them longer in the shops."

#### HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A manufacturer makes this statement: "Our business has been injured by the convict labor contractors, and the demand for our goods has fallen off about twenty per cent. We are now compelled to buy all the cheaper grades of goods, instead of making them ourselves, as formerly. This not only reduces our profits on those goods, but necessitates the reducing of our working force. In my judgment convict labor has caused a reduction in prices, and consequently in wages in the harness trade, and this is one reason why American born youths will not undertake now-a-days to learn this trade, or any other trade carried on in prisons. The greater portion of harness-makers are now foreigners, because they only will work for the smaller wages made necessary by prison competition."

An importer and manufacturer of fine harness gives the result of his observation rather than of his personal experience: "I believe that the competition arising from prison contracts has a depressing influence upon prices of the cheaper grades of harness, and must have, because of the cheapness of prison labor. The quality of some of the prison products is equal to that of the products of free labor. I am not aware of any case in which parties have been obliged to abandon business because of convict labor, but I have known contractors who had both prison and outside shops, to discharge skilled workmen from the latter, whenever convicts acquired the necessary skill to take the work. Prison contractors in this and other ways are able to sell their products much cheaper than the ordinary manufacturer, and if the latter hopes to retain a share of the trade, he must cut his prices, and wages accordingly. I believe the purchaser will ordinarily give his preference to goods made outside the penitentiary, but the sentiments of people are easily swayed by a small money consideration in the price of an article which they seek, and thus great hardship is imposed upon honest labor."

#### COOPERAGE.

An extensive manufacturer of cooperage in Chicago, referring to the depressing effect of prison-made goods in that market, says: "Without a doubt we are now suffering a decline of at least twenty-five per cent in the prices of our goods as a result of prison competition. Consequently we have been compelled to reduce wages to a point lower than has ever before been reached. In our line there is no reason why prison products should not equal the products of private enterprises. I have known a cut of two and a half cents on the price of lard tierces, below the private manufacturer's price, to secure the sale of thousands of prison-made tierces, and throw many industrious men into enforced idleness. Not only is work thus taken from honest men, but in many instances proprietors have been obliged to curtail, modify, and at last abandon their business altogether because of



this prison competition. The prison contractors have succeeded within the last ten years in driving all the small manufacturers out of business, and those with larger capital are holding on with little or no profit, in the hope that this political evil will eventually receive some proper adjustment."

Another statement of the situation is as follows:

"Prison manufactures have had a very depressing influence upon our wares, and our estimate is that they have occasioned a decline of at least 40 per cent in prices. We have been compelled from year to year to reduce the wages of our employes, so that we find an average for the last two years shows only \$6.17 per week as the wages of men working from ten to fourteen hours a day. This decline in prices and wages is directly traceable to the prison contractors. They now control this market, and make over one half the entire product sold here. Their barrels are not altogether as good as ours, but the difference in price will always sell them. A number of Chicago coopers have been obliged to change or abandon their business on account of this prison work, and there are not probably more than half the number engaged in the business now that there was seven or eight years ago. The prison contractors are trying to drive all cooperative manufacture to the wall, and they will succeed unless the contract system is overthrown. It has already reduced the business to a point where there is no money in it for either the employers or the employed."

#### MARBLE WORKERS.

There is another class of manufacturers who do not find that the influence of convict labor under contractors is inappreciable, although the number engaged in the industry is comparatively small. These are the manufacturers and dealers in marble goods. An inquiry among them has developed the following statements on the subject of convict labor. One of the oldest marble men in Chicago, in response to inquiries of the Bureau, makes this reply:

"Prices in my line of business are lower now than ever before. They are now where there is in reality hardly a living margin in them. I attribute this decline solely to the competition of prison contractors in our market. Of course the competition between free labor employers will at times bring prices very low, but I am confident they would never reach the point at which they now are if our prison competitors were on the same footing as to the price of labor as others. As it is, we are now competing with several prison contractors, both at the east and at the west, who are selling goods in this market below our prices, though ours are so low we are never sure we can clear expenses and the cost of material. Owing to the fact that prison contractors can, and always do, undersell us, *the great bulk of the trade* goes to them, thus leaving at best only a small portion of the marble used in this market to be made by resident marble workers."

Another operator in stone and marble work says: "It is utterly impossible for outside dealers to compete with the prison contractors, for the reason that they have established such a low price for marble and granite

work. Unless we could find customers who are opposed to prison labor we could not sell one foot of these goods. My estimate of the extent of the injury done in this market by prison contractors would be that they have occasioned a decline of from thirty to fifty per cent on a fair market price. The demand upon legitimate dealers has fallen off in a corresponding ratio, and these two influences have led of necessity to a disastrous reduction in the wages paid carvers, cutters, polishers, and in fact all classes of workmen. I know of carvers who have been obliged to abandon their trade altogether, and are now working in other lines of business which afford them better pay.

"Prison-made goods are inferior in quality and finish as they come from the convicts, but the contractors employ skilled workmen outside, or within the prison, to complete the work for market. When the contractors encounter any competition they put a price upon their work which no outside manufacturer can touch, and always get the desired contract. Then these prices are quoted to the trade, and the market is completely demoralized.

"There have been six or seven establishments, to my knowledge, obliged to modify or abandon their business solely on account of this competition from the prison contractors. The latter now have entire control of the manufacture of table tops, brackets, shelves, etc., used by furniture men, and also of plumbers goods. In these two branches they have no competition whatever, because they have destroyed both competition and competitors."

#### BROOM-MAKING.

A manufacturer of brooms and brushes, at Galesburg, employing about thirty men, has made this statement in regard to his experience with prison goods: "In times past my business has been seriously affected by prison labor. Some years ago, when brooms were made extensively at Joliet, this part of the country was flooded with cheap brooms, and in later years my trade has been invaded more or less by brooms made in the prison at Jackson, Michigan. It is also somewhat impaired by the product of the city prison at Peoria. Salesmen of the Peoria prison brooms urge them upon customers at low prices, and then merchants demand our brooms at the same prices, and in order to sustain our establishment at all we have to ask our workmen to accept such wages as will enable us to compete with the prison brooms. I recently lost a large railroad order which was secured by a prison contractor from Michigan, and involved a serious loss to me. At Pittsburgh, brooms are extensively made in prison, and a great many shops in that vicinity have been compelled to shut down, because the prison contractors could under sell them at any price they could make. Prison-made brooms are not as good as those made outside, but low prices govern in all trades and markets. Manufacturing interests should everywhere combine in denouncing this competition with criminals."



## BARBED WIRE.

Two manufacturers of barbed wire, one established at Sterling, and one at Joliet, contribute their testimony as to the influences of prison manufactures upon their respective interests.

The Joliet manufacturer says: "There is now at the Joliet penitentiary a company manufacturing a certain line of my goods, and I must say frankly that their competition is not as bad as that of outsiders. Within the last two years it has been necessary to reduce our scale of wages, but as the most of our work has been done by the piece, and a corresponding increase has been developed in the capacity of our machinery, the earnings of our men have continued about the same. The decline, moreover, was not chargeable to penitentiary labor.

"There is really no difference between the prison-made and other goods in our line, though salesmen will sometimes try to make it appear, and sometimes appeal to the popular prejudice against convict labor.

"I have been at times solicited by prison contractors who had a surplus of convicts, to move into the penitentiary and avail myself of the advantages of their contracts, but have steadily declined, because in my judgment those advantages are more than over-balanced by disadvantages, and the harder the times the greater the disadvantages. The only manufacturer who can successfully maintain himself in the penitentiary is one with practically inexhaustible resources so far as capital is concerned. I well remember when the Joliet penitentiary was run by the State. They made and sold everything. Against such a system I would protest; but with the existing system but little fault can be found. I doubt if any other would bring as good results to the State with as little injury to outside manufacturers."

The following is the experience of the Sterling establishment: "In our line prison-made goods have always had a depressing effect by reason of being sold cheaper. We have for the third time been compelled to shut down with the view of giving lower wages when we start again, because, in a measure, of convict labor.

"We think prison-made goods are not up to the standard in quality as a rule, but when in the hardware trade, we bought small farming implements of prison make, which seemed of good quality, because we could get them at lower prices than others could furnish them for. We regard the influence of prison labor upon free labor as very bad because it has a tendency to lower wages. The fact that only a comparatively small portion of the goods in our line can be made in prisons is the only thing which enables outside manufacturers to keep in the market. If convict contractors could supply the demand, it would be impossible to compete with them."

## WAGON-MAKERS.

The following statement is made by a representative of one of the oldest and largest wagon establishments in Chicago, or the country, having over \$650,000 capital invested in that industry:

"As I have for the past twenty-one years confined my attention to the manufacture of farm wagons, my views are based chiefly upon my experience in that industry, but the same facts and principles apply with equal force to all who have to compete with labor which costs nothing as compared with what it costs manufacturers who must invest in buildings and grounds, pay heavy taxes on the same to maintain the administration of justice, and the punishment of offenders, and then pay sufficient wages to support the free laborer and his family.

"About one-fourth of the wagons in the west and south are made in penitentiaries, and the consequence is that the employer of free labor has to be satisfied with a profit not greater than what his capital would earn as a loan in the money market, and to realize that percentage must cut down his labor account as well as all other expenses to the minimum.

"It is in these times of over-production that the effects of prison labor are felt most. Every manufacturer is endeavoring to keep his hands employed, and is almost willing to forego his own profits to maintain that end. The penitentiary contractor must keep his hands employed, and therefore places his goods in the market at a price which the legitimate manufacturer cannot even approach. The result is simply starvation wages to the workmen and no profit to the employer. During the past year many manufacturers have been compelled to close their works for months at a time, because they were unwilling to propose to their employes a reduction of wages which would not leave the latter enough to support their families. One of the heaviest concerns in our line did however explain the state of things to their people, and the latter decided to continue to work at the reduction rather than lie idle. Thereupon the manufacturer entered into contracts competing with prison work, and had hardly done so when his men struck for an advance of 25 per cent, claiming (which was quite true) that they could not sustain their families. The result was the manufacturer acceded to their demands, and pocketed the loss.

"In the meantime prison contractors have been busy right along at a profit, and none of the manufacturers employing free labor have even reached their capacity of production while running, to say nothing of the months of idleness which have been imposed upon them during the last three years.

"In view of the foregoing I am convinced that the prison contract system has depressed the demand and the prices of legitimately made goods, and that it has thus compelled employers not only to reduce the wages of their help to a minimum, but to reduce the number employed at least one-third.

Another firm in Chicago, however, has had a different experience, which they give as follows: "We are suffering from competition with the convict labor employed in the manufacture of pressed brick at the Chester Penitentiary. Within a few months four of the largest orders for pressed brick have been placed with the representative of the Chester contractors, which we would undoubtedly have had were it not for the low price of convict-made brick. We could better have afforded to pay a thousand dollars in taxes for the maintenance of that penitentiary than to have lost this busi-



ness. We feel that the burden of supporting prisons should be more evenly distributed.

"We have not as yet been compelled to reduce the wages of our employes, because the unusual activity in building enterprises during the last season enabled us to dispose of our manufactured stock, but in case of a reaction great disaster is likely to result to the manufacturers of pressed brick in this market, on account of the brick sent here from the Chester penitentiary.

"Several large strikes have been the direct outgrowth of this system; which has been the cause of a reduction of wages in this industry equivalent to 10 or 15 per cent among skilled mechanics.

"The quality of prison-made goods, in the line referred to, is as a rule inferior to that made outside, and does not generally command an equal price, but cheap goods, especially in hard times, and in localities newly settled, demoralizes the prices of the better grades, and monopolize the market of the legitimate trade."

#### HOLLOW-WARE.

The manufacture of hollow-ware, or stove furniture, has been virtually monopolized in this country by the prison contractors of some of the eastern States for a number of years. It has recently been introduced in the Southern Penitentiary of Illinois, by parties who have contracted for 125 men to work in this industry.

In Quincy there are seven establishments engaged in the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware, from some of whom, as well as from some in other parts of the State, expressions of opinion and statements of their experience have been sought.

One says: "Since this class of goods has been made by convicts, our patterns in this line are lying idle, and we have been compelled to buy the prison-made goods. Were it not for the prison manufacturers, the foundries of Quincy would probably turn out from \$50,000 to \$60,000 worth of hollow-ware a year."

Another writes: "We wish to answer your inquiries only so far as we are personally affected. In this city, with seven stove foundries, which formerly manufactured all their own hollow-ware, there is now none made, owing entirely to the fact that we could not make it and compete with the contractors of prison labor. We are opposed to permitting the labor of convicts to come into competition with the labor of honest men."

Another says: "The product of the hollow-ware foundries in the prisons of New York and Ohio has caused us, and almost all other manufacturers of stoves and hollow-ware, to discontinue making the latter, although it formerly constituted 20 per cent of our business. The quality of the prison product is perhaps not so good as that of free labor, but it establishes the price just the same. In order to make hollow-ware at prices at which it is sold, we should have to have a reduction of 40 per cent in the cost of molding."

#### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the United States Bureau of Labor, has kindly sent this office advance sheets of his report on the subject of convict labor, prepared in obedience to a resolution of Congress. It is a very exhaustive report, embracing all institutions, whether of severe or moderate penalties. By his permission (given this Bureau to take from these sheets whatever matter I desire), I submit the following tables, which are of value and interest:

TABLE No. VIII—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

Summary.—Class I—Institutions of severe penalties by States.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Contractors or lessees.	EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTIVE LABOR.			ENGAGED IN PRISON DUTIES.			IDLE AND SICK.			AGGREGATE.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama.....	76	1435	100	1535	3	15	18	7	3	10	1445	118	1563
Arizona.....	1	93	...	93	49	...	49	15	...	15	157	...	157
Arkansas.....	1	518	...	518	35	11	46	...	...	...	553	11	564
California.....	3	1026	...	1026	697	29	726	56	...	56	1779	29	1808
Colorado.....	2	150	...	150	135	5	140	10	...	10	295	5	300
Connecticut.....	...	205	...	205	62	4	66	10	...	10	277	4	281
Dakota.....	1	55	...	55	35	3	38	...	...	...	90	3	93
Florida.....	1	181	...	181	50	5	55	...	...	...	231	5	236
Georgia.....	3	1520	40	1560	...	...	...	...	...	...	1520	40	1560
Illinois.....	10	1625	15	1640	547	28	575	71	1	72	2243	44	2287
Indiana.....	8	1150	...	1150	116	...	115	33	...	33	1298	...	1298
Iowa.....	3	495	...	495	162	11	173	22	...	22	679	11	690
Kansas.....	2	1017	...	1017	383	13	396	33	...	33	1433	13	1446
Kentucky.....	1	967	...	992	135	3	138	12	...	12	1114	28	1142
Louisiana.....	1	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
Maine.....	...	133	...	133	27	3	30	8	...	8	168	3	171
Maryland.....	4	452	...	452	270	76	346	171	40	211	893	116	1009
Massachusetts.....	7	639	235	874	434	75	509	128	1	129	1201	311	1512
Michigan.....	4	459	...	459	192	1	193	58	...	58	709	1	710
Minnesota.....	1	318	...	318	53	10	63	29	...	30	400	...	411
Mississippi.....	34	1225	98	1323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1268	113	1381
Missouri.....	7	876	...	876	594	...	594	150	35	185	1620	35	1655
Nebraska.....	1	194	...	194	98	3	101	12	...	12	304	3	307
Nevada.....	...	75	...	75	32	...	32	21	2	23	128	2	130
New Hampshire.....	1	114	...	114	10	2	12	4	...	4	128	2	130
New Jersey.....	6	3006	189	3195	149	239	388	135	10	145	3284	438	3722
New Mexico.....	...	84	...	84	16	...	16	...	...	...	100	...	100
New York.....	12	3753	85	3838	970	224	1194	755	66	821	5478	375	5853
North Carolina.....	2	943	40	983	72	25	97	6	...	6	1020	65	1085
Ohio.....	18	1305	...	1305	594	24	618	51	...	51	1950	24	1974
Oregon.....	1	210	...	210	53	...	53	9	...	9	272	...	272
Pennsylvania.....	6	1450	19	1469	417	69	486	610	21	631	2477	109	2586
Rhode Island.....	2	162	...	162	73	...	73	3	...	3	235	...	238
South Carolina.....	3	724	43	767	58	...	58	20	2	22	802	45	847
Tennessee.....	1	1251	23	1274	27	22	49	...	...	...	1278	45	1323
Texas.....	1	2629	42	2671	248	3	251	...	...	...	2877	45	2922
Vermont.....	1	65	...	65	12	3	15	5	...	5	82	3	85
Virginia.....	5	751	87	838	205	11	216	...	...	...	956	68	1024
Washington.....	1	45	...	45	30	...	30	7	...	7	82	...	82
West Virginia.....	2	205	...	205	35	6	41	15	...	15	255	6	261
Wisconsin.....	1	353	...	353	74	13	87	16	...	16	443	13	456
Total.....	233	32625	1636	33661	7184	962	8146	2516	189	2705	42325	2187	44512



TABLE No. VIII—CONTINUED.

Class II—Institutions of moderate penalties by States.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Contractors or lessees.	EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTIVE LABOR.			ENGAGED IN PRISON DUTIES.			IDLE AND SICK.			AGGREGATE.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District Columbia.....	2	166	30	196	7	20	27	.....	.....	.....	173	50	223
Illinois.....	2	399	10	409	33	127	160	116	12	128	548	149	697
Indiana.....	3	65	167	232	3	12	15	.....	.....	.....	68	182	250
Kentucky.....	16	60	60	120	3	18	21	13	.....	.....	63	31	94
Massachusetts.....	3	1419	73	1492	936	359	1295	238	54	292	2593	486	3079
Michigan.....	3	813	41	854	138	38	176	146	4	150	1097	83	1180
Minnesota.....	1	50	.....	50	20	4	24	6	.....	6	76	4	80
Missouri.....	1	239	50	289	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	103	393
New York.....	2	468	.....	468	135	.....	135	44	.....	44	647	.....	647
Ohio.....	2	857	81	938	70	83	153	18	36	54	945	200	1145
Pennsylvania.....	1	664	.....	664	714	317	1031	27	33	60	1405	350	1755
Vermont.....	1	69	.....	69	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	74	6	80
Wisconsin.....	1	138	.....	138	50	9	59	19	.....	19	207	9	216
Total.....	30	5407	452	5859	2162	1043	3205	617	158	775	8186	1653	9839

Class III—Institutions mainly reformatory by States.

Colorado.....	.....	46	.....	46	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
Connecticut.....	3	375	40	415	72	172	244	.....	.....	.....	447	212	659
District Columbia.....	1	104	.....	104	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157
Illinois.....	1	105	.....	105	157	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	322
Iowa.....	1	14	78	92	307	12	319	4	9	9	325	93	420
Maine.....	1	65	.....	65	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	108
Maryland.....	4	336	.....	336	291	.....	291	71	.....	71	698	.....	698
Michigan.....	2	270	184	454	170	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	449	184	633
Minnesota.....	1	60	15	75	108	28	136	5	18	23	173	61	234
Missouri.....	2	110	.....	110	30	40	70	35	9	44	175	49	224
New Hampshire.....	1	85	.....	85	10	16	26	.....	2	2	95	18	113
New Jersey.....	1	181	25	206	274	.....	274	.....	.....	.....	455	25	480
New York.....	7	1663	400	2063	544	385	929	93	124	217	2300	909	3209
Ohio.....	3	390	.....	390	348	45	393	73	22	95	811	67	878
Pennsylvania.....	3	574	116	690	337	160	497	21	10	31	932	286	1218
Vermont.....	1	50	.....	50	20	17	37	.....	.....	.....	70	17	87
Wisconsin.....	1	279	132	411	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	345	132	477
Total.....	28	4707	990	5707	2874	875	3749	302	190	492	7943	2055	9998

TABLE No. IX.

AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

Summary—Average age of convicts by classes for States and Territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AVERAGE AGE—CLASS I.			AVERAGE AGE—CLASS II.			AVERAGE AGE—CLASS III.			AVERAGE AGE—ALL CLASSES.		
	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's
Alabama.....	27	4.2	5.1	27	3.6	.....	27	5.1	27	3.6	.....	27
Arkansas.....	27	2.9	2.7	27	0.2	.....	27	2.9	27	0.2	.....	27
California.....	27	4.7	2.7	27	4.3	.....	27	4.7	27	4.3	.....	27
Colorado.....	30	2	3.2	4.4	3.2	2.7	13	13	26	1.7	26	1
Dakota.....	28	2.8	4.7	28	1.9	.....	13	5.6	19	9.6	19	0.3
District of Columbia.....	25	5.5	.....	30	9.9	35	12	6	28	4.7	28	1.9
Florida.....	25	10.4	.....	30	2.5	10.5	12	6	28	5.5	28	10.1
Georgia.....	25	10.4	.....	30	2.5	10.5	12	6	28	5.5	28	10.1
Illinois.....	30	10.3	31	11.3	31	2.4	16	3	23	11.9	23	0.7
Indiana.....	24	6	24	6	21	8	14	0.3	24	0.2	21	1.7
Iowa.....	27	11.4	.....	30	2.5	10.5	14	1.9	24	11.6	19	0.1
Kansas.....	25	10.5	.....	30	2.5	10.5	14	1.9	24	11.6	19	0.1
Louisiana.....	24	0.8	24	10	24	1.3	14	0.3	24	11.6	19	0.1
Maine.....	29	5.2	30	6.3	29	7.2	14	6	24	6.2	22	0.3
Maryland.....	35	24	34	2.3	34	6.6	14	6	14	6	14	6
Massachusetts.....	29	10.2	29	3.6	29	7.4	14	6	24	6.2	22	0.3
Michigan.....	34	3	33	11.3	34	1.7	13	10.1	32	10.8	34	4.3
Minnesota.....	27	2.7	27	0.2	27	2.2	13	10.1	32	10.8	34	4.3
Mississippi.....	27	1.9	27	2.5	27	1.6	13	10.1	32	10.8	34	4.3
Missouri.....	27	2.7	27	0.2	27	2.2	13	10.1	32	10.8	34	4.3
Montana.....	27	2.7	27	0.2	27	2.2	13	10.1	32	10.8	34	4.3
Nebraska.....	29	30	28	11	28	8.4	13	12	26	3.3	25	6.5
Nevada.....	30	1.5	30	1.7	30	1.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
New Hampshire.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
New York.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
Ohio.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
Vermont.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
Wisconsin.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7
Total.....	30	4	31	.....	30	6.5	14	.....	29	1.5	30	1.7



TABLE No. IX—CONTINUED.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AVERAGE AGE—CLASS I.			AVERAGE AGE—CLASS II.			AVERAGE AGE—CLASS III.			AVERAGE AGE—ALL CLASSES.		
	Together.			Together.			Together.			Together.		
	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's	Yrs Mo's
New Jersey.....	28	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
New York.....	28	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
North Carolina.....	25	26	25	25	26	25	25	26	25	26	25	26
Ohio.....	28	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
Oregon.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Pennsylvania.....	28	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
Rhode Island.....	28	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
South Carolina.....	26	27	26	26	27	26	26	27	26	27	26	27
Tennessee.....	26	27	26	26	27	26	26	27	26	27	26	27
Texas.....	27	28	27	27	28	27	27	28	27	28	27	28
Vermont.....	25	26	25	25	26	25	25	26	25	26	25	26
Virginia.....	25	26	25	25	26	25	25	26	25	26	25	26
Washington.....	22	23	22	22	23	22	22	23	22	23	22	23
Wisconsin.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
United States.....	27	28	27	27	28	27	27	28	27	28	27	28

The Hon. Carroll Wright, in his investigation of this subject, says: "The product of the prison is but 54.100 of 1 per cent of the total mechanical products of the country. The whole prison population of those institutions in which productive labor is carried on is but one in a thousand of the population of the country, and those engaged in convict productive labor, but one in three hundred of those engaged in free mechanical labor. These facts, however, do not invalidate the claim that locally and in certain industries the competition may be serious, and of such proportions as to claim the most earnest attention of legislatures. It is firmly established by all the testimony that such is the fact. Workingmen, individually, everywhere, and collectively through their organizations; manufacturers, individually, and collectively through associations; penologists, commissioners, and legislators, both State and federal, have arrived at this conclusion."

Briefly let us notice the prevalent systems.

The *contract system*, when money-profit is considered, is exceedingly advantageous. The State assumes less risk, the pecuniary results are greater, and the convicts are more steadily employed under this system than under any other. The contractors assume all risk. The State enters into it as an investment. This is not a pleasant statement, but it is truth. The State of Iowa gives over its convicts' labor at Fort Madison to three parties, for no other reason than to make money. What is the result? The manufacturers of chairs, of boots and shoes, and of farming tools, who have invested their capital in these industries, built factories, paid taxes and employed wage-workers, look on and see prices decline, and vainly strive to compete with prison prices. No return accrues from their investments, and they cut down the wages paid to their employes until those employed are forced to give up their vocations, finding better wages in many instances in unskilled labor, and one by one the doors of these factories are closed. These employes are among the wealth producers of the State, and the Nation. Have they not a right to feel aggrieved at a policy of a State which crushes out their means of livelihood in order that criminals they have confined within the walls of one of their prisons, may enrich the contractors, and bring revenue to the treasury of a great State like this? Besides this, no prison fulfills its mission that does not aspire to be reformatory in



its management. It is the testimony of penologists that the contract system is not reformatory.

The *piece-price plan* is the contract system modified. The contractor furnishes material; the prison officials return it to him made up into goods, and the first party pays an agreed price for these goods. This may afford an opportunity for reformation to a greater extent than the contract system, but the competition with free labor as well as the citizen manufacturer remains the same.

The *public account system* is far better. In this, the profits from labor go to the State. The facilities for reformatory influence are better. But in order to make this plan successful, extensive power machinery must be used, and herein lies the objection.

No plan is so powerful a factor in affecting the price of goods in the market. Goods manufactured under this plan can be sold at a trifling per cent above the mere cost of material. Behind this great power—machinery and the convicts—stands a great State. Under this plan, if the goods accumulate, the prisoners must cease work, and the result is the worst feature possible in prison life, namely, idleness.

The *lease system* is the most remunerative, "its proceeds constituting 372 per cent, taking all States together that work under it, of its running expenses." Fortunately it has few advocates. It is a relic of barbarism. Governor Gordon clearly states the objections to this system clearly, in a communication to the Georgia legislature, as follows:

It places pecuniary interests in conflict with humanity.

It makes possible the infliction of greater punishment than the law and the courts have imposed.

It renders impracticable the proper care by the State of the health of its prisoners, or their requisite separation according to classes, sexes, and conditions.

It reduces to the minimum the chances for reformation.

It places convict labor in many instances in direct competition with the honest labor of the State.

These, briefly stated, are some of the objections urged against the present system. It will be generally admitted that they are of so grave a character that the State will not be justified in continuing the system, provided it can be changed legally and without the violation of good faith, and provided also that a better system should be practicable.

Among other suggestions offered for the employment of convicts, are *their employment upon public works*.

This surely would bring them into competition with free labor—skilled instead of unskilled. Besides this, the chances for escape

would be very great; the demoralizing effect upon communities where such gangs would be at work, would be serious, and the expense would be very large.

The *manufacture of goods for the government*. In theory this is plausible. Practice would explode the theory. This is seen in the report of Commissioner Wright, who shows that "the entire expenditures of all the executive departments of the United States government for furniture, clothing, mail-bags, harnesses, wagons, infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, clothing for the Indian service, etc., and for such other things as are now made in the different prisons of the various States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, amounted to a sum a little less than \$4,000,000, while the total product of the prisons of the country amounted for that year substantially to \$29,000,000. This answers the suggestion completely." Besides, the competition with manufacturers would be the same.

*Hand labor under the public-account system*. This is the plan of the Eastern penitentiary of Philadelphia, and that contemplated by the law of Massachusetts abolishing contract labor, and which has been already quoted.

It possesses advantages over all other systems. The convicts of a prison can be employed constantly, for the benefit of the State, but *their hands* must do the work without the aid of machinery. A large line of the coarser goods can thus be made. The prison officials would alone manage the convicts; no complaint of effect upon sale of goods or rate of wages could be raised. Under it the widest field would be open for humane efforts at reformation.

In our prisons wherein contract labor is maintained, it is the *machinery* that enables the convict at its side to compete with the honest toiler outside its walls. Take away that machinery, and competition is reduced to its minimum. The advocates of other systems cry out against this plan, but investigation proves them to be those who champion the idea of a prison making money for a State—an idea sordid in the extreme, and too far back of the present day of enlightenment, civilization and philanthropy. It puts the free laborer, the citizen manufacturer, and the reformation of the criminal above that of a State treasury's income.

True, it would involve a little more expense, and but little. Mr. Wright's report says, "let it be supposed that by the employment of convicts at hand-labor under the public account system there are no returns, or none of sufficient magnitude to enter into the calculation,



the result is that the total expense of running the prisons is borne by all persons, the same as other expenses are now met, and this whole burden adds but \$4,932,135.12 to the present taxation for the purpose of meeting prison expenses, over and above labor income; this is about eight cents per capita of the whole population per annum, or twenty-nine cents on each \$1,000 of taxable property, or, in other words, the total running expenses of the prisons, viz.: \$8,445,104.62 would have to be met through the ordinary channels of taxation, which represents a burden of fourteen cents per capita of the whole population per annum, or fifty cents on each \$1,000 of taxable property. As a matter of fact, under the hand-labor plan there would be some returns or profits accruing to the State, and whatever these might be, the public expense would be insomuch reduced."

This is the expense side. What have we on the other? *Humanity, justice, philanthropy.* I had the pleasure to investigate the most conspicuous example of this system recently at the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, a letter from the warden of which appears on preceding pages. For more than fifty years this method has been in vogue in that institution. All the convicts have been taught, and been employed at hand-trades during all these years. I found it a model prison. In its system, I believe is the nearest approach to a solution of the question. The opponents of this system on the ground of expense, will find little consolation in the fact that this penitentiary, containing over an average of more than a thousand prisoners, requires an annual appropriation of but \$40,000 for all expenses above the profits on manufacturing. By reference to a recent report of the board of inspectors it will be seen that for the year 1885 the net cost of maintaining the institution above the earnings of convicts was *seven cents and seven mills* per day, per capita; while during the same year the additional sum of \$8,830 was earned, and placed to the credit of convicts for over-work.

Difficulties must arise from the adoption of any new plan. What element of Iowa citizenship would shrink at the anticipations of such difficulties? I believe none. I am satisfied from the most careful investigation, personal observation and from the testimony of those who have paid the subject their best thought and study, that the contract convict labor is an injustice and a wrong. That while its evils may possibly be magnified, it *has* its evils, and of no light character. This system with its evils, exist in Iowa under the sanction of State authority. Indeed, the State is a partner of the wrong, and

a State so far advanced as Iowa in all humane, educational and moral positions cannot afford to be in this position.

In my last report I suggested that steps should be taken by the legislature looking to the abolishment of the system. This, I believe, they did in directing the investigation, the results of which are now submitted.

It is hoped that the Twenty-second General Assembly will go yet further, and that as a result, no contracts of convicts will hereafter be made in this State. Let her rise above the idea of profiting by crime and criminals. If there be money arising from the labor of these men, let the suffering and needy families of the guilty be sharers of their toil, thus lifting a heavy tax from many of our counties in supporting this class. Such a method will not simply keep hunger from their doors, but not infrequently may save virtue, and defeat shame.

Good government embraces the cost of maintaining her penal institutions as much as it does her police system, insane asylums, or courts of justice. In neither of these latter does she sell the right of a part of her citizenship to the industrial prosperity, for money. Why should she in the former?

As has been suggested, my judgment is that the nearest solution of this important question is found in the *abolishment of contract labor, the doing away with all power machinery and the employment of convict labor under the sole direction of the State.* May the wise statesmanship of Iowa place her among those States which have already taken an advanced position on this question.



## PART V.

## DIVISION I.

## TAXATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

The Senate of the Twenty-First General Assembly passed the following concurrent resolution:

WHEREAS, There is throughout the State, and especially in our larger cities, a very general complaint of excessive and inadequate taxation; and,

WHEREAS, To a very large extent the farmers and workingmen, under the present revenue system of the State feel that taxation is too high, and that the plea of double assessment and taxation on mortgages is an injustice that ought to be remedied; and,

WHEREAS, Efficient legislation must be based on full and reliable information; and,

WHEREAS, No such information in detail upon this subject is now available; therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring:*

1. That the Commissioner of Labor Statistics is hereby directed to prepare necessary blanks, and to send the same to proper authorities, and thus ascertain the amount of assessment and of taxation throughout the State, or in such parts thereof as may, by said Commissioner, be deemed expedient, giving especial attention to the taxation of municipalities, and to the incidents of taxation.

2. He shall publish in the next report of his office—or prior to such time if deemed best by the Governor—a report of his investigation on the subject, together with such statistics, upon the same as he shall collect.

In obedience to this resolution, I prepared the following blank, having received suggestions from some of our prominent citizens interested in the subject, and sent one to each county auditor, treasurer, and chairman of board of supervisors. The following is the blank:

STATE OF IOWA,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
DES MOINES. }

DEAR SIR—The Senate of the Twenty-first General Assembly adopted a resolution directing blanks to be sent from this office to the proper county officers to "ascertain the amount of assessment, and of taxation, through-

out the State, giving special attention to the taxation of municipalities, and to the incidents of taxation."

The adoption of such resolution arose from the very general complaint of inequitable and excessive taxation, and that to have efficient legislation upon this subject, full and reliable information must first be had. The law creating this bureau reads: "The Commissioner shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and examine them under oath, and enforce their attendance to the same extent and in the same manner as a justice of the peace."

It is hoped that there will be no need of this however, but that a subject so important to every citizen of our State will meet with your hearty co-operation.

The accompanying blank has been prepared with much care, and one sent to the chairman of the board of supervisors, one to the county treasurer, and a third to the county auditor. This is done that as much information as can come from these three sources may be gained. Do not let the number of questions deter you from doing *something*. If you can answer all, so much the better; if but part, then do that. In short, do the best you can, and return as soon as possible in enclosed postage-paid envelope. Respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner*.

1. State the aggregate assessed value of all the real estate, and all personal property, in each city in your county, distinguishing real from personal.

2. Same outside the cities. (Make same distinction as to real and personal.)

3. State the ratio or percentage of assessment on real estate, as compared with the fair, saleable market value, in any or all of the cities in your county. (For example: If real estate is assessed at 80 per cent, 40 per cent or 50 per cent of its value, please say so, remembering that in some localities it may be more or less.)

4. Same outside the cities.

5. Is real estate, in proportion to value, assessed higher in your cities than it is in your county outside of such cities, and, if so, what per cent of difference?



6. What is the ratio of assessment of money and credits in your county?

7. How are national banks assessed? Please state if the surplus is added to the par value of the stock in making up the value of the same, or is the par value of the stock only taken into consideration and the surplus left unassessed?

8. Is the real estate of a national bank in your county assessed independent of, and in addition to, the stock assessment of the same?

9. Is the national bank stock in your county treated, in all respects, as moneys and credits for assessment purposes? If not, state the difference.

10. State how, and in what manner, and at what ratio, State incorporated banks in your county are assessed, taking into consideration the three preceding questions and answers thereto. Explain the difference in manner of assessment, if any.

11. State in what manner savings banks, if any in your county, are assessed, giving ratio of valuation of stock, surplus, etc., as compared with your foregoing statements regarding other banks. State difference in assessment, if any.

12. If you have any private banks (which are, of course, not State incorporated banks) in your county, state the total aggregate assessment of all such, as shown by your county treasurer's books.

13. State manner in which such private banks are assessed, and give (without naming them) the amount for which each is assessed.

14. Please state exactly how the mortgage trust companies, if any in your county, are assessed, and how valued, and what is valued by, or in them, in making of their assessment.

15. In what manner are your loan and building associations assessed?

16. How is merchandise assessed, or how is the assessment of the same arrived at in your county?

17. How do your assessors arrive at the assessment of manufacturers' property?

18. The same of the property of packing houses of any kind which you may have.

19. State the equalized assessed value of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and mules, giving each class in your county. State how it compares with the selling value.

20. State what per cent of the assessed value of all merchandise, manufactured goods and other personal property (except live stock and the stock of moneyed institutions heretofore mentioned) bears to its real value.

21. From your experience, and in your judgment, is there any considerable amount of moneys and credits in your county which goes unassessed by evasion, and if so, how much do you estimate it to be?

22. Does this occur on notes and mortgages to any extent, that are not given in for assessment, and if it does, to what extent?

23. Is there much property in merchandise and manufacturer's goods that escape assessment, and if so, about what per cent, and how much would it probably aggregate in your judgment in your county?

24. Same as to live stock.

25. How are the coal properties in your county assessed, including what may be considered realty or personalty connected with the same?

26. What inequality in cities do you find, if any, on the assessment of the fine home or unusually large and costly dwelling as compared with the less costly one? For example, those costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 as compared



with those costing from \$1,500 to \$7,000. (This does not refer to houses on farms.) If any difference explain it.

27. Have you any suggestions to make as to means by which more just assessments can be made, duties of assessors, etc.?

In sending out these blanks, it was realized how much trouble and labor it meant for those to whom they were sent. But in the following statements will be found those of *every county* but one (Dubuque). Though repeated efforts were made to secure returns from that county, all were fruitless.

To the county officers who so kindly responded to the requests from this office, the public, as well as the Commissioner are greatly indebted.

It will be seen that these reports bring out facts, many of which have repeatedly been sought, and which as yet, as a whole, have never been made public.

The questions in the first return (Adair county) by counties are published in full, whether answers are given or not; thereafter the answers are placed opposite the *number* of the questions, and the questions are omitted. In each case the number, of course, corresponds to the number in the blank as printed in preceding pages, and to those in Adair county, exhibited below. In some of the counties, some of the questions are not answered, and in such cases the numbers are omitted. The returns are for 1886 and 1887, mostly the latter. In a few instances the '87 returns had not been made by the assessors.

#### ADAIR COUNTY.

1. State the aggregate assessed value of all the real estate, and all personal property, in each city in your county, distinguishing real from personal. Greenfield, real \$150,000, personal \$81,000; Fontanelle, real \$65,000, personal \$37,000; Orient, real \$12,000, personal \$11,000; Stuart, real \$48,400; personal \$35,000; Adair, real \$41,000, personal \$28,400.

2. Same outside the cities. (Make same distinction as to real and personal.) Real \$2,025,000, personal \$517,000.

3. State the ratio or percentage of assessment on real estate, as compared with the fair, salable market value, in any or all of the cities in your county. (For example: If real estate is assessed at 30 per cent, 40 per cent or 50 per cent of its value, please say so, remembering that in some localities it may be more or less.) About 33 per cent of real value.

4. Same outside the cities. 33 per cent of real value.

5. Is real estate, in proportion to value, assessed higher in your cities than it is in your county outside of such cities, and, if so, what per cent of difference? No.

6. What is the ratio of assessment of money and credits in your county? Fifty per cent of value.

7. How are national banks assessed? Please state if the surplus is added to the par value of the stock in making up the value of the same, or is the par value of the stock only taken into consideration and the surplus left unassessed?

8. Is the real estate of a national bank in your county assessed independent of, and in addition to, the stock assessment of the same?

9. Is national bank stock in your county treated, in all respects, as monies and credits for assessment purposes? If not, state the difference.

10. State how, and in what manner, and at what ratio, State incorporated banks in your county are assessed, taking into consideration the three preceding questions and answers thereto. Explain the difference in manner of assessment, if any.

11. State in what manner savings banks, if any in your county, are assessed, giving ratio of valuation of stock, surplus, etc., as compared with your foregoing statements regarding other banks. State difference in assessment, if any.

12. If you have any private banks, (which are, of course, not State incorporated banks) in your county, state the total aggregate assessment of all such, as shown by your county treasury books. 4 banks. Total, \$25,200.

13. State manner in which such private banks are assessed, and give (without naming them) the amount for which each is assessed. \$8,000, \$12,000, \$1,200, \$4,000 cash, respectively.

14. Please state exactly how the mortgage trust companies, if any in your county, are assessed, and how valued, and what is valued by or in them in making of their assessment.

15. In what manner are your loan and building associations assessed?

16. How is merchandise assessed, or how is the assessment of the same arrived at in your county? 50 per cent of cash value.

17. How do your assessors arrive at the assessment of manufacturer's property?

18. The same of the property of packing houses of any kind which you may have.

19. State the equalized assessed value of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and mules, giving each class in your county. State how it compares with the selling value. 83½ per cent of cash value.

20. State what per cent the assessed value of all merchandise, manufactured goods and other personal property (except live stock and the stock of moneyed institutions heretofore mentioned) bears to its real value. 50 per cent of value.

21. From your experience, and in your judgment is there any considerable



amount of monies and credits in your county which goes unassessed by evasion, and if so, how much do you estimate it to be? \$250,000.

22. Does this occur on notes and mortgages to any extent, that are not given in for assessment and if it does, to what extent? One third.

23. Is there much property in merchandise and manufacturer's goods that escapes assessment and if so, about what per cent and how much would it probably aggregate in your judgment in your county?

24. Same as to live stock.

25. How are the coal properties in your county assessed, including what may be considered realty or personalty connected with the same? None.

26. What inequality in cities do you find, if any, on the assessment of the fine home or unusually large and costly dwelling as compared with the less costly one. For example, those costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 as compared with those costing from \$1,500 to 7,000. (This does not refer to houses on farms.) If any difference explain it.

27. Have you any suggestion to make as to means by which more just assessment can be made, duties of assessors, etc. I would suggest that everything be assessed at its full value.

#### ADAMS COUNTY.

1. Corning real estate, \$194,302; Corning, personal, \$81,834; Quincy real estate, \$4,127; Quincy, personal, \$2,383.

2. Real estate, \$1,753,445; personal, \$858,592.

3. About 40 per cent.

4. About 40 per cent.

5. I don't think it is.

7. Nothing given but stocks and these mostly covered by exemptions.

8. Yes.

9. Yes.

12. One private bank in county; no moneys or credits assessed on tax list belonging to it.

19. Total personal property, \$942,809. 40 per cent. Horses and mules, one year old, \$15; two years old, \$25; three years old or over, \$35, or about 33 per cent. Cattle, fat, one year old, \$7; two years old, \$10; three years or over, \$12; cows one year old, \$5; two years old, \$8; three years or over, \$10. Sheep, 50 cents. Fat hogs, \$1.00 per cwt.

21. Could give no estimate as to amount, but should say fully one-half not assessed.

22. Principally on notes, etc.

24. Very little but what is assessed.

25. Same as other realty; very little coal land in county.

26. Very costly property is, as a rule, assessed lower.

27. Have all property assessed at its real cash value. Have assessors swear each person assessed. Have assessors who understand what is required by law from them.

#### ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

1. Lansing City; real estate, \$110,522; personal property, \$60,731. Town of Postville; real estate, \$83,000; personal, \$45,964. Waukon; real estate, \$122,735; personal, 71,753.

2. Lands, \$2,052,733; personal property, \$663,882.

3. I think about 50 per cent.

4. About 45 per cent.

5. I think about 20 per cent higher in cities and towns.

7. No national bank in our county.

14. I don't know of any being assessed. No loan companies reside in our county.

19. All included in questions 15, 16, 17, 18, and this are at about half their cash value.

21. In my judgment about two-thirds goes unassessed.

26. I find costly dwellings rather low in proportion to their value.

27. All I can say on the above is that some legislation ought to be enacted to compel every person to pay taxes on what they are actually worth; it is very unjust for persons to have to pay taxes on lands that are mortgaged for nearly all they are worth.

#### APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1. Centerville; real estate, \$393,160; personal, \$196,548. Moulton; real estate, \$82,376; personal, \$46,192.

2. Real estate, \$2,617,809; personal, \$988,880.

3. Real estate in cities is assessed at 40 per cent of its cost value.

4. Lands at 40 per cent cash value.

5. No.

6. Seventy-five per cent.

7. No.

8. Yes.

9. Yes.

10. None in county.

11. None in county.

12. \$4,000.

13. Same as other property. \$4,000. One bank.

20. About 50 per cent.

21. About one half.

23. None.

24. No.

25. As personal property.

26. Costly, about 35 per cent; cheap, from 40 to 50 per cent.

27. I would suggest that the State make its levy—so many thousand dollars to each county, for State revenue. I think assessments are made too low by a great many counties, because they are afraid of paying too much of the State revenue.



## AUDUBON COUNTY.

1. Audubon town; personal, \$87,008.00; real estate, \$153,855.00. Exira town; personal, \$31,226.00; real estate, \$37,937.00.
2. Land in county, \$2,145,600.00; personal in county, \$566,000.00, outside of towns incorporated, which are only Exira, and Audubon.
3. About 50 per cent of cash value.
4. About 55 per cent of cash value.
5. No; it is a little lower in proportion to value, I think.
6. About 75 per cent of value.
- 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. None to assess.
12. \$13,800.00.
13. As moneys and credits. One at \$3,000; the other at \$10,800.
- 14 and 15. None to assess.
16. Sixty per cent of cash value.
17. Forty per cent of cash value.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$37; cattle, \$14; sheep, \$1.50 to \$1.75; mules, \$43. About 40 per cent of selling value or price.
20. Fifty per cent.
21. Yes, considerable; from \$100,000 to \$150,000.
22. Mostly on notes and mortgages.
23. No.
24. No.
25. None to assess.
26. About equal to value.
27. Yes. By assessing at actual cash value the State over. But under the present custom of assessors, no county will assess at cash value, for they know that some counties will not, and therefore those that do will pay more State tax than their proportion. There should be some way to get at those parties holding money, and loaning the same out on mortgage. I know of several parties in this county loaning money—from \$20,000 to \$75,000—that do not give in any moneys and credits, to amount to anything. Assess everything at its true cash value.

## BENTON COUNTY.

1. Belle Plaine; personal, \$107,837; real estate, \$102,021. Vinton; personal, \$208,955; real estate, \$381,519. Van Horne; personal, \$35,890; real, \$57,278. Blairstown; personal, \$55,103; real, \$58,405. Shellsburg; personal, \$26,949; real, \$37,119.
2. Personal, \$1,105,506; real, \$5,107,583.
3. Fifty per cent ostensibly, but really I think less than 40 per cent.
4. Yes.
5. No difference known.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. We do not know, but it is safe to say we get no more than 50 per cent of par value.

8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. But one each in county; assessed same as others.
11. Same as others.
12. \$56,175, according to assessors.
13. Fifty per cent.
16. Fifty per cent of cash value, according to the merchant.
17. Guess at it, or take the word of the owners.
19. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  of selling value.
20. Perhaps about  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
21. I don't think one-half of the moneys and credits of this county are assessed.
26. I think the cheap homes are assessed higher; perhaps 25 per cent.
27. I think the executive council should fix the assessed value of live stock in each county in the State, on January 1st of each year, and the law should compel the boards of supervisors to see that the property was assessed accordingly. Each merchant should be compelled by statute to make an inventory of stock under oath, giving the cost of each article in stock January 1st of each year, and deliver said inventory to the assessor at time of assessment. The assessors should be compelled by law to question all women of age, as it is a common trick to place money or property in their hands to avoid assessment.

## BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

1. City of Waterloo; real, \$733,764; personal, \$238,733. Cedar Falls; real, \$354,429; personal, \$97,762. Incorporated town of La Porte City; real, \$92,441; personal, \$44,766.
2. Real, \$3,656,002; personal, \$787,494.
3. Intended to be 40 per cent. My opinion would be that it is not more than 30 to 33 per cent.
4. Same as above.
5. It is not.
6. Same as real.
7. As money and credits, and at less than 25 per cent of stock value.
8. It is.
10. One assessed as monies and credits, at about same rate as real.
11. None.
12. Twelve thousand.
13. Same as moneys and credits.
15. Not assessed.
16. Intended to be on an average of capital employed in their business.
17. Estimated value and production.
18. Same as other property.
20. Forty per cent.
21. Yes. Can't estimate; not much money, but "credits," in which I understand "notes and mortgage" are included.



22. See 21.
23. I think not.
24. I think not.
25. Have none.
26. \$2,000 and under; higher than those costing more. (No \$60,000 house in the county.)

## BOONE COUNTY.

1. Boone city; real estate, \$423,582; Boone city; personal, \$191,863.
2. Whole county, including Boone city real estate, \$3,357,391; whole number, including Boone city personal, \$1,393,850.
3. All value is supposed to be listed by taking 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of cash value.
5. I think not.
6. We are unsettled on this question.
7. We have but one in our county, it is listed at \$10,000.
8. No.
10. I can only give amount listed for taxation. City Bank, Boone, \$12,500; Boone County Bank, \$10,000; McFarland's Bank, \$6,000; City Bank, Ogden, \$3,500; Bank of Ogden, 400; Citizens Bank, Madrid, \$1,112; Exchange Bank, Angus, \$1,500.
14. The per cent listed would be very small. Under this head is where the loose screws are found. There are thousands of dollars in mortgages not listed.
16. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent average stock.
17. Take proprietors statement.
18. Same as 17.
19.  $\frac{1}{3}$  cash value.
20. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ .
21. I do not believe there is more than one-tenth of the personal property listed in city and town.
22. Yes, largely.
23. Yes; unable to say.
24. No, live stock is generally all listed.
25. Very low.
26. We have such trouble; arising mainly from the fact that the assessor is usually elected and owned by parties with this gain in view.
27. Think property should be listed at cash value. All value should be listed to real owner, and not to parties in possession, and owing for same. All debts should be taken from total value of property possessed; claims of every kind for money should be considered in making list for taxation.

## BREMER COUNTY.

1. City of Waverly; real estate, \$178,240; City of Waverly; personal, \$88,094.
2. Real estate, \$2,299,561; personal, \$634,952.
3. Assessors instructed to assess at 50 per cent of the value of property.

4. Same as above.
5. No. Cannot say what per cent of difference there is.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Only one National bank in the county, which is assessed with \$3,800 real estate; \$2,300 moneys and credits; \$300 other property; total, \$6,400. Can not say how the assessor arrived at these figures.
8. It is.
9. See answer to question 7.
10. Only one in county which is assessed with \$12,300 personal property, and \$802 real estate. This bank, I believe, has a paid up capital of \$25,000.
- 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. None in county.
16. Assessor instructed to assess at 50 per cent, but don't know how they arrive at it.
19. Horses, \$154,669; sheep, \$1,068; mules, \$1,076; cattle, \$226,896; swine, \$18,417. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of selling value.
20. The assessed value in this county is supposed to be 50 per cent of real value, but I believe it falls below that in some cases.
21. I think perhaps there is, but am not prepared to form any estimate of the amount.
25. None in county.
26. The assessed value of homes in city in this county ranges from \$100 to \$1,400. There is no doubt some inequality in this assessment, but there are very few that cost over \$3,000.

## BUCHANAN COUNTY.

1. Independence and Jesup; real estate, \$719,382; personal, \$395,409.
2. Real estate, \$3,230,326; personal, \$1,330,011.
3. For the year 1887 the board of supervisors instructed assessors to assess at 50 per cent of actual value.
4. Fifty per cent of actual value for 1887.
5. I think city property is assessed higher than farm property; can't say what per cent of difference.
6. Fifty per cent for 1887.
7. Fifty per cent of stock for 1887.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
- 10 and 11. None in county.
12. One private bank was assessed through its stockholders, each one being assessed with 50 per cent of his stock.
- 14 and 15. None in county.
16. Fifty per cent of actual value.
19. Horses, \$300,541; cattle, \$384,447; sheep, \$2,242; swine, \$58,431; mules, \$5,400. No. of horses, 9,578; cattle, 37,920; sheep, 1,505; swine, 24,566; mules, 155.
20. I would say fully two thirds.



21. I verily believe that there is much that passes without a recognition by the assessor. I would not venture to estimate amount.

22. When it occurs, it is upon mortgages.

23. I think so.

24. I should say not.

25. We have none.

26. There has been a noticeable inequality in this respect, and many times it has arisen from the intense eagerness of the wealthy person to reduce values as low as possible for taxation purposes.

27. By compelling all parties to render a *full cash valuation* to all kinds and classes of property, whether personal or real.

#### BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1. Newell City; real, \$46,336; \$27,902; total, \$73,534; tree exemptions, \$554. Storm Lake City; real, \$161,576; personal, \$92,849; total, \$254,425.

2. Alta City; real, \$58,229; personal, \$46,618; total, \$104,647; tree exemptions, \$200.

3 and 4. Real estate is assessed at about one third the cash value.

5. About the same.

6. Fifty per cent.

7. I don't know just how they are assessed. This I do know, that the First National bank of this place is only assessed at \$7,000.

8. Yes.

9. I don't know.

10. One incorporated bank; paid up capital, \$150,000; and they are assessed at \$13,000.

11. None.

12. Six private banks, assessment \$5,000.

13. \$290, \$4,000, \$2,600, \$3,754, \$3,000.

14 and 15. None.

16. About one half the cost value during the year.

17 and 18. None.

21. Yes; at least one half.

22. Yes.

24. But a small percentage escapes.

25. None.

26. The small houses are assessed much higher than the more costly ones in proportion to what they cost. I don't know that I have any suggestions to make, but it seems to me that our revenue laws could be vastly improved.

#### BUTLER COUNTY.

1. Greene; realty, \$58,212; personal, \$44,212. Bristow; realty, \$13,295; personal, \$11,370. Allison; realty, \$45,111; personal, \$26,370. Clarksville; realty, \$572,68; personal, \$29,585. Shell Rock; realty, \$57,357; personal, \$87,400. Aplington; realty, \$21,818; personal, \$21940. New Hartford;

realty, \$19,906; personal, \$19,332. Parkersburg; realty, \$58,442; personal, \$50,782.

2. Lands, \$2,175,389; personal, \$479,843.

3. I think it is about 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent throughout the county.

4. And the same outside of cities.

5. I do not think it is.

6. The same as other property.

7. I think all items are considered except surplus.

8. It is.

9. The same as other property.

10. Do not know of any difference, except I do not think the surplus is considered.

11. None in the county.

12. \$30,277.

13. \$3,000, 7,900, 3,756, 5,466, 10,155, 1,000.

14. None in the county.

15. None.

16. From amount of stock on hand January first.

17. Have none.

18. None in county.

19. Cattle, \$228,531; horses, \$218,558; mules, \$2,968; sheep, \$2,459; swine, \$27,525. I think they are assessed for fully one-third of what they would sell for.

20. I think all property this year in this county is assessed on the same basis.

21. There may be a small amount, not much.

22. On these, if on anything.

23 and 24. No.

25. None in county.

26. Not much of this.

27. Yes. That the Governor or other proper authority require all the property in the State to be assessed according to law.

#### CALHOUN COUNTY.

1. Manson; real, \$78,578; personal, \$29,330. Jolley; real, \$1,776; personal, \$2,400; Pomeroy; real, \$33,147; personal, \$11,849. Rockwell City; real, \$36,215; personal, \$24,617. Lake City; real, \$43,705; personal, \$49,849. Lohrville; real, \$15,465; personal, \$25,464. Farnhamville; real \$3,090; personal, \$6,478.

2. Real estate, \$2,003,026; personal, \$355,229.

3. Supposed to be assessed at 50 per cent of cash value.

4. Same.

5. It is not.

6. This is beyond the reason of an ordinary man to answer.

7. 10 and 11. None.

12. \$18,680.



13. \$3,063, \$2,650, \$1,102, \$1,188, \$1,150, \$5,027, \$1,500, \$3,000.
14. Assessed at \$2,000.
15. None.
16. Fifty per cent cash value by invoice January each year.
- 17 and 18. None.
19. Horses, \$149,787; cattle, \$179,361; sheep, \$1,151; swine, \$14,090; mules, \$6,449. About 40 per cent of selling price.
20. Supposed to be 50 per cent.
22. It does, but we don't know to what extent.
24. Would not aggregate much.
25. None.

A \$500 house is usually \$200, and a \$7,000 or \$8,000 is usually assessed at from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

#### CARROLL COUNTY.

1. Real, \$764,071; personal, \$216,656. This includes the independent district to each town.
2. Real, \$2,066,777; personal, \$316,396.
3. Thirty-three per cent.
4. Thirty-three per cent.
5. No.
- 7, 10 and 11. None in county.
12. \$21,876.
- 14 and 15. None.
16. Thirty-three per cent on hand January 1st.
- 17 and 18. None.
19. One-third.
20. One-third.
21. Yes, but cannot give estimate.
22. Yes.
23. No.
24. No.

#### CASS COUNTY.

1. Realty, \$684,967; personal, \$441,595.
2. Realty, \$3,685,933; personal, \$759,312.
3. Not to exceed 40 per cent.
4. Same as above.
5. No.
6. Not to exceed 10 per cent.
7. Fifty per cent of stock, not including real estate or surplus.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Same as national banks.
11. No savings banks.
12. \$34,510.

13. Same as moneys and credits, 50 per cent; \$10,000, \$6,000, \$10,000, \$3,710, \$4,800.
14. Have none assessed.
15. Not assessed.
16. Supposed to be 50 per cent of invoice on the 1st of January.
17. Guess it.
18. Same.
19. Horses, \$23.50; mules and asses, \$36; neat cattle, \$12; swine, per 100 pounds, \$1.85; sheep, \$1.26. About 33½ per cent.
20. Not over 12 per cent.
21. Fully 75 per cent, possibly 80 per cent.
22. Yes. Could not state the per cent accurately.
23. As much as 75 per cent.
24. No.
25. Have none to assess.
26. As a rule the smaller houses are higher in proportion than larger ones.
27. Treasurer says: Would suggest that after assessor has taken a sworn statement from party assessed, he should furnish said party with a copy of list assessed, thus giving the party recourse to a board of equalization in case of erroneous assessment. Auditor says: I would suggest that the party to be assessed should be compelled to furnish the assessor with a list of statement of the different kinds of property to be assessed, such statement to be properly sworn to, and acknowledged by a justice of the peace as notary public.

#### CEDAR COUNTY.

- 3, 4 and 5. 33½ per cent.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Fifty per cent for this year. No surplus left assessors this year.
8. Assessed independent, but taken from the par value of the stock.
9. Yes.
- 11, 12 and 15. None.
16. Fifty per cent.
19. Poor stock, particularly horses, at one-third of value, and the better class at about one-fifth.
21. At a guess, 50 per cent. Evaded.
22. Same.
26. None.

#### CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

1. Real, \$382,742; personal, \$130,468. In Mason City; only city in county.
2. 1887. Real property outside of Mason City, \$2,095,957; personal property outside of Mason City, \$341,258.
8. No national banks have real estate.
10. None.



12. 1887, \$11,800.
13. Two banks in Mason City; \$900 and \$7,000. One in Clear Lake, \$800.
14. 17 and 18. None.
19. 1887, 24,640 head of cattle, \$130,649; 6,600 horses, \$139,105; 148 mules, \$4,190; 2,393 sheep, \$1,683; 13,131 swine, \$13,400.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1. Cherokee; real, \$185,505; personal, \$96,565. Marcus; real, \$89,340; personal, \$25,555. Aurelia; \$81,780; personal, \$35,785. Meriden; real, \$58,255; personal, \$13,755.
2. Real estate, \$2,327,530; personal, \$411,510.
3. One-third cash value intended to be the basis.
4. Same as number 3.
5. About the same.
6. About one-third of what is reported.
7. One in county. Understand that the surplus is added.
8. Independent.
9. That is the intention, I think.
10. None in county.
11. None in county.
12. \$15,000.
13. Same as moneys and credits; one for \$2,500, one \$4,400, one \$2,100, one \$6,000.
14. None in county.
15. None assessed in county.
16. Supposed to be one-third; average stock carried.
17. None in county.
19. Horses, \$30; cattle, \$9; mules, \$30; sheep, 75 cents; swine, 75 cents; about one-third selling value, except swine. The liability to disease of swine seems to create an idea that size and value cut but little figure in this assessment.
20. Supposed to be about 33 per cent.
21. I feel reasonably well satisfied that there is, but I can hardly form an estimate.
22. Yes. I don't believe more than 10 or 15 per cent is ever assessed.
24. I think so on merchandise, but not much in live stock.
25. None in county.
26. There is no chance for comparison in this county, as I think there is not a dwelling house in it that cost over \$6,000.
27. Provide as stringent penalties for the violation of the existing laws, regulating assessments, as in the Clark law.

The foregoing is taken from assessment of 1886—the 1887 not all in. I think they will show an increase in values in merchandise, banks, moneys, credits, etc.

## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

1. Nashua; real estate, \$104,584; personal, \$52,596. New Hampton; real estate, \$72,749; personal, \$52,327. Lawler; real estate, \$18,371; personal, \$18,458.
2. Real estate, \$1,943,555; personal, \$481,527.
3. About 50 per cent.
4. About 50 per cent.
5. About the same on real estate.
6. At 40 per cent.
7. The par value only is considered.
8. Yes.
9. Treated same as money's and credits.
10. Assessment is made to each individual stockholder as stated by the president of bank.
12. \$6,166.
13. Assessed to owner as money's and credits.
16. Supposed to be at 40 per cent. Statement of owner taken.
- 17 and 18. Owner's statement.
19. Horses, \$225,744; cattle, \$199,629; sheep, \$1,300; swine, \$14,487; mules, \$2,503. This is supposed to be 40 per cent of selling value.
20. Forty per cent.
21. Yes; but cannot say how much.
22. Think it does.
23. Some.
24. Very little.
26. Fine houses are not assessed near as much as poor ones.

## CLARKE COUNTY.

1. Osceola; realty, \$234,152; personal, \$110,941; railroad, \$24,152. Murray; realty, \$49,636; personal, \$27,502; railroad, \$6,960. Woodburn; realty, \$15,092; personal, \$15,092; railroad, \$30,929.
2. Realty, \$1,911,650; personal, \$565,057; railroad, \$453,991.
3. Realty in towns about 50 per cent.
4. Realty about 50 per cent. Unimproved lands are assessed higher in proportion than improved land.
5. It will average about the same.
6. About 50 per cent.
7. None in the county.
8. None.
9. None.
10. The real estate is assessed as part of capital stock. Capital stock assessed at 50 per cent after deducting realty. The bank is assessed with its capital stock. Stockholders not assessed.
12. \$3,115.
13. Same as moneys and credits.



16. Fifty per cent of the average stock of the previous year.
19. Horses, 1st class, \$70; 2d class, \$50; 3d class, \$30. Mules, 1st class, \$70; 2d class, \$50; 3d class, \$30. Steers, 1st class, \$20; 2d class, \$17; 3d class, \$12. Sheep, 1st class, \$1; 2d class, 50 cents. Beef cattle, \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Hogs, \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Milch cows, 1st class, \$40; 2d class, \$13; 3d class, \$9.
20. About 50 per cent of selling price.
21. A considerable amount is unassessed.
26. I think the cheaper or small dwellings are assessed nearer full value than the better class; we have no very high priced homes.
27. Am of the opinion a more even assessment can be made if we had county assessors instead of township. My opinion is, after 14 years experience as county auditor, that a county assessor would be much better and cheaper than township assessors. By a county assessor, we would have all property equally assessed, which we don't have with township assessors.

## CLAY COUNTY.

1. Independent district of Spencer, including the incorporated town of Spencer, real estate, \$212,787; personal, \$81,994.
2. Real estate, \$1,658,852; personal, \$335,200.
3. Real estate is assessed at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of its estimated cash value.
4. Same as last answer.
5. Endeavor to assess at the same per cent with reference to cash value.
6. Hard to say—from one third to full value.
12. One at \$1,350, one at \$10,500, and one at \$1,000.
16. Invoiced and assessed at one third of amount.
19. Stallions and jacks, 1st class, \$150; 2d class, \$125; 3d class, \$100. Work horses and mules, 1st class, \$50; 2d class, \$35; 3d class, \$20. Three years colts, 1st class, \$35; 2d class, \$25; 3d class, \$15. Two years colts, 1st class, \$25; 2d class, \$15. One year colts, 1st class, \$15; 2d class, \$10. Work cattle, 1st class, \$50; 2d class, \$40; 3d class, \$30. Cows, 1st class, \$14; 2d class, \$10; 3d class, \$8. Neat cattle, 3-year olds, 1st class, \$20; 2d class, \$18; 3d class, \$12; 2-year olds, 1st class, \$12; 2d class, \$10; 3d class, \$8; 1-year olds, 1st class, \$10; 2d class, \$7; 3d class, \$5. Sheep, 1st class, \$1; 2d class, 50 cents. Swine, per cwt., \$1.75 (at about one third value).
20. About one third.
21. It looks so to a poor man; can not estimate the amount.
22. Can't say to what extent; there are all sorts of equivocations and evasions.
23. Very little escapes assessment, but some way a good deal gets in at very low rate.
24. Not very much escapes.
26. The more costly the home, the lower the rate of assessment, seemingly; this is more noticeable than with any other kind of property.

## CLAYTON COUNTY.

1. Personalty, \$238,351; real, \$271,134.
2. Personalty, \$1,206,137; real, 3,455,525.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. About 40 per cent.
5. About same.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Fifty per cent surplus not added. A bank with \$50,000 capital is assessed \$25,000, and bank building and real estate taken from that.
8. County has rebated on real estate where assessed.
9. The same, except as to the surplus, if moneys and credits are all given to the assessor.
10. Same as above.
16. Supposed to be about one third of average stock.
19. Cattle, number, 38,699; value, \$300,073. Horses, number, 11,190; value, \$329,787. Sheep, number, 4,991; value, \$6,071. Swine, number, 22,525; value, \$41,978. Mules, number, 293; value, \$8,715. Cattle about 50 per cent; others about 33 per cent, except swine, which, I think, are less.
21. Think there is; can make no estimate.
22. Think it does.
24. Live stock, same as land, does not escape.
25. Have none.
26. Do not think much difference.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Real estate.		Personal.
Delmar	20,690	\$	10,115
Camanche	54,875		24,515
Clinton	1,116,740		593,575
Chancy	46,345		41,345
De Witt	96,475		71,990
Lyons	371,460		146,135
Calamus	11,860		5,160
Grand Mound	10,805		7,070
Totals	1,729,250	\$	900,105

2. Real estate, \$4,654,585; personal, \$1,006,110; total, \$5,660,695.
3. It has been for years the rule of the assessors to assess at about one third of market value.
4. The same rule adopted in the country.
5. I believe not.
6. Claimed to be one third, same as number 3 and 4.
7. If I am rightly informed, at one third of their capital stock; do not believe that surplus is assessed.



8. Real estate is assessed separately.
9. Assessed as corporation stock.
10. None.
11. One savings bank assessed \$5,000; I cannot answer as to ratio of valuation, etc.
12. Nine thousand dollars.
13. As "moneys and credits," \$9,000; two not assessed.
14. There are no such companies in our county.
15. They are not assessed at all.
16. Guessed at.
17. Same as number 16.
18. No packing houses.
- 19.

LIVE STOCK.		Number.	Value.
Horses .....	13,507	\$ 414,495	
Mules and asses .....	296	10,211	
Neat cattle .....	42,820	333,843	
Sheep .....	1,503	2,700	
Swine .....	41,453	63,278	
Totals .....		\$ 874,526	

20. I do not know what per-centage the assessment on manufactured goods and other personal property is, but as an old business man I can truly state that, with few exceptions, the assessment on merchandise is about one third.

21. No doubt of it. It is impossible to make an estimate; but right here is the *weak spot* in our revenue laws.

22. Mostly notes and mortgages.

23 and 24. I think not. Personal property in sight is not apt to escape taxation, while there may be cases of under-valuation.

25. None in this county.

26. I think the cheaper class of homes and the business blocks in our towns are nearer assessed to one third their value than costly homes.

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1. Real \$112,450, personal \$60,535; real \$36,081, personal \$19,076; real \$17,404, personal \$12,585; real \$13,105, personal \$10,282.
2. \$2,808,384, personal \$625,572.
3. Thirty per cent average in each.
4. Thirty per cent average.
5. No.
6. Don't know.
- 7, 8 and 9. None.
10. Twenty-five per cent capital stock exclusive of real estate valuation.

11. None.
12. \$10,000, \$900, \$500, \$300.
13. Twenty-five per cent amount moneys and credits. Amount assessed given in answer to No. 12.
14. None.
15. None.
16. Twenty-five per cent average capital employed.
17. By percentage of capital employed.
18. None.
19. Cattle \$302,398, mules \$25,165, swine \$39,107, horses \$250,569, sheep \$663. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent selling price.
20. Twenty-five per cent.
21. Think there are some, but cannot give estimate.
22. Mortgages are held by eastern capitalists.
27. If assessments were made on actual cash value of all properties by a county assessor, or his deputies, a uniform rate of assessment would be had, in my judgment.

#### DALLAS COUNTY.

1. Perry; real, \$145,970; personal, \$83,450 for 1887.
3. I think about 50 per cent.
5. About the same.
6. Sixty per cent.
8. Yes.
9. I think it is treated the same as money and credits.
10. Assessed capital stock same as other property of like kind. Real estate given a separate value, but considered a part of the capital stock. Independent of, but not in addition to capital stock; surplus sometimes assessed and sometimes not.
12. \$7,700.
13. Some are assessed in name of bank, and some in name of individual owner as moneys and credits, \$3,500, \$1,200, \$2,000 and \$1,000.
14. Have none.
16. Sixty per cent cash value sometimes, and sometimes greater.



	First class.	Second class.
Horses, one year old, each.....	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.00
Horses, two years old, each.....	30.00	25.00
Horses, three years old, each.....	40.00	30.00
Horses, four years old and upward, each.....	60.00	40.00
Stallions, thoroughbred, each.....	300.00	500.00
Stallions, common, each.....	150.00	100.00
Jacks, each.....	200.00	150.00
Jennets, each.....	25.00	20.00
Mules, one year old, each.....	25.00	20.00
Mules, two years old, each.....	30.00	25.00
Mules, three years old, each.....	40.00	30.00
Mules, four years old and upward, each.....	60.00	40.00
Sheep, each.....	1.00	.....
Bulls, one year old, each.....	25.00	15.00
Bulls, two years old, each.....	35.00	25.00
Bulls, three years old and upward, each.....	50.00	35.00
Steers, one year old, each.....	10.00	8.00
Steers, two years old, each.....	15.00	10.00
Steers, three years old and upward, each.....	20.00	15.00
Heifers, one year old, each.....	10.00	8.00
Heifers, two years old, each.....	15.00	11.00
Milch cows, each.....	20.00	15.00
Wool cattle, per yoke.....	50.00	40.00
Beef cattle, for 100 lbs. gross.....	\$ 2.00	
Hogs, fat, for 100 lbs. gross.....	2.00	
Hogs, stock, ordinary, for 100 lbs. gross.....	2.00	
Hogs, stock, fine breeds, for 100 lbs. gross.....	3.00	
Wagons, one-horse, each.....	20.00	
Wagons, two-horse, each.....	40.00	
Carriages, one-horse, each.....	75.00	
Carriages, two-horse each.....	100.00	

21. Hard to estimate, but I believe 25 per cent of moneys and credits escape assessment.

22. Perhaps 25 per cent of the above is notes and mortgages for money.

23. Small per cent of live stock not assessed.

25. Think the mines are assessed as real estate, and fixtures as personal property.

26. I think the cheaper homes are assessed somewhat higher in proportion than the more expensive ones.

27. I believe that all property should be assessed at its full cost value; all property of every description listed, and then an exemption of possibly \$200 given each head of family. Stringent laws for assessors and property holders requiring them to list every thing with strong penalty for failure.

*Treasurer.*

I think the assessments should be made strictly according to law, i. e., at actual cash value, and believe a good plan would be to bring suit against all the assessors of the State, and take an "agreed case" to the Supreme Court and get a decision there. Think the assessor would wake up then.

*Auditor.*

### DAVIS COUNTY.

1. Town of Bloomfield; realty, \$240,958; town of Drakeville; \$18,244, realty; town of Bloomfield; personal, \$176,600; town of Drakeville; \$20,540, personal.

2. Value of realty, \$2,112,313; value of personal, \$849,042.

3. The assessment in our county this year was aimed to be made at fifty per cent of the cash value of all kinds of property, and moneys and credits, but in my judgment in most of the townships it was below that.

4. Same can be said of the property in regard to the assessment outside of the towns.

5. It is not, in my judgment, only in exceptional cases.

6. Sixty-six and two-third per cent.

7. We have no national banks in our county.

12. Is very low.

13. The instructions of the board of supervisors are to assess the moneys and credits at the same per cent that other moneys and credits are assessed at, basing the assessment on the average assets during the year.

14. None in county, but we have a man who loans money belonging to non-residents as trustee, but who avoids taxation, as he says, by sending the notes away. I am satisfied it is only one of the many ways to swindle the revenue.

16. As near as I can find out the assessor goes to the merchant and asks him, how many goods he has in his store. The merchant will tell him the value, which, in most cases, is not more than one-half the actual cash value, and the assessor then assesses him at the rate he has been instructed to, which is generally about fifty per cent of the cash value.

17. We have but very little such property in our county, but I presume they follow the statute, and instructions of the board of supervisors.

19. Horses, \$292,387; cattle, \$260,162; mules, \$12,821; sheep, \$13,120; swine, \$13,486. Average value per head in the same order, horses, \$36.92; cattle, \$10.04; mules, \$87; sheep, \$1; swine, \$2.30.

20. Thirty-three per cent.

21. In my judgment there is; I think fully one-half hides when it hears of the assessor.

22. I think it does to a considerable extent; just to what extent I cannot tell.

24. Not so much as to live stock; it is harder to hide; the principle way of dodging on this, is by misrepresentation as to value.

25. In my judgment, the cheaper property is always assessed higher in proportion to the more valuable, for the reason that the fellows owning the large houses contend with the assessors to assess them low.

27. I think there ought to be some way contrived by which all property should bear its just burden of taxation. It has been my judgment for some time, that there should be no exemptions at all of any kind, and that property should be assessed at its true cash value, instead of some per cent, and I think the State authorities should see that this is done; it is the law, and



should be enforced. I also think that there should be a law requiring the assessor to carry a stamp with which to stamp all forms of credits, and that if said credits did not bear the annual stamp of the assessor, said credit could not be collected by law.

#### DECATUR COUNTY.

1. Incorporated towns, realty, \$312,959; personal, \$257,901.
2. Realty, \$2,051,455; personal, \$710,544.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. Thirty-three per cent.
6. Sixty per cent.
19. Horses, \$277,948; cattle, \$271,684; sheep, \$6,332; swine, \$34,003; mules, \$17,658. About 33 per cent of selling value.
27. Have a county assessor elected every two years; make it his duty to assess all property in the county, and make the tax list; assess everything at its cash value.

#### DELAWARE COUNTY.

1. Manchester; real, \$431,130; personal, \$171,854; railroad, \$16,983. Earlville; real, \$88,951; personal, \$52,568; railroad, \$16,983. Hopkinton; real, \$48,329; personal, \$29,434; railroad, \$4,220.
2. Balance of county, real, \$2,541,157; personal, \$784,236; railroad, \$171,443.
3. Manchester, Earlville and Hopkinton, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
4. Majority of townships, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Colony township, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bremer,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
5. No.
6. One-third.
7. Have none.
10. The one we have, one third on monies, and same on real; it reports capital \$60,000; of this they claim \$26,000, being in real estate, leaving about \$34,000 cash; their assessment on moneys is \$12,000; real, about \$8,000.
12. One at \$5,000; branch, \$2,500. Rated by Bradstreet worth \$50,000 to \$75,000, and no realty except home. One at \$2,000 for 1887 at \$8,000. Rated by Bradstreet worth \$300,000 to \$350,000. One at \$500; advertises capital of \$25,000. Rated by Bradstreet worth \$30,000 to \$35,000. One at \$2,500; claims \$6,000. Bradstreet quotes as first one.
13. Given under 12.
16. Hard nut to crack; can't tell how they get at it; don't think we get more than 40 per cent of average stocks.
17. Few and far between.
19. Horses, \$270,174; assessed 40 per cent. Cattle, \$282,730, and at 40 per cent. Mules, \$6,443, and about same as horses. Sheep, \$2,365; about same. Swine, \$33,657; I think assessed about 25 per cent.
20. One-tenth.
21. Yes; \$500,000 to \$700,000. May have this trifle high; perhaps \$300,000 to \$500,000 would be nearer to it.

22. Some on mortgage, but mostly on notes not secured by mortgage.
23. \$5,000 to \$15,000.
24. No; think that is fairly taken, meaning the number of head; think but few escape.
25. Think that cheaper places are assessed higher rate of true value than the better.
27. Would let assessors furnish lists of parties they think have moneys to recorder. Have recorder note all unreleased or unassessed mortgages to such parties, and if assigned to a resident of county, make note of it. Let assessor take said list as made by recorder, and notify party that he will assess with said amounts unless party prove payment, and release of mortgages only to be sufficient evidence of payment, otherwise assess as noted by recorder. This as to mortgage: Would furnish every party about to be assessed, a blank to be filled by said party, and let them be sworn same as a man is to an affidavit, and if he swears falsely you have evidence, and would make penalty severe. Let assessors also examine inventories in estates, etc. Make each assessor make note of each party refusing to swear or affirm. Pay no assessor for his services unless he complies with law regarding administering oaths.

#### DES MOINES COUNTY.

1. Real, \$3,047,648; personal, \$1,448,193; railroad, \$95,504.
2. Real, \$3,209,982; personal, \$899,512; railroad, \$376,976.
3. The ratio is supposed to be 50 per cent; but there is so little uniformity in the assessments, that it is impossible to give even approximately the ratio above required, but all is assessed at less than 40 per cent.
5. No.
6. Sixty-six and two thirds per cent.
7. Sixty-six and two thirds per cent of capital stock; surplus has not been assessed.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. We have assessed capital at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of its actual value.
11. Savings banks are not assessed with any personality in this county.
12. Ten thousand dollars.
13. Only one such bank, and that is assessed as above.
14. None in county.
15. Not assessed.
16. I suppose they are assessed at 50 per cent of value of stock, but cannot say for certain.
18. About 50 per cent of selling value.
20. Fifty per cent.
21. Yes. It is impossible to estimate it, but I believe fully 90 per cent escapes taxation.
22. Very often.
23. Yes; can't tell.



24. No; not a great deal.
25. None.
26. I find that the better class of property is assessed higher than the other class (proportionately to value).
27. I believe that the present mode of making assessments affords ample means of receiving a full, fair and equitable assessment, if assessors would avail themselves of its provisions. I would suggest, however, that the compensation of assessors be increased to such a figure, as to induce competent men to undertake the duties.

## DICKINSON COUNTY.

1. Incorporated town of Spirit Lake, village, \$73,032; other villiages, \$47,167; personal property, \$39,682.
2. Real estate, \$849,692; personal for whole county, less amount given above, \$140,361.
3. Forty per cent.
4. Forty per cent.
6. The assessors are supposed to assess at 40 per cent.
7. None in county.
10. State banks are supposed to be assessed same as other real and personal property, viz.: 40 per cent.
12. Total amount, \$3,500.
13. We have two banks; one is \$2,300, and one \$1,150.
14. Have none.
15. Have none.
16. At 40 per cent of actual cash valuation as sworn to by owners.
17. Same as other property.
19. Cattle, \$51,998; horses, \$56,584; sheep, \$1,469; hogs, \$1,421; mules, \$1,910. Rate, 40 per cent of selling value.
20. Supposed to be 40 per cent.
21. Yes; but have no idea of per cent or amount.
22. Yes; but can't say to what extent; most loans are foreign capital.
24. No.
25. No.
26. We have no dwellings worth over \$3,000; not over six or seven at that. Don't think there is much difference in value.
27. Yes. Make penalty heavy for assessing property at less than saleable price. Make every assessor carry blanks on which owner shall list all property, under oath, with heavy penalty for violation of law. Any property left off this list, afterwards found by assessor, auditor or treasurer, to be assessed at double its value, and if it is note or mortgage, after notice is served on payor by county treasurer, he shall be liable for the tax, which he may retain from principal or interest. If assessed after regular assessment, payee or mortgagee shall have notice by whoever makes the assessment, and the burden shall be on him to prove he has sold note, and to whom sold. Let the legislature define when property shall be assessed, and that notes

and mortgages shall be assessed where payor lives. I claim if property were assessed at cash value, money borrowers would find eastern capital more ready to come west, as appraisers will always make value much greater than assessed value, and capitalists are afraid of swindle. Then money would come at less rate of interest. I do not think non-resident payees could be taxed in Iowa. Let's have our assessments in April or May. Thousands of dollars of exemptions are allowed for timber but for heavy snows would not be allowed—assessors cannot judge. If assessed in May, we on north line of State would fare better, as lots of stock men have their cattle in Minnesota in January, February and March, and in Iowa in April and May, and so pay no tax.

## EMMET COUNTY.

1. Estherville incorporation, real estate, \$69,578; personal, \$26,898. Swan Lake, realty, \$1,752.
3. Twenty-five per cent.
4. Thirty-three and a third per cent.
5. About 13 per cent.
10. Have one State bank, organized January 1, 1887. I do not know how it was assessed.
11. Have no saving bank.
12. \$6,000.
13. One, no capital; two at \$3,000 each.
14. Have none.
15. Have none.
16. Guessed at.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

1. Brush Creek, realty; \$38,005; personal, \$18,009. Clermont; realty, \$36,725; personal, \$22,500. Fayette; realty, \$82,552; personal, \$33,382. Waucoma; realty, \$24,087; personal, \$18,827. West Union; realty, \$183,101; personal, 150,608.
2. Realty, \$3,586,989; personal, \$934,027.
3. Assessed at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of real value.
4. Thirty-three and a third per cent.
5. No.
7. Thirty-three and a third per cent of capital stock.
8. Yes.
9. Assessed to bank as stock.
10. Same as national banks.
11. Same as national banks.
12. Assessed to individuals as monies and credits.
13. As above.
14. None here.
15. None here.



16. Same ratio as realty.
17. One-third of cash value.
18. None in county.
19. Horses, \$28; cattle, \$8; Sheep, \$1; swine over six months, \$2; mules, \$28. About one-third of selling value.
20. About one-third.
21. Four or five times what is assessed.
22. Yes; see above.
23. None.
24. None.
25. None here.
26. Only one or two in county costing \$10,000.
27. Let the man that owns the mortgages and notes pay the taxes on them. Let every man give the assessor a list of his debts. Make a law requiring assessors to take from every man a statement under oath of his debts, and to whom he owes the debts.

## FLOYD COUNTY.

1. Realty in cities, \$363,982; personal, \$293,845.
2. Realty, outside, \$2,328,470; personal, outside, \$747,350.

The following schedule of valuations of real and personal property was recommended for the guidance of the several assessors of the county for the year 1887, in order to secure a uniform assessment of property throughout the county: St. Charles township, lands to average \$8 per acre; Floyd township, lands to average \$7.75 per acre; Rock Grove township, lands to average \$7.75 per acre; Rudd township, lands to average \$7.25 per acre; Rockford township, lands to average \$7.75 per acre; Ulster township, lands to average \$7.00 per acre; Scott township, lands to average \$7 per acre; Union township, lands to average \$7.75 per acre; Pleasant Grove township, lands to average \$7.25 per acre; Riverton township, lands to average \$7.75 per acre; Niles township, lands to average \$7 per acre; Cedar township, lands to average \$7 per acre. All real estate situated within the corporate limits of any city or town to be assessed at forty (40) per cent of its cash value.

3. About 30 per cent.
4. Thirty-three per cent.
5. No.
6. Forty per cent.
7. Surplus unassessed.
8. Assessed as real estate, and not as capital stock.
9. I think it is assessed in with capital stock.
10. Are none.
12. \$75,000.
13. As moneys and credits, \$3,000; \$4,500.
16. Guessed at; 40 per cent.
19. First class stallions and jacks, \$300 to \$600; grade stallions and jacks,

\$160 to \$250; first class horses and mules to average \$60; second class horses and mules to average \$30; third class horses and mules to average \$10 to \$30; colts three years old, \$20 to \$40; colts two years old, \$15 to \$25; colts one year old, \$10 to \$15; oxen per yoke, \$29 to \$40; cows, \$10 to \$15; steers three years old to average, \$15; steers two years old, to average \$10; steers one year old, \$8; sheep per head, 75 cents; swine per hundred weight, \$1.

21. Yes, fully one-half.
22. I think, to a large extent.
24. No, all assessed.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

3. Assessed at about 33 per cent.
4. Yes.
5. About the same.
6. It is aimed to be about 33 per cent I think. That is the way it is returned.
20. About 33 per cent.
26. The more costly the home the less value in proportion it is assessed, but I think it is not so much out of the way as moneys and credits.
27. I think that from what I know that real estate bears the burden of the tax. That is, money and mortgages are evaded in different ways. For instance, we may have several parties that are loaning from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year to farmers and parties here, and the money is furnished by eastern capitalists. Now if you assess to these parties as agents, or to the eastern man by these agents, then the agents swears that the notes and mortgages are not kept here, but are kept where the man lives, and are not assessable here, and thereby a large amount, a *very large amount* of money escapes taxation. Some way should be devised of assessing these notes and mortgages in the town or county where they are given and recorded.

## FREMONT COUNTY.

1. Real estate, \$419,455; personal, \$279,040.
2. Real estate, \$2,893,950; personal, \$1,268,294.
3. My best judgment about 30 per cent.
4. Thirty-three and a third per cent.
5. Answered in first two above paragraphs, 3 and 4.
6. Intent to get about 50 per cent, but my opinion won't get to exceed 10 per cent of what there is.
7. I cannot tell; we have but one. Capital, \$50,000, and assessed heretofore, \$7,000 to \$8,000.
8. I do not know whether considered as stock or not, it is assessed separate at about one-fourth its cash value.
9. I do not know. Assessor at Hamburg can tell.
10. I have. No incorporated banks.



12. Five banks: Sidney, \$15,000; capital, \$60 000. Hamburg, \$8,000; capital, \$50,000. Another at Hamburg, \$1,000; capital, unknown. Riverton, \$2,000; capital unknown. Imogene, \$1,700; capital, unknown.

13. As above.

14 and 15. None.

16. Just about what they are disposed to give to assessor; not to exceed one fifth value.

18. None.

19. Assessed at about 40 per cent of actual value, as a rule.

20. Fifteen to twenty per cent

21. About 90 per cent.

23. None but what is assessed at something.

24. Very little.

25. None.

26. Have not got any first mentioned: generally assess pro rata, with the difference in favor of the rich.

27. Yes; by county assessor. Statute provides blanks of all class of property to be filled by each property owner, with large penalties for failing, sworn to before a justice of the peace, and returned to the county assessor. Blank places for all moneys, notes, mortgages and accounts debit; and blanks of credits, claims, notes to whom, accounts to whom. Specify in each case to whom and amounts, each by name; cause each manufacturer, merchant and dealer to make invoice of stock January 1st, and furnish sworn statement of amount of invoice; and then commence and prosecute every case for perjury that is known to be grossly in error.

The value of real estate, as given you by the treasurer, includes the ten per cent raise by the State Board of Equilization; and the personal property given you includes the value of all railroads (\$221,127).

The question of assessment and taxation has been much discussed in this county the past year. I found that but few assessors were in the habit of swearing each person assessed. At the January meeting last, I induced the county board to pass a stringent resolution instructing assessors to swear every person; and from the assessors' books now in, the result has been good, but one township has been returned less than 1885. This (Sidney) township, and the town of Sidney has been increased about \$30,000, and I believe the assessment of the whole county, including the increase on railroads, will be about \$500,000 more than 1885.

The bank here that the treasurer reports with a capital of \$60,000, assessed at \$15,000, gives the assessor \$29,500. The president was sworn.

#### GREENE COUNTY.

1. Realty, in incorporated towns, \$344,603; personal, incorporated towns, \$203,662; total, \$548,265.

2. Realty, \$2,659,057; personal, \$610,140; total, \$3,269,197.

3. Forty per cent.

4. Forty per cent.

5. I think not.

6. About 50 per cent.

8 and 9. None.

12. For 1886, \$1,000; for 1887, \$1,700.

13. Don't know; \$700, \$100, and \$1,000.

14. Forty per cent of average stock carried during the year.

19. Horses, \$260,275; cattle, \$258,357; mules, \$11,339; swine, \$35,306; sheep, \$1,734. 40 per cent.

20. Forty per cent.

21. Yes; do not know how to estimate the amount.

22. Same as No. 21.

23. No.

24. No.

26. None so expensive as above, but the best are 25 per cent below the average homes.

27. Assess all property at its actual cash value, and deduct indebtedness. It is unfair for the farmer to pay on what he owes; as well make the banker pay on their deposits, which would be unjust also.

#### GRUNDY COUNTY.

1. Real estate, \$176,677; personal property, \$166,127, 1887.

2. Real estate, \$2,538,269; personal property, \$631,536, 1887.

3. About 33½ per cent.

4. About 33½ per cent.

5. Think not.

6. Believe assessors enter up 40 per cent of what is given in to them.

7. Fair value.

8. Yes.

9. Yes.

10. Are assessed same as others

11. No savings bank in this county.

12. Ten thousand four hundred dollars assessed as moneys and credits.

13. Same as the others.

14. Have none in this county.

15. None here.

16. By guess.

19. Cattle, \$6; horses, \$19; mules, \$21; sheep, \$5; swine, 85 cents per head, which is from one-fourth to one-third of actual value.

21. The prevailing opinion is that less than one-half is assessed.

22. Yes, curb stone bankers have very little assessed to them.

23. Very little.

24. Live stock is assessed as fully as any property.

25. But very low; property that is in sight is generally assessed, and property that can be concealed, very generally evades assessment.

26. No costly buildings here, but cheap property is generally assessed higher in proportion to actual value than the more costly property is.



27. The auditor says: The trouble is largely in the fact that the best men are not generally elected assessors. The matter should be agitated until people fully realized the importance of the office. The right man can make a fair assessment under existing laws; an incompetent one cannot in any case. Some law should be passed which would require all evidences of debt to be submitted for taxation. With proper penalties, such as forfeiting interest, or part, or all of the principal, in case of failure to do so. It would bring out millions now concealed.

The treasurer says: Assessments should be made in May or June, when every tax-payer is located for the year, and should be at the cash value of property. Think there should be a county assessor, with authority to appoint local assessors; county assessors throughout the State to meet in convention every year before commencing work.

The assessor's office has much more responsibility attached to it than is generally assumed by those filling the position.

#### GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1. Stuart; real estate, \$162,695; personal, \$73,565.
2. Real, \$3,101,341; personal, 805,303.
4. About 40 per cent.
6. About 50 per cent, I believe.
7. Stock assessed to the stockholders, or capital assessed to the bank—both ways.
8. Yes.
12. \$3,400.
13. \$3,400.
19. Horses about \$30, cattle \$10, sheep \$1, mules and asses \$35, swine \$2—about 50 per cent.
21. There is considerable, as I verily believe, but how much, I don't know.
22. Notes and mortgages (thousands of dollars).
25. Coal lands assessed same as other lands.
27. Assess all property at its cash value; assess all notes and mortgages to the holders thereof, and declare all such notes and mortgages not collectible unless they are stamped by the assessor. Let all the assessors meet at each county seat, and agree on a classification and valuation of property.

#### HAMILTON COUNTY.

1. Our books are not in, and cannot answer this and next question.
3. 33½ per cent.
4. 33½ per cent.
6. No difference this year.
6. One third value.
7. The surplus is added to the par value of the stock and assessed at one third value.

8. In addition to the stock.
9. It is.
11. The same.
12. One assessed.
16. One third value, and assessors swear the owner to average amount of stock carried.
19. About one fourth.
20. One-third value.
21. I do not believe there is; if there is it is a very small amount.
23. No.
24. Very little.
25. They are not assessed except as real property.
26. None this year. I had our assessors together, and they agreed to assess all property at one-third value, which they have endeavored to do.
27. I believe it should be compulsory for the assessor to assess at the actual fair cash value of property; also, there are too many assessors. It is both expensive, and we get too many men not competent. I also believe the time has come when the tree exemptions are a bore.

#### HANCOCK COUNTY.

1. Real estate, \$69,681; personal, \$59,746.
2. Real estate, \$1,533,852; personal, \$150,662.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. Fifty per cent.
5. About 10 per cent.
12. \$8010.
13. Given by owners same as other property. \$100, \$300, \$5,000, \$1,750, \$800.
16. Thirty three and one-third per cent, according to last invoice.
19. Forty per cent.
20. Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
21. There is about \$50,000.
22. Seventy per cent.
24. I think there is not much stock escapes.
26. About 50 per cent.
27. I think the assessment ought to be made in April and May, and that real estate should be assessed at its true cash value; that mortgages on lands and personal property should be deducted from the assessment, and mortgages assessed to mortgagee.

#### HARDIN COUNTY.

1. Ackley; real, \$78,732; personal, \$53,684. Iowa Falls; real, \$149,424; personal, \$114,377. Eldora; real, \$126,065; personal, \$258,491. Alden; real, \$36,397; personal, \$66,407. Steamboat Rock; real, \$27,110; personal, \$48,295. Union; real, \$34,166; personal, \$55,533. Whitten; real, \$18,528; personal,



\$31,461. Hubbard; real, \$23,680; personal, \$69,807. Non incorporated towns; real, \$29,950. Personal, none.

2. County except towns; real, \$2,424,558; real, \$641,297.
5. Yes, from 5 to 8 per cent.
6. Ordered at 50 per cent, but actually about 30 to 33 per cent.
7. We have but one, and it is assessed. Real estate, \$1,000; corporation stocks, \$30,000; other taxable property, \$725.
8. Yes.
9. Yes, so far as I know.
10. Eldora bank stocks are assessed at market value, being above par. Elsewhere in county assessed at par value, even when worth 25 per cent more than par. State bank stocks are assessed to owners where they reside; national bank stocks to the bank.—Assistant Cashier Hardin County Bank.
11. None.
12. Total \$32,087; Union; \$5,300; Eldora; \$5,400; Hubbard; \$5,687; Steamboat Rock; \$2,500; Alden; \$3,500; Ackley; \$4,700 and \$5,000.
13. Numbers 10 and 12.
14. Are assessed as corporation stocks; to the industrial stockholders at their places of residence.
15. None.
16. Supposed to be 50 per cent of cash value, but in many cases I am sure it does not reach 25 per cent.
17. As gross stock estimated at wholesale.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$31.26; cattle, \$8.46; sheep, \$1.09; swine, \$1.40; mules, \$31.31. Selling value; horses, \$75 to \$125; cattle, \$22 to \$30; swine, \$5 to \$10; mules, \$80 to \$130 or lower.
20. I would say about 25 to 33 per cent.
21. I am of the opinion that there is some. The assessment of 1887 shows \$181,125, which, in my judgment, should be at least \$300,000.
22. First—As per instructions of board of supervisors, moneys and credits were to be assessed at 50 per cent of actual value. Second—Most escapes on mortgages and notes.
24. Comparatively with moneys, etc., very little escapes.
25. Mostly assessed in the real estate. In one instance as underground value of coal.
26. Our county has few dwellings above \$5,000 to \$7,000 value, and in such cases are not valued so high as less costly; say 25 per cent.
27. I would suggest that all assessors be required to, yes, *compelled* to assess at full value on real estate and stock, and on stocks of merchandise at cost prices per wholesale, and that on invoice on date of January first, or average for the year, and that banks and corporation stocks at par value.

## MARION COUNTY.

1. City of Missouri Valley; real estate, \$172,429; personal, \$55,902.
2. Real estate, \$3,066,937, (this does not include towns); personal, \$1,032,418. (this includes everything by Missouri Valley).
3. Towns and cities at about 33½ per cent of value; outside land at about 40 per cent of value.
5. No.
6. Forty per cent where it is assessed; don't find much.
7. Same as other persons with moneys and credits.
8. Assessed independent.
9. I think they are assessed with what moneys and credits they have, and nothing else.
12. \$27,200.
13. Assessed same as other moneys and credits; \$3,500, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$2,000, \$2,000, \$4,000, \$3,100, \$3,600.
14. None.
15. None.
16. I do not know how they arrive at it, but know that it is very low; not more than 30 per cent.
19. Horses, \$33; cattle, \$9.35; sheep, \$1 20; swine, \$1.20; mules, \$40.64; about 40 per cent of selling value.
20. Not to exceed 30 per cent.
21. Yes, should say \$30,000.
22. Notes.
23. Only in under valuation of goods.
24. No.
26. The costly houses are all assessed lower according to cost than cheaper ones.
27. Make it red hot for the assessors that assess property at \$40 that he knows to be worth \$100.

## HENRY COUNTY.

2. Realty, \$3,011,147; personal, \$929,070.
3. About two-fifths of what it could be sold for on an average.
4. Same as in the cities or towns.
5. The rate of taxation about the same; taxes more.
6. Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
7. I think the same as other moneys and credits, without adding surplus.
8. I think the realty is considered as being a part of the stock.
9. I think each share is assessed same as moneys and credits.
10. I do not know the exact methods of assessing the different banks; have no State incorporated banks.



11. We have none.
12. There are three such banks; only one seems to be assessed, \$2,700.
13. The bank assessed is for moneys and credits and furniture.
- 14 and 15. None.
16. At 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent upon the average amount of goods.
17. At 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent on the average amount of value of material which enters into the combination of manufactures.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$256,770; cattle, \$257,094; sheep, \$9,547; swine, \$33,043; mules, \$11,975. This is about one third of cash value, or perhaps slightly more than that.
20. Not over two thirds.
21. There must be considerable.
22. I think there is where greatest evasion occurs.
23. Only by being undervalued as to average.
24. Very little, if any evasion.
25. Have none.
26. To no great extent.
27. The treasurer says: "A true cash value is the most suggestive. Require all persons to make oath; administer the oath in a manner suggestive of its meaning. Pass a law requiring every man to pay his taxes, or forfeit his privilege of voting. This last would collect \$100,000 each year in this State that you, and others pay for other men each year, to walk up to the polls to kill your vote."

The auditor says: "The best suggestion that I could make is, that all property should be assessed at its full cash value."

#### HOWARD COUNTY.

1. We have no cities.
2. Realty, \$2,107,302; personal, including railroads, \$473,823.
3. All property in the county is supposed to be assessed at one third of its actual value. I believe that real estate is assessed at fully 50 per cent of its value.
6. Thirty three and one third per cent.
12. Two; assessed at \$6,500.
13. One is assessed at \$6,500, and one at nothing.
16. At one third of the average amount of stock carried during the year.
19. Average value: Horses, \$21.50; cattle, \$7.40; mules, \$20; sheep, \$1; swine, \$1.25. About 25 per cent of selling value.
20. About 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.
21. Yes; a great deal. Cannot estimate how much.
23. I think not.
24. No.

#### HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1. Real estate, \$107,406; personal, \$85,676.
2. Total valuation of land of county, \$1,569,535; personal, \$324,706.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. About 40 per cent.
5. About the same.
6. Forty per cent.
7. Surplus is assessed.
- 8 and 9. Yes.
16. About 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.
19. Horses average \$27.53; about 40 per cent. Cattle average \$6.81; about 40 per cent. Other stock in proportion.
20. About 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ .
21. Yes; but have no opinion of the amount.
23. Yes.
24. Yes; have no idea.
27. I suggest that the auditor, with the consent of the board, have authority to assess personal property which was omitted by the assessor. This authority to be given by statute. I do know of personal property not assessed, either intentional by the assessor or otherwise, and as I understand there is no statute covering property of this kind.

#### IDA COUNTY.

1. Holstein; real, \$58,483.50; personal, \$32,627. Battle Creek; real, \$33,033; personal, \$26,044.
2. Ida Grove; real, \$164,633; personal, \$75,248.
3. At about one-third its actual value.
4. About one-third its actual value.
5. Don't think it assessed any higher in proportion.
6. Sixty per cent of actual value.
- 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. None in county.
13. No.
16. At 60 per cent of actual value, as given by the owners.
20. About 60 per cent of actual value.
21. But very little in my opinion goes unassessed.
22. Mortgages in this county have never been assessed, and there is thousands of dollars on farms, etc.
23. Scarcely any.
24. But very few, if any.
26. Fifteen hundred or two thousand is about as high as they get them in this county, so there is no inequality.
27. I think mortgages held by eastern companies might be looked up, and assessed; also money in their agents' hands for such purposes.



## IOWA COUNTY.

1. Realty, \$205,346; personal, \$164,646; total, \$369,992.
2. Realty, \$2,894,771; personal, \$723,738; total, \$3,618,509.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. About 40 per cent.
5. Intended to be the same.
6. The same.
7. Par value only assessed.
8. It is not.
9. Yes.
11. No difference.
12. None used as such.
16. Same as other property on basis of amount on hand January 1st.
19. Horses, \$28; cattle, \$6.00; sheep, \$1; swine, \$1.25; mules, \$26.
21. Yes; but could give no estimate.
22. Yes, largely; but could give no estimate.
27. I would favor a county assessor, and require that where he suspects, or has information that any one does not list his property in full, that he make full investigation of county records and otherwise; and that a failure to do so would subject him to heavy penalties.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

1. Maquoketa; real, \$299,299; personal, \$219,644; total, \$518,943. Bellevue; real, \$137,250; personal, \$60,359; total, \$197,609. Sabula; real, \$75,067; personal, \$144,192; total, \$219,259. Andrew; real, \$11,679; personal, \$13,417; total, \$25,096. Baldwin; real, \$11,968; personal, \$11,271; total, \$23,239. La Motte; real, \$14,808; personal, \$21,417; total, \$36,225.
2. Total, \$4,014,529. Have no data in my office for dividing the real and personal.
3. Maquoketa; 20 to 30 per cent; Bellevue; 25 to 33½ per cent; Sabula; 30 to 37½ per cent (based on 1885 assessment; realty has generally declined in value there the last two years); other towns, 25 to 33½ per cent.
4. Good farming lands, 25 to 33½ per cent; non-resident and timber lots, from 40 per cent to full value.
5. About the same.
6. About 33½ per cent.
7. Thirty dollars per share, assessed to stockholders. Don't know how surplus is rated.
8. Yes.
16. About one third value.
17. About one third average stock through the year.
18. Same.
19. Work horses and mules, 4 years old and over, to average .....\$ 35.00  
Work horses and mules, 3 to 4 years old, to average..... 30.00  
Work horses and mules, 2 to 3 years old, to average..... 20.00

Work horses, 1 to 2 years old, to average.....	10.00
Blood stallions, kept for service, to average.....	200.00
Common stallions, for service, to average.....	100.00
Jacks, fit for service, to average.....	100.00
Jennies, to average.....	50.00
First class thoroughbred bulls, to average.....	50.00
High grade bulls, to average.....	30.00
Common grade bulls, to average.....	15.00
Thoroughbred cows, 4 years old or over, to average.....	30.00
Thoroughbred heifers, 2 to 4 years old, to average.....	20.00
Thoroughbred heifers, 1 year old, to average.....	10.00
Good milk cows, common grade, to average.....	10.00
Good heifers, 3 years old, to average.....	8.00
Good heifers, 2 years old, to average.....	7.00
Good heifers, 1 year old, to average.....	5.00
Steers, 3 years old and over, graded, to average.....	12.00
Steers, 3 years old and over, common, to average.....	10.00
Steers, 2 years old and over, common, to average.....	8.00
Steers, 1 year old and over, common, to average.....	5.00
Fatted cattle, 3 years old and over, to average.....	15.00
Swine, 1 year old and over, to average.....	2.00
Swine, 6 months to 1 year, to average.....	1.50
Sheep, per head, to average.....	1.00
20. About one third.	
21. Certainly some, but not a very large proportion. Some localities closer assessed than others.	
22. Probably; but assessors are generally careful to find all that they can.	
23. Not very much.	
24. Very little.	
25. None.	
26. The costly homes are not generally assessed as close to their cost as small homes; but, if what they would sell for is taken as the basis, there is no material difference.	

## JASPER COUNTY.

1. Newton; real, \$343,345; personal, \$222,980; Colfax; real, \$72,372; personal, \$41,156; Prairie City; real, \$66,055; personal, \$53,974; Monroe; real, \$70,593; personal, \$76,306; Kellogg; real, \$51,576; personal, \$60,435; Lynnville; real, \$18,592; personal, \$12,609.
2. Real estate, \$4,206,498; personal, \$1,159,590; railroads, \$739,741.
3. Forty per cent.
4. Forty per cent.
5. About the same.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Par value only.
- 8 and 9. Yes.



- 10 and 11. None in county.
12. None shown; assessed to stockholders with their other personal property.
13. As above.
- 14 and 15. None in county.
16. Fifty per cent of average stock.
17. Same as personal property less exemption.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$34.55; cattle, \$10.25; sheep, \$1.05; swine, \$1.95; mules, \$39.75, per head; totals, horses, \$451,088; cattle, \$414,249; sheep, \$4,363; swine, \$65,550; mules, \$29,603.
20. Fifty per cent.
21. Yes. Same as Polk county; 40 to 50 per cent.
22. Mostly notes and mortgages; at least three-fourths.
23. Generally assessed at 50 per cent of the cash value.
24. Live stock and farm property bears its share all the time.
25. Same as real and personal.
26. The lower priced property assessed near its value; better class too low.
27. I would employ competent men, and men of experience and education. I would continue good men in office without regard to number of terms, there not being offices enough to go around. I would tax mortgages; make those who own the wealth contribute to the public revenue.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. Real estate in cities and towns; \$544,447; total personal property in city and towns, \$277,449.
2. Real estate, \$3,017,190; personal, \$834,980; total, \$3,852,170; railroad property in county, \$583,944.
3. Real estate all assessed at 33½ per cent; personal property at 50 per cent.
4. Same as number three.
5. Same in cities as balance of county.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Assessed at 50 per cent of par value; surplus unassessed unless given in by individual stock holders.
8. Yes. Same as other real estate.
9. Yes.
12. Six thousand.
13. Fifty per cent of capital; only one in county, at \$6,000.
15. Just the same as other moneys and credits, fifty per cent of value.
16. Fifty per cent of value, estimated by the assessor.
17. Guess at it; just the same as other property.
19. Horses, \$36; cattle, \$9; sheep, \$1; swine, \$2. About 50 per cent of selling value.
20. Fifty per cent.

21. Yes; about one half not assessed.
22. Yes; about all.
24. Very little escapes; not over two per cent.
25. All coal properties assessed as realty.
26. The smaller properties pay more in proportion than the large ones. I think about 15 per cent more.
27. Have a county assessor; realty assessed once in ten years, except improvements; State tax levied in dollars, not mills, demanding of each county a certain amount. Have blank form of questions requiring each person assessed to properly fill up, be sworn to, and return to assessor.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

1. Iowa City real estate, \$1,248,738; personal, \$594,412.
2. Real estate, \$4,831,131; personal, \$1,213,384.
3. Sixty per cent cash value.
4. Forty per cent cash value.
5. Yes; fifty per cent higher.
6. Fifty per cent higher.
7. Fifty per cent par value of stock after deducting real estate. Surplus not assessed.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Fifty per cent par value of stock after deducting real estate.
11. Same as to numbers 7 and 10.
12. None.
14. Fifty per cent of cash value of mortgage loans.
16. Fifty per cent of invoiced value.
17. Buildings, machinery, etc., assessed as real estate. Stock on hand assessed at 50 per cent value.
19. Horses, \$352,515; about 30 per cent of value. Sheep, \$7,111; about one third of value. Cattle, \$420,026; about 40 per cent of value. Swine, \$59,172; about 25 per cent of value. Mules, \$22,809; about 30 per cent of value.
20. Fifty per cent.
21. Yes; about 20 per cent.
22. Notes, mortgages and moneys entirely.
23. Think not.
24. No.
25. None in county.
26. The more expensive the property, the lighter the assessments in proportion to values.
27. Yes; enforce the law, and assess all properties at their actual cash value.



## JONES COUNTY.

1. Real estate in all incorporated cities of the county, \$478,704; personal property in all incorporated cities of the county, \$398,810.
2. Real estate, \$3,721,835; personal, \$770,489.
3. Thirty per cent. Estimated average.
4. Thirty per cent. Estimated average.
5. No.
6. Forty per cent.
7. Par value only assessed.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Same as national banks.
12. \$24,263. Terrible swindle here.
13. Same as individuals. \$11,715, \$4,666, \$5,010, \$2,837, \$1,035.
16. Assessed upon statement of merchant.
19. Assessed at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  of cash value.
20. Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
21. Yes. Fifty per cent not assessed.
22. Almost wholly.
23. Merchandise assessed at not more than 25 per cent of its value. I think but little escapes assessment.
24. Nearly all assessed.
26. I know of no inequality.
27. I am of the opinion if each assessor was furnished with blanks for listing property, and affidavits upon which each person assessed was required to make a list of his taxable property, sign and swear to it, and the list then returned, and filed in the proper office it would have a good effect.

## KEOKUK COUNTY.

1. Sigourney City; personal, \$176,809; real, \$239,923. What Cheer, City; personal, \$95,510; real, \$200,536.
3. All property real and personal assessed at 50 per cent of cash value.
5. No.
6. Same.
8. Assessed independent.
10. Assessed same as national banks.

## KOSSUTH COUNTY.

1. Algona; realty, \$205,702; personal, \$104,065, 1886. Bancroft; real, \$21,308, 1887; personal, \$12,103, 1886.
2. Realty, \$2,359,021; personal, \$299,405, 1886.
3. Improved properties, *i. e.* lots with houses on from 30 to 50 per cent; unimproved often times not assessed at more than 10 per cent of the prices at which they are held for sale; some pieces assessed by the acre have been sold, and are held at 25 times assessed price of two years ago. Total amount of such is small, however.

4. Taking the county as a whole, on a cash basis, I think it is assessed for '85 and '86, at nearly or quite 50 per cent of value. We have a great deal of unsettled land in our county. In some townships, where the best improvements are, the realty is not assessed at more than 33 per cent of value, and the discriminations are always against the poorer properties.
5. Based upon asking and actual selling prices, it is not assessed nearly so high in towns and villages, as in the county.
6. Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
7. Our national bank is a new institution, and as yet has not much surplus, and assessments so far have been based on par value, and are made 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent after deducting indebtedness on stock, each stockholder being assessed individually.
8. It always has been until this year. This year the real estate was deducted. The board of supervisors have abated same once or twice, to amount of tax on real estate, being a double assessment.
9. I think there is no real difference, except as stated.
10. I think there is no difference, where the ownership can be ascertained; the law makes it the duty of the cashier of national banks to give the assessor a list of owners of stock and amount each one holds, while other bank officers are not obliged to do so, and from a study of our assessor's books, I think some of the stock of State banks escape, particularly where the owner is a non-resident. I think cashiers of State and private banks should be compelled by law to furnish assessors with the same data as are cashiers of national banks.
16. Supposed to be assessed at 33 per cent of average yearly stock, but I think it much below that.
17. Whole amount in county for this year (1887), only \$1,725, and cannot say in what manner values are determined.
19. Cattle, number, 22,677; value, \$162,100; average, \$7.15; fully 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of value. Horses, number, 6,275; value, \$129,167; average, \$20.75, fully 30 per cent of value. Mules, number, 124; value, \$2,678; average, \$21.60; not more than 25 per cent of value. Sheep, number, 1,737; value, \$1,705; average, nearly 99 cents; nearly 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. Hogs, number, 7,471; value, \$9,148; average, nearly \$1 23; not more than 25 per cent.
20. I should judge not to exceed 25 per cent.
21. I believe there is very little. We have very few rich men; mostly farmers, or interested in farm improvements, and more have debits than ought, I believe, to be deducted, than credits to be assessed.
22. It is hard to say. Real estate mortgages are held away, and are not assessed at all, and as to notes, it is very difficult to find out.
- 23 and 24. I think not.
26. The fine house and lot, I believe, are invariably assessed at a lower valuation, compared to cost and proportionate value, than are the smaller, and poorer class of houses and lots.
27. I would change the whole system of assessments. First; have the time changed, to begin earlier than April 1st in years of real estate assessment. Second; do away with township assessors, and have a board of



county assessors, not less than three, and as many more as necessity would require; some counties needing twice as many as others. Third; let the board of assessors work together for such a length of time as shall enable them to get each others' ideas in regard to relative values of all kinds of property; then separate and work individually, each one having a stated territory assigned to him. When the work of listing all property is completed, let the board meet and compare work, and if there be any necessity, let them equalize as between townships. This plan would, I believe, give a much more nearly just assessment so far as the townships are concerned than the present system. Fourth; if the present system of obtaining State revenue is continued, I would have a State board of assessors, whose duties should be to carefully examine each county in the State, for the purpose of equalization between counties. By selecting competent men for the county board of assessors, the work could be done much better and more economically than under the present plan, when most assessors only fairly learn how, when their work is completed; and at the same time give such compensation for the work as would enable the counties to secure the services of competent men.

## LEE COUNTY.

1. Keokuk; real, \$2,237,650; personal, \$913,056. Ft. Madison; real, \$815,615; personal, \$336,787.
2. Real estate, \$3,698,439; personal, \$973,595.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. About same.
5. Same.
6. Sixty-six and two thirds per cent.
19. Average: Horses, \$40; cattle, \$12.50; mules and asses, \$41; sheep, \$1.50; swine, \$2.50. About 50 per cent.
20. A good deal; about 50 per cent.
22. Mostly on notes, and some on mortgages.
26. \$10,000 and upward, about 25 per cent; \$5,000 and upward, about 35 per cent; \$500 and upward, about 50 per cent.

## LINN COUNTY.

1. Mt. Vernon; real, \$89,877; personal, \$44,012; total, \$133,889. Lisbon; real, \$88,984; personal, \$105,775; total, \$194,759. Cedar Rapids; real, \$2,316,161; personal, \$681,761; total, \$2,997,922. Marion; real, \$385,340; personal, \$139,088; total, \$524,428. Springville; real, \$51,509; personal, \$63,547; total, \$115,056. Western; real, \$7,204; personal, \$4,032; total, \$11,236. Center Point; real, \$38,445; personal, \$24,372; total, \$62,817.
2. Assessed, real, \$5,250,220; personal, \$1,839,064; total, \$7,089,284.
3. About 40 per cent.
4. About 40 per cent.
5. I think not.
6. Fifty per cent.

7. Surplus left unassessed.
8. Yes.
9. It is.
10. Same as above.
11. Same as other banks.
16. Fifty per cent of estimated average stock.
19. Cattle—divided into five classes:
 

First class, improved breeds, male and female over 1 year old.....	\$ 25.00
Second class, three-year old steers and fat cattle of all ages, per lb., cents.....	1½
Third class, milk cows, each.....	12.00
Fourth class, two year-old steers and heifers, each.....	9.00
Fifth class, yearlings, each.....	6.00
Horses—first class, stallions and jacks kept for service.....	400.00
Second class, blooded bred mares.....	200.00
Third class, carriage and large team horses and mules.....	60.00
Fourth class, good team horses and mules.....	35.00
Fifth class, ordinary horses and mules.....	25.00
Sixth class, yearlings and old horses.....	15.00
Swine—over six months old, per lb., cents.....	1½
Sheep—first class, males kept for breeding purposes.....	5.00
Second class, improved breeds.....	2.00
Third class, common sheep.....	1.50
29. I think considerable; would not attempt an estimate.
22. I think it does.
23. I think a very limited amount.
24. Same as above.

## LOUISA COUNTY.

1. There is no town in this county whose population exceeds 1,000.
2. Assessed value of real estate in county, \$2,279,922; assessed value of personal property in county, \$1,212,061. This includes the railroad assessment.
4. Real estate is assessed at about 40 per cent of its cash value.
6. Sixty cents on the dollar.
7. The surplus and undivided profits are not assessed.
8. The value of real estate is deducted from the capital.
9. The bank stock is assessed the same as moneys and credits.
- 10 and 11. None in county.
12. Five thousand dollars.
13. As moneys and credits.
16. Sixty cents on the dollar. The average value of stock carried through the year is the basis.
17. Sixty cents on the dollar of capital employed. Average horses \$30, cash value \$90; mules \$30, cash value \$90; average cattle \$10, cash value \$25; average sheep \$2, cash value \$3; swine per head \$2, cash value \$4.



21. There is a large amount of this class of property not assessed. Probably not more than 40 per cent is taxed.

22. Less on mortgages than other securities.

23. Very little escapes taxation except by under-valuation of goods.

24. Live stock is very generally taxed.

25. None in the county.

26. I do not think there is much inequality in the assessment of houses that cost \$5,000 or \$500.

27. I am of the opinion that if a set of prepared blanks were furnished each assessor, and every taxpayer, under oath was to list all of his or her property at its cash value, and said blanks to be kept by the county, there would be an improvement over our present system.

#### LUCAS COUNTY.

1. Chariton; real estate, \$283,922; personal, \$182,147. Lucas; real estate, \$60,664; personal, \$45,196. Cleveland; real estate, \$17,646; personal, \$14,531.

2. Real estate, \$2,134,401; personal, \$1,031,589. Total assessed value of county, real and personal, \$3,775,096.

3. About 40 per cent.

4. About 33 per cent.

5. A little higher, about 5 or 6 per cent.

6. Sixty-six and two thirds per cent.

7. The par value of the stock.

8. Independent.

9. Same as moneys and credits.

11. None.

12. About \$10,000.

13. Two banks. One about \$7,000 for moneys and credits, besides realty; one about \$3,000 for moneys and credits, besides realty.

16. About sixty per cent.

19. Horses, \$26 50; cattle, \$11.33; mules, \$23; sheep, \$1; swine, \$2. This includes all ages that are assessed. Could not tell the real value.

20. About 50 per cent.

21. I am satisfied that fully one half of the moneys and credits in this county goes unassessed.

22. I think the greater portion of it is on notes and mortgages.

23. I don't think there is very much.

24. I don't think there is a great deal.

25. Land that the coal companies paid \$100 per acre for coal right alone, is assessed at \$10 and \$11 per acre.

26. The fine residences are assessed lower in proportion to real value than less costly ones.

#### LYON COUNTY.

1. Rock Rapids; real, \$99,548; personal, \$56,259; total, \$155,807.

2. Real estate, \$1,324,697; personal, \$192,525.

3. Rock Rapids, 30 per cent.

4. About 33½ per cent.

5. Probably 15 per cent.

6. Twenty-five per cent cash value.

7. Surplus not assessed.

8 and 9. Yes.

10 and 11. None.

12. Three thousand dollars.

13. Average amount during preceding year, less debts and deposits.

14 and 15. None.

16. Twenty-five per cent of invoice at beginning of year.

17. There is none.

18. None.

19. Horses, \$44,049; cattle, \$45,152; sheep, \$1,195; swine, \$2,738; mules, \$2,060. Twenty-five per cent.

20. About 25 per cent.

21. About 50 per cent.

22. Mostly, about 75 per cent.

23. Not over 10 per cent.

24. About 10 per cent.

25. None.

26. No expensive residences or buildings; not much inequality.

27. Do away with tree exemptions, and the law which permits a person to deduct his debts from his moneys and credits, as it opens a field for a good deal of fraud; also abolish the office of township assessor, and have a competent county assessor. There is a great deal of trouble from incompetent assessors.

#### MADISON COUNTY.

1. Personal, \$282,345; real, \$417,180; 1886.

2. Personal, \$876,130; real, \$3,718,385; 1888.

3. Thirty per cent.

4. Thirty to fifty per cent.

5. No; it is higher in the county outside of cities.

6. Sixty per cent.

7. Stockholders assessed 60 per cent of stock; surplus is not added. Par value only assessed.

8. Real estate is independent.

9. Treated as moneys.

10. None here; Earlham, one; assessment the same as above.

11. None in our county.

12. Not positive; about \$8,000.

13. At 60 per cent of capital.



14. Not assessed.
15. None.
16. About 30 per cent of the average monthly value of stock on hand.
17. None.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$30; cattle, \$13; sheep, \$1; swine, 2 cents per pound; mules, \$25. Assessed value to selling value, 30 to 40 per cent.
20. I would estimate 20 per cent.
21. Yes. Hard to answer—but would say no less than from \$175,000 to \$250,000.
22. Notes, mortgages, and moneys. Forty per cent.
23. No manufactures here. Merchandise escapes at least 20 per cent—aggregate, estimate, \$40,000.
24. Small—\$10,000; aggregate only estimated. Parties selling before January 1st, and not delivered until some time after, either party assessed.
25. No coal here.
26. About 10 per cent in favor of fine houses.
27. The treasurer says: Assess all personal, real, merchandise, mortgages and notes at cash value. I should add checks, as checks and notes are given fictitiously, to make appear indebtedness. Mortgages are given to fictitious persons, and parties hold a power of attorney to transact their business. Prevent same package of greenbacks or national bank currency from exemption more than once. The chairman of board of supervisors says: Make an *iron clad* oath to administer to owners of property. Also make a penalty on all assessors who do not assess at full value.

## MAHASKA COUNTY.

1. Assessed value of realty in incorporated towns; \$856,364; assessed value of personal in incorporated towns; \$437,706.
2. Assessed value of realty, \$4,061,620; assessed value of personal, \$951,625.
3. Forty per cent.
4. Forty per cent.
5. Assessment is intended to be forty per cent throughout the county.
7. Par value.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. There is no difference in manner of assessment.
12. Ten thousand eight hundred dollars.
13. Same manner as other property of moneys and credits.
16. Forty per cent value.
19. Horses, \$34.40; mules, \$30; cattle, \$9.50; sheep, \$1; hogs, \$1.60.
20. Forty per cent.
21. Don't think there is any great amount.
23. None to speak of.
24. Same as above.

25. Forty per cent.
27. I think assessors should be appointed, and thereby get more competent men for assessors; also that the assessment should be taken at the actual cash valuation, and levies reduced; then every tax payer would pay taxes in proportion to the property he has, and no injustice would occur, or not as much as does now in some cases.

## MARION COUNTY.

1. Realty in cities and towns, \$640,966.
2. \$3,200,961.
3. The aim of the assessment was to get it at 50 per cent.
4. At 50 per cent.
5. Assessed to the same.
6. Fifty per cent.
16. At 50 per cent of invoice.
19. Horses, \$396,904; cattle, \$316,864; mules, \$20,386; sheep, \$5,786; swine, \$40,488.
20. About 50 per cent.
21. I believe there is.
22. I believe it occurs on all this.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.		Real estate.	Personal.
Albion.....	\$	21,103	\$ 13,896
Edenville.....		27,956	12,244
Gilman.....		28,622	14,629
Liscomb.....		17,855	13,906
Marshalltown.....		1,071,895	262,705
State Center.....		54,270	26,274

2.

CITIES AND TOWNS.		Personal.	Real estate.
Bangor.....	\$	27,580	\$ 129,775
Eden.....		23,960	146,755
Green Castle.....		45,855	218,385
Iowa.....		24,848	96,717
Jefferson.....		48,911	214,170
Le Grand.....		66,111	242,904
Liberty.....		43,861	210,703
Linn.....		13,558	93,763
Liscomb.....		35,909	200,488
Logan.....		41,267	219,676
Maricetta.....		46,538	235,153
Marion.....		43,682	210,535
Minerva.....		47,385	176,445
State Center.....		36,171	204,729
Taylor.....		36,941	141,632
Timber Creek.....		53,681	233,258
Vienna.....		26,456	241,173
Washington.....		38,991	221,889



3. Real estate assessed at about 33½ per cent of value.
4. All farm lands assessed in proportion.
5. No difference so far as I am able to say.
6. Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
7. Assessed at 33 per cent, to stock owners, and surplus not added.
- 8 and 9. Yes.
10. No difference from national banks.
12. Assessed only for real estate.
16. One third average stock.
19. Assessment less than one third of selling same. Average on horses, \$27; cattle, \$7.50; sheep, \$1; swine, \$1.40; mules, \$27.
20. About 25 per cent.
21. I believe there is quite a sum of moneys and credits that escapes, but can't tell how much.
22. There is no doubt but some notes escape, but not mortgages.
- 23 and 24. Think not.
25. No coal properties.
26. Think costly dwellings have the advantage in the assessment, but to no great extent.

## MILLS COUNTY.

1. Realty, \$376,000; personal, \$327,000.
2. Realty, \$2,306,000; personal, \$1,010,000.
3. Forty per cent.
4. Thirty-three and one third per cent.
5. About 7 per cent.
6. Seventy-five per cent.
7. Fifty per cent of capital stock; surplus not assessed.
8. It is.
9. Assessed 25 per cent less.
10. Only one State bank in county; it is assessed at about one third of its published capital stock.
12. \$21,200.
13. One at \$10,000, one at \$7,000, one at \$3,000, and one at \$1,200.
16. Supposed to be assessed at 75 cents on the dollar on average year's stock.
19. Total value, \$689,000; not assessed by class, but by age, as follows: one year, two years, and three years old and over; probably 45 per cent of selling value.
20. Probably 30 per cent.
21. A great deal; could hardly estimate it.
22. Probably three fifths.
24. Not a great deal.
25. None in county.
26. Fifteen to seventeen per cent higher on the less costly homes.

27. Let the State Executive Board appoint the assessors, one for each county; put them under bonds, and compel them to assess according to law everything at cash value, and according to schedule furnished by said Board.

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

1. Osage, real estate \$213,630; personal property \$118,335.
  2. Real estate \$2,286,322; personal property \$519,412.
  3. From 33½ per cent to 50 per cent.
  4. From 40 per cent to 50 per cent.
  5. About the same, possibly a little higher.
  6. Fifty per cent.
  7. Fifty per cent of par value of stock only.
  - 8 and 9. Yes.
  10. No State banks. Private banks are assessed on the amounts they give in to the assessors. Same in all respects as individual assessments.
  12. Four thousand five hundred dollars.
  13. Fifty per cent of capital as moneys and credits; one, four thousand dollars; one, nine hundred dollars.
  16. Fifty per cent of stock on hand January 1st, as per statement of the merchant.
  17. By the statement of the manufacturer, and the exercise of very uncertain judgment.
  19. Horses \$217,673; cattle \$189,853; sheep \$2,543; swine \$18,381; mules \$2,326.
  20. About fifty per cent.
  21. In my opinion there is quite a large amount; can't say how much.
  22. Yes; more than any other class of property.
  23. Very little I think.
  24. Very little.
  25. We have none.
  26. I think the ordinary dwelling is assessed higher in proportion to its value.
  27. Auditor says: Yes. Let the governor appoint, or the people elect, a good, competent business man to assess the whole county, and pay him for it.
- Treasurer says: No; unless you have assessors demand to know if any chattel mortgages are on stock, merchandise, etc., *who to, and amount of*, so that some knowledge could be had of the true owner of said chattel property.

## MONONA COUNTY.

1. Real estate \$127,708; personalty \$48,863.
2. Real estate \$2,091,226; personalty \$554,416.
- 3 and 4. About 33½ per cent.
5. I think not.
6. About 50 per cent.



19. Horses, \$30; cattle, \$9.00; sheep, .50; swine, \$1.00; mules, \$30. Intended to be one third; sheep and swine are less.
20. Probably very much less than 33½ per cent.
21. Yes. Should say from \$20,000 to \$50,000.
22. It does to a large extent.
23. I think not much.
24. Not much.
25. None worth over \$10,000 or \$12,000; not assessed as high in proportion as cheaper houses.

## MONROE COUNTY.

1. Albia; real estate, \$320,889; personal, \$177,434; Melrose; real estate, \$29,279; personal, \$32,995.
2. Real estate, \$1,627,801; personal, \$567,621.
- 3 and 4. About fifty per cent.
5. I don't think there is much difference if any.
6. Board of supervisors reduced all moneys and credits in the county to sixty per cent of par value. In Albia city, 100 per cent; outside, said to be sixty-five per cent.
7. The par value of stock alone is assessed. Reduced 10 per cent by board of equalization, because the bank claimed that a portion of their real estate was a part of their capital stock. Board of supervisors reduced value of shares to 60 per cent (40 per cent additional reduction).
8. Yes. Except as above stated.
9. Yes.
10. We have no state banks.
11. None.
12. \$10,248.
13. As moneys and credits.
14. None.
15. None.
16. As the assessor guesses.
17. By their own judgment, and personal knowledge.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$220,672; cattle, \$268,853; sheep, \$8,765; swine, \$11,635; mules \$13,506; about 65 per cent.
20. About 65 per cent.
21. I am satisfied that there is, but could not state amount.
22. Yes; do not know.
23. No.
24. No.
25. Same as other property of like character. Realty and personalty separate.
26. The costlier dwelling is invariably assessed lower in proportion to value than the less expensive one.
27. First; there should be a county assessor. Second; failure to assess

property according to law, to be punished by fine and imprisonment. Third; inventories in blank, to be furnished each tax-payer for the listing of personal property.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1. Towns; realty, \$654,438; personal, \$380,750; total, \$1,035,188.
2. Realty, \$2,103,173; personal, \$735,875; total, \$2,839,048.
3. About 40 per cent.
- 4, 5 and 6. Same.
7. The surplus required by law. Not assessed. The excess as other property.
8. Independent of—not in addition.
9. Yes.
12. \$14,250.
13. \$8,000, \$5,750, \$500.
16. Average stock for the year; about 40 per cent.
17. Assessed as stock.
19. Horses, \$35; cattle, \$11.50; sheep, \$1; mules, \$37; swine, \$2; about 40 per cent of selling value.
21. Yes. At least \$250,000, very modestly expressed.
22. Largely so; could not say as to the degree.
- 23 and 24. Not much, if any.
27. Not with present method of appointing assessors.

## MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1. Muscatine City; real, \$1,163,021; personal, \$601,141.
2. Real estate, \$3,497,203; personal, \$1,007,955.
3. Real estate 40 per cent.
4. Yes.
5. Same.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Surplus added to stock. Assessed to individual owners.
- 8 and 9. Yes.
10. State banks are assessed upon their capital stock and surplus at 50 per cent.
11. Same as national banks.
12. We have three; two pay on \$10,000 and one on \$9,000.
13. Assessed on their capital stock when incorporated.
14. Assessed on 50 per cent of their investment as near as can be obtained.
15. None.
16. Forty per cent of the average stock for the year.
17. Average stock during year.
18. Yes.
19. About 40 per cent.
20. Forty per cent.



21. Yes, considerable. Not over 15 per cent found by assessors.
22. Yes.
- 23 and 24. No.
26. Yes, some inequality as to cost; none as to selling price.

## O'BRIEN COUNTY.

1. Total valuation, \$2,163,795.
3. One-third.
5. No.
6. One third.
9. Yes.
- 16, 19 and 20. One-third.

## OSCEOLA COUNTY.

1. Sibley; personal property, \$38,726; real property, \$93,385. Ashton; personal property, \$18,108; real property, \$25,061.
2. Personal, \$260,041; real, \$1,145,201.
3. It will average about 33½ per cent.
4. Not quite so high, say 30 per cent on personal property, but higher on real property.
5. Some higher I think; say 10 per cent, but little difference.
6. But little except by banks, and that would be hard to get at.
7. Have but one; surplus light, assessed at \$3,500.
8. Assessed separate.
9. It is.
10. We have no State bank.
11. None.
12. We have three assessed, at \$4,641.
13. No. 1, \$2,220; No. 2, \$2,071; No. 3, \$350.
14. We have one, but it is mixed; but think it is assessed on mortgages.
15. None.
16. Guess work.
17. None.
18. We have none.
19. Horses, \$33; cattle, \$8; mules, \$33; sheep, 65 cents each; swine, 75 cents per 100 pounds.
20. I think about one third of the cash value.
21. I don't think there is much outside of the banks, as this is a new county and people are not so well off as in older parts of the State.
22. I think it does, but can't tell to what extent.
24. I don't think there is any but what is assessed.
25. None.
26. They are not assessed as high as properties of less value.
27. The chairman of the board of supervisors says: Yes; I think the assessors would do their duty better if they were appointed by the board of supervisors, from another township than the one they are to assess. It

would do away with a great deal of personal favor; assessors could act more freely, show no favors, and would come nearer the actual cash value of both real and personal property.

The auditor says: Compel assessors to assess full cash value.

The treasurer says: Yes, just one. Assess everything at its cash value; moneys and credits at full value; and until the State of Iowa enforces this rule there will be no equality in taxation. Also abolish the office of assessor, and let the trustees of the township make the assessment.

## PAGE COUNTY.

1. Total personal in cities, \$637,425, as shown by assessors books, 1887; total real in cities, \$880,544, as shown by assessors books, 1887.
2. Personal outside of cities, \$1,085,842, as shown by assessors books, 1887; real outside of cities, \$3,419,361, as shown by assessors books, 1887.
3. Cities 31 per cent.
4. Thirty-three and one third per cent.
5. About 2½ less in cities.
6. Sixty per cent.
7. Surplus is added to par value.
8. Yes.
9. Yes; 60 per cent.
10. Treated same as other banks.
12. \$50,300.
13. Assessed with moneys and credits. \$5,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$900, \$4,790, \$32,610.
15. Assessed to each individual as corporation stocks.
16. Sixty per cent of invoice.
17. The machinery is reckoned as part of the real estate, and assessed as other property according to judgment of assessor.
18. None.
19. Horses, \$37.79; cattle, \$13.33; sheep, \$1.30; swine, \$2.65; mules, \$44.88. This is about 35 per cent of their value.
20. Sixty per cent.
21. I think very little of this property escapes.
22. None to my knowledge.
23. I think there is some merchandise that escapes, as some merchants deduct their indebtedness before giving amounts, but cannot say how much.
24. Some live stock escapes by the assessors carelessness.
25. Our coal veins are light, only 20 inches thick, and the property is assessed as other real estate.
26. I sometimes find a difference of from 5 to 20 per cent in their valuation.
27. The treasurer says: When we elect a good assessor, we should not change for a man of no experience, for by so doing we always lose. The board of equalization should be more careful in their work. Many are farmers, and always in a hurry to get through. I would also recommend



that the assessor swear the parties before listing them, instead of swearing them after they have been assessed.

The auditor says: I believe if the executive council were authorized to make an assessment of so many dollars, based on their estimate as to what is right, on each county, as a State tax, to be paid in quarterly installments, out of county funds, and raise the county tax to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 mills if necessary, and let each county do its own equalizing, it would in a great measure obviate all trouble.

#### PALO ALTO COUNTY.

1. Have no cities, but the incorporated towns of Emmetsburg, Ruthven and West Bend. Value of real estate in these three, \$117,407. Personal not obtainable, except by going through the books at expense of much time.
2. Lands, \$1,489,734; personal, \$242,179, in town and country. Railroads, \$224,807; timber exemptions, \$134,473.
3. In Emmetsburg it will not exceed, on the average, 25 per cent of actual value. In Ruthven and West Bend, the other two incorporated towns, 30 per cent.
4. In the country townships between 30 and 40 per cent.
5. Should say there was but little difference; say 5 per cent.
6. One third; but hardly any one acknowledges having anything of the kind.
7. Par value of stock only, and surplus left unassessed, as I am informed by the assessor.
8. Yes.
9. It is treated the same.
10. Understood to be assessed the same.
11. None.
12. Had two small ones. One assessed at \$1,500, being full amount of capital as given in to assessor.
13. As above.
14. One third of stock.
15. None.
16. At one third of amount given in to assessor by owner.
17. None.
18. Horses at \$19.01; mules, \$15.75; cattle, \$6.32; swine, \$1.11; sheep, 88 cents; about one third of selling value.
19. About 30 per cent.
20. Should say there was considerable, but have no means of estimating the amount.
21. Largely on notes and mortgages.
22. But a small amount in this county.
23. Very little, if any.
24. No coal.
25. Think the valuable houses are generally assessed lower, considering value or cost, than small houses.

27. Yes. The legislature ought to remodel the whole assessment system, making more stringent provisions to unearth moneys and credits and capital, that escape taxation. The real estate this way, pays more than its proportion of the taxes. Also more stringent provisions should be made to secure the assessment of property at its fair cash value, and cut down the maximum of the levies, that officers and boards can make, so low that in order to raise the necessary revenue it will be necessary to assess property at its real value. The legislature ought to pass a law requiring every property holder to fill out blanks furnished him by the assessor, giving an itemized statement of all his property to be assessed, real and personal, of every kind and description, and return the same to the assessor, having sworn that it is all the taxable property he possesses. In case any one refuses, or fails to return said blanks filled out and sworn to, give the assessors power and require them to hunt up everything they can find belonging to the delinquent, assess the same, and turn over that amount. This is substantially the law in New Hampshire and Vermont, and it works admirably in bringing property to light for taxation.

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1. City of Le Mars; real, \$379,650; personal, \$153,293. City of Kingsley; real, \$83,937; personal, \$39,210. Akron; real, \$27,175; personal, \$26,483.
2. \$4,157,583.
- 3 and 4. Thirty per cent.
5. Lower, about 20 per cent.
6. About 10 per cent.
7. Surplus added to par value.
8. Assessed separate.
9. Moneys and credits.
10. Assessed same as moneys and credits.
15. We have one, and it is not assessed.
16. About 30 per cent of amount of capital employed.
17. Amount of capital employed outside of real property.
18. We have none.
19. Cattle, \$210,008; horses, \$253,650; mules, \$14,373; sheep, \$747; swine, \$23,437.
20. About 15 per cent.
21. About 75 per cent.
22. Notes, mortgages and money.
23. Not much.
25. None.
26. The cheaper dwellings are assessed higher in proportion to value than the more costly ones.
27. Only to assess all property at its true cash value.



## POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1. Fonda; real property, \$50,004; personal, \$30,137. Rolfe; real property, \$27,218; personal, \$11,862.
2. Total valuation, real estate, \$2,224,981; personal, \$312,530.
3. Fonda, 30 per cent; Rolfe, 30 per cent.
4. Real estate, 50 per cent; personal property, 40 per cent.
5. Yes; about 20 per cent.
7. I would say about 25 per cent.
8. 9 and 10. None.
12. None in the name of the bank; assessed in owner's name.
13. \$5,000, \$2,000; \$2,905, \$1,500, \$5,000.
16. Approximation.
19. \$116,889—30 per cent; \$150,264—40 per cent; \$1,149—35 per cent; \$11,017—30 per cent; \$6,469—30 per cent.
20. Thirty-five per cent.
21. About 75 per cent.
23. About \$30,000.
24. Scarcely any.
26. I should judge that there is an inequality in the proportion of 3 to 1.
27. I would suggest that each assessor be compelled to follow the letter of the law, if such can be done; that is, assess property at its full value.

## POLK COUNTY.

1. Altoona; \$43,513; Capital Park; \$306,865; Greenwood Park; \$140,047.45; Mitchellville; \$62,935; North Des Moines; \$529,970.50; Polk City; \$20,716; Sevastopol; \$48,940; Sheldahl; \$13,000; City Des Moines; \$8,540.715. Total realty in above cities and towns, \$9,706,700.95.
2. Lands, 354,363.80 acres, \$4,824,295.53; assessment of railroad property in county, \$782,445.25; total personal in county, including live stock, \$3,424,527.68.
3. The assessors were each instructed to assess both personal and real, at 50 per cent of cash value all over the county.
4. I think not.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Fifty per cent of cash value of stock.
- 8 and 9. Yes.
10. State incorporated banks are assessed the same as national banks.
11. I know of no difference.
12. One. \$3,150.
13. Fifty per cent of money and credits above exemption.
15. Stock to stockholders, 50 per cent of amount paid in.
16. Fifty per cent of average stock on hand for year.
19. Cattle, \$353,217; horses, \$492,187; mules, \$30,459; sheep, \$2,087; swine, \$43,909.

The board of supervisors have decided upon the following basis for assessment for 1887:

Work oxen, 1st class, per yoke.....	\$ 75.00
Work oxen, 2d class, per yoke.....	50.00
Feeding steers, 4 years and over, 1st class.....	30.00
Feeding steers, 4 years and over, 2d class.....	20.00
Feeding steers, 4 years and over, 3d class.....	15.00
Feeding steers, 3 years and over, 1st class.....	20.00
Feeding steers, 3 years and over, 2d class.....	15.00
Feeding steers, 3 years and over, 3d class.....	12.00
Feeding steers, 2 years and over, 1st class.....	15.00
Feeding steers, 2 years and over, 2d class.....	12.00
Common steers, 2 years and over.....	12.00
Common heifers, 2 years.....	10.00
Common steers, 1 year.....	8.00
Common heifers, 1 year.....	7.00
Stock, blooded, of all ages, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., 50 per cent of cash value.	
Cows, common, 1st class.....	16.00
Cows, common, 2d class.....	12.00
Carriage horses, 5 per cent of cash value.	
Horses, 1st class farm.....	75.00
Horses, 2d class farm.....	50.00
Others 50 per cent of cash value.	
Colts, 1 year old.....	20.00
Colts, 2 years and over.....	35.00
Mules, 1st class.....	75.00
Mules, 2d class.....	60.00
Others, 50 per cent of cash value.	
Sheep, common.....	1.00
Swine, 6 months and over, per 100 lbs.....	1.50
Male animals for breeding purposes, 50 per cent of cash value.	
20. Merchandise is assessed at 50 per cent of the average value on hand during the year.	
21. I am of the opinion that a considerable amount goes unassessed; cannot give estimates.	
22. Partially; cannot estimate.	
23. I do not think to any great extent.	
24. I think it is fairly well assessed.	
25. Coal property is generally only assessed so far as to the machinery used in obtaining it.	
26. The most valuable property is assessed far below the per cent of the values last referred to.	
27. I suggest the assessing of all taxable property at actual values.	



## POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

1. City of Council Bluffs; real, \$3,006,077; personal, \$734,880. Avoca; real, \$101,167; personal, \$72,077. Carson; real, \$4,675; personal, \$21,346. Walnut; real, \$42,783; personal, \$26,247. Oakland; real, \$26,429; personal, \$25,405. Neola; real, \$55,495; personal, \$38,320.
2. Real in county outside of above, \$5,462,570; personal in county outside of above, \$1,223,102.
3. Forty per cent.
4. Same.
5. About 10 per cent.
6. About 25 per cent.
7. Would say 25 per cent of surplus added to par value of stock.
8. In addition to stock.
9. Don't know.
10. Forty per cent of capital stock assessed to stockholder, as per number of shares of stock.
- 14 and 15. Not assessed.
16. On a basis of 40 per cent.
20. \$1,071,433.
- 23 and 24. No.

## POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1. Grinnell City; real estate, \$332,119; personal, \$275,559; total, \$608,678. Malcom; real estate, \$39,134; personal, \$48,740; total, \$87,874. Brooklyn; real estate, \$79,329; personal, \$90,805; total, \$170,134. Montezuma; real estate, \$94,157; personal, \$56,518; total, \$150,675. Victor; real estate, \$4,021; personal, \$869; total, \$4,820. Searsboro; real estate, \$4,404; personal, \$7,314; total, \$11,916.
2. Total value of real estate outside of towns, \$2,909,772; total personal, \$744,725; total, \$3,654,497.
3. Real estate in this county is not, in my judgment, assessed to exceed 33½ per cent of its cash value.
4. Same as above.
5. Very little, if any difference.
6. About 40 per cent.
7. It is pretty hard to answer this question, but it looks very much to me as if neither the surplus, nor the stock was assessed in this county. The First National Bank at Grinnell is assessed with \$40,000 moneys and credits, and one bank with \$10,000; that is all.
8. Some of the banks are assessed with a lot on which the building stands.
9. I can't tell from the assessors' books whether the stock is assessed at all or not.
10. I think they are assessed same as other banks, i. e., with simply a small amount of moneys and credits. No stock, no surplus, and almost no nothing.

11. Same as all the rest.
12. Citizens Bank of Grinnell, real estate, value \$1,400; personal, \$8,800. Poweshiek County Bank of Brooklyn, real estate, \$450; personal, \$5,000.
13. See above.
- 14 and 15. None here.
16. Forty per cent.
17. Don't know.
18. None here.
19. Don't know. Cattle between \$8 and \$9 per head; horses, \$23 and \$24; mules, \$28; sheep, \$1; swine, \$1. I should say this was about 30 per cent on cattle, 25 per cent on horses, 50 per cent on sheep, and 25 per cent on hogs.
20. I should judge about 25 to 33½ per cent of its value.
21. It is impossible for me to estimate it, but I should say about four-fifths.
22. Yes, largely on notes and mortgages.
23. I have doubtless considerable money invested in manufactures of various kinds; also, by stock dealers that escape taxation, but could not estimate the amount.
25. None here.
26. My judgment is that on our present basis of assessment, the tendency is to discriminate always in favor of the more costly improvements, and I think it will continue to be so as long as assessors will persist in violating the law in making their assessments.
27. I don't know whether it would pan out or not, but there ought to be a law making it an indictable offense for any assessor or body of assessors, supervisor or board of supervisors, to get together and adopt a schedule of assessment whereby they agree to assess property at a less per cent than at its actual cash value. Then when the assessor goes around and makes the assessment, he ought to stamp every note presented to, and assessed by him, and every note not so stamped should be absolutely void, so far as the owner was concerned. The law should be so changed that the moneys and credits should be assessed in full, without deducting debts and liabilities, or else the debts and liabilities should be deducted from any other property the same as from moneys and credits, so that the poor devil of a farmer who owes a lot of money, can deduct it from the value of his farm, as well as the capitalist and business man from his moneys and credits. My judgment is that the great bulk of the taxes come off the men in moderate means. The extremely poor are transitory, and run away from the taxes, and the extremely well off, escape them without running from them. While the men in moderate means, the farmer, whose property consists of lands and horses and cattle and hogs, can't get away. Their property is palpable. You can touch it, and it cannot get away. This is wrong, and there ought to be something done to better adjust the burdens of taxation equally on the shoulders of all the people.



## RINGGOLD COUNTY.

6. Fifty per cent.
12. \$15,682.
13. After deducting all indebtedness, the balance is assessed at fifty per cent; \$10,350, \$5,332.
16. Same as number 13.
19. The assessed value is about one-half, or less than selling value.
20. About one-third.
21. Not a great amount.
23. Not much.
26. A little, but not much.
27. My method of assessing would be to let the persons be compelled to meet the assessor, assisted by a board of trustees, or an assessment board, and they assess all property at cash value as near as practicable; three days would be ample time to assess any township, and cost would be reduced.

## SAC COUNTY.

1. Audubon and Grant City; real, \$13,685. Early; real, 31,111; personal, \$11,085. Fletcher; real, \$6,547. Odebolt; real, \$63,195; personal, \$49,338. Sac City; real, \$103,963; personal, \$54,438. Schaller; real, \$24,245; personal, \$15,746. Wall Lake; real, \$28,437; personal, \$12,491.
2. Real, 2,224,080; personal, \$401,430.
3. About 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.
4. The same ratio.
5. I think it is.
6. Thirty-three and a third per cent.
7. None in our county.
- 8 and 9. None.
10. There is but one incorporated bank in our county. Its capital stock was all in real estate, and hence not assessed as stock.
12. \$24,970.
13. Same as money and credits. \$6,600, \$6,600, \$1,400, \$5,000, \$1,200, \$3,100, \$5,550.
16. At 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of invoice at commencement of year. This is erroneous, but a practice impossible to break up.
19. Cattle, \$184,886; horses, \$171,976; mules, \$8,451; swine, \$27,675; sheep, \$682.
20. About 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.
21. I believe there is fully one-fourth.
22. Include this in above.
24. No.
26. The costlier houses are assessed lower in proportion, than the common ones.
27. The law is the best basis, and the only true one, viz.; cash basis. The only question is to get the assessor to conform to the law. It would seem unnecessary to enact a law to compel men to conform to the law. To attach a penalty to violation of the same, would seem the only method.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

1. Total realty in cities, \$3,003,387; personal in same, \$1,319,332.
2. Real property, \$4,325,291; personal, \$748,580.
3. About 30 per cent.
4. Same as in cities.
5. No.
6. One-third value.
7. Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits assessed at one-third value.
8. Deducted from capital stock and assessed independent.
9. Yes.
10. No difference.
11. Same as national banks.
- 12 and 14. None.
15. Not assessed.
16. Same as other property.
17. Only raw material.
18. Same as personal or real property.
30. Thirty to thirty-three and one-third per cent.
21. Not over one-fourth returned.
22. Quite largely on mortgages, but unable to say to what extent.
24. Not much escapes.
25. Coal land of but little value; assessed same as other lands.
26. The small properties pay more in proportion to their value, than that of larger properties.

## SHELBY COUNTY.

1. Aggregate realty, \$271,503; personal, \$242,167. Harlan, only large town; real, \$170,818; personal, \$119,554.
2. Aggregate realty, land, \$3,027,082; personal, \$832,004.
3. Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
4. Forty per cent.
5. No.
6. Sixty per cent.
- 7, 8 and 9. None in county.
10. First: Assessed independent. Second: Don't know. Third: One State incorporated bank. Advertised capital, \$50,000; assessed, \$10,000.
11. None.
12. \$24,246.
13. \$12,121, \$1,000, \$1,625, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$5,000.
16. On average amount of stock on hand during the year.
17. Same.
19. Horses, \$25; cattle, \$8; sheep, \$1; swine, \$1.25; mules, \$35. Assessment about one-third selling value.
20. Thirty three and one third per cent.
- 21 and 22. No, not that I know of.



- 23 and 24. No.
- 25. None.
- 26. No. \$10,000 to \$60,000 dwellings in county.

## SIOUX COUNTY.

- 1. No large cities.
- 2. Real, \$2,902,798; personal, \$555,507.
- 3 and 5. Thirty-three and one-third.
- 5. No.
- 6. Forty per cent.
- 7. No National banks.
- 10. No State banks.
- 11. None.
- 12. \$33,000.
- 13. As monies and credits. Same ratio.
- 14 and 15. None.
- 16 and 17. By sworn statements of owners, or by inventory.
- 19. Horses, \$22.18; cattle, \$7.40; sheep, 50 cents; swine, 50 cents; mules, \$30.00. About 40 per cent.
- 20. From 30 to 40 per cent.
- 21 22 and 23. Think there is some, but no great amount.

## STORY COUNTY.

- 1. Realty, \$551,670; personal, \$329,086.
- 2. \$3,142,924, realty; \$642,961, personal.
- 3, 4 and 5. About 50 per cent.
- 6. Assessed at par value.
- 8. No.
- 9. Yes.
- 12. Assessment of private banks, \$12,000.
- 13. \$3,500, \$7,000, \$1,000, \$500. Supposed to be 50 per cent of value.
- 16. At 50 per cent of average value of stock during the year of time in business.
- 17. Listed same as individuals.
- 18. None.
- 19. Cattle \$9.00, horses \$29.00, swine \$1.20, sheep .70, mules \$30.00. About forty to fifty per cent of value.
- 20. Supposed to be about 50 per cent.
- 21. Think there is, but cannot give estimate, as I have no data.
- 24. Live stock generally all assessed.
- 25. None in county developed and assessed. Some are in course of development.
- 26. Know of none.
- 27. If good men only are chosen for assessors, and continued in office, instead of taking up new and inexperienced men, more equitable and just assessments would result than now prevails.

## TAMA COUNTY.

- 1. Assessed value of real estate in seven incorporated towns, \$607,852; personal, \$390,533.
- 2. Real estate, \$4,387,277; personal, \$910,027.
- 3 and 4. It is my judgment that real estate in towns is assessed at about 45 or 50 per cent; and about 35 or 40 per cent is used as a basis of assessment outside.
- 5. I think it is, and should say about 15 per cent.
- 6. Presumed to be 50 per cent.
- 7. We have only one National bank in the county, and to the best of my judgment, the assessment is on a basis of about 35 per cent of the par value of the stock, including assessment of real estate, and no consideration is taken of the bank's surplus.
- 8. It is, but the value of real estate is deducted from par value of stock.
- 9. I don't know that I fully comprehend the question. It is assessed under the head of "corporation stocks," to the corporate body, and I do not understand that any offset is made for indebtedness, as in case of moneys and credits.
- 10. No incorporated bank in the county, other than savings bank. Noticed in answer to next question.
- 11. Stock assessed to bank, and not to individuals. Amount of stock less amount invested in real estate. Assessed as corporation stocks at about 50 per cent of par value. Evidently no surplus taken into consideration.
- 12. \$41,000, mostly assessed under the head of moneys and credits.
- 13. \$12,500, \$4,000, \$1,550, \$800, \$10,450, \$11,650.
- 14 and 25. None.
- 16. I doubt if many of the stocks of merchandise are assessed at more than 25 per cent of actual cost, while others are assessed at full 50 per cent, only a few, however. It is all a pure guess work on the part of the assessor, and the party assessed. I regard the assessment of this class of property as very unequal.
- 17. They probably shut their eyes and guess, as they do in many other cases.
- 19. Value of horses, \$365,960; value of cattle, \$382,014; mules, \$17,211; sheep, \$2,194; swine, \$76,336.
- 20. I doubt whether this class of property is assessed at more than 25 or 30 per cent of its true value.
- 21. I think there is a considerable amount of this class of property that escapes taxation, but can give no intelligent idea as to amount.
- 22. Would give same answer as to above.
- 24. I do not think there is any considerable amount.
- 25. We have none.
- 26. I do not discover any appreciable difference. It is possible, however, that the expensive house is not assessed as near up to its value as the one less expensive.
- 27. Absolute equity in the assessment of property for taxation is con-



ceded to be impossible. But I think we would obtain far better results under a system of county assessors, than under our present system. It would certainly give a more uniform assessment in the counties. In our county there are 28 assessing districts, with one assessor for each district, each one having his own peculiar ideas of the actual value, also the assessable value of property, and the consequences are a very unequal assessment.

## TAYLOR COUNTY.

1. Real estate, \$347,818; personal, \$231,329.
2. Real estate, \$2,675,743; personal, \$739,450.
- 3 and 4. Forty per cent.
6. Fifty per cent.
12. \$20,000.
13. Two; \$10,000 each. Fifty per cent.
- 16, 19 and 20. Fifty per cent.
21. \$25,000.
22. Mostly on notes.
23. \$10,000.
24. None.
27. That all property be assessed at its full cash value.

## UNION COUNTY.

1. Creston; real estate, \$695,523; personal, \$101,689. Afton; real estate, \$75,611; personal, \$53,307.
2. Lands, 264,615 acres, valued at \$1,985,697; personal, \$622,240.
- 3 and 4. Supposed to be assessed at 40 per cent of cash value.
5. Supposed to be the same.
6. Full value.
8. Yes.
9. I think not. Cannot tell the difference.
12. One assessed at \$500.
14. One only in county; not assessed.
16. Supposed to be assessed at 40 per cent of cash value.
19. Cattle, \$221,850; horses, \$216,256; mules, \$10,766; sheep, \$1,909; swine, \$14,463; 40 per cent of cash value.
20. All property, except moneys and credits, are supposed to be assessed at 40 per cent, cash value.
21. I think considerable; my judgment would be \$50,000. I only guess at it.
22. I think mostly on notes.
23. Same on merchandise, I think.
24. None.
25. None.
26. I think fine dwellings are assessed some lower according to their real value and cost.

27. I think it would be much better if all property all over the State was assessed at a fair cash value. I have no suggestions to make as to duties of assessors.

## VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1. Cantral; real estate, \$22,326; personal, \$25,663. Farmington; real estate, \$70,146; personal, \$47,365. Milton; real estate, \$42,685; personal, \$40,492. Keosauqua; real estate, \$73,565; personal, \$27,680. Bentonsport; real estate, \$32,014; personal, \$55,761. Birmingham; real estate, \$39,591; personal, \$37,641.
2. Land, \$2,915,443; town lots, unincorporated towns, \$171,872; personal, \$1,081,205.
3. About 50 per cent.
4. About the same.
6. Sixty cents on the dollar.
7. Not any in the county.
- 10 and 11. The same as other property.
12. There are several, but they are connected, and assessed with other business.
13. Same as other property.
16. No regular basis.
17. Estimated by proprietor.
19. Horses, \$35; cattle, \$12; mules, \$40; sheep, \$1.33; hogs, \$3.50, as near as can be estimated.
20. About 40 per cent.
26. We have no expensive residences.
27. We consider that the only correct basis for a just assessment, is to assess all property at its actual cash value.

## WAPELLO COUNTY.

1. Real, \$52,363, \$8,915, \$68,346, \$53,462, \$33,902, \$1,940,164; personal, \$26,469, \$9,828, \$25,906, \$55,830, \$19,700, \$792,390.
2. Real, \$2,636,084; personal, \$690,594.
3. All property is supposed to be assessed at fifty per cent of a fair cash value.
4. Yes.
5. Don't know.
6. Fifty per cent.
7. Surplus added to par value of stock.
8. Independent.
9. Yes.
10. Assessed to each stockholder at 50 per cent of par value.
- 12 and 13. None in county.
14. Said companies claim in Ottumwa, that all moneys they have is in eastern capital, and is given to assessor where owner lives.
15. At par value of stock to each stockholder.



16. By personal statement under oath and signature, as personal property.
17. Same as number 16.
18. Same.
19. All are taken at 50 per cent.
20. Supposed to be 50 per cent.
21. Yes, but don't know much.
22. Not so much as moneys.
23. Same as 21.
24. No.
25. As realty and personal; the coal makes the realty more valuable.
26. Think the small buildings have the heaviest assessment in proportion to the larger ones.
27. Think that the interest on notes and mortgages should not be collectable unless exhibited and stamped by assessor. Think that a man should be allowed to take any indebtedness that he owes out of his realty or personal, and be assessed on only what he actually owns.

## WARREN COUNTY.

1. Indianola; real estate, 1885-6, \$257,540; personal, 1886, \$195,555.
2. Real estate, except city of Indianola, \$3,966,107; personal, \$1,144,642.
3. Our assessors aim to assess land and town property, at about 33½ per cent of cash value.
4. Yes.
5. No.
6. Sixty per cent.
7. The par value of stock is assessed at 60 per cent of its value, and surplus is not assessed.
8. Yes, but the value of the real estate is deducted from the stock.
9. Yes.
10. Stock in hands of stockholders is assessed at 60 per cent of par value.
11. None in the county.
12. \$6,000. (One bank.)
13. Same as moneys and credits.
14. Sixty per cent of capital employed.
15. Have none.
16. Assessed at 60 per cent of average amount of stock carried for the year preceding.
17. Take account of average yearly amount invested in the raw material, and assess at 60 per cent of actual value.
18. Have none.
19. Average assessed value of cattle, \$14; horse, \$33; mules, \$35; sheep, \$1; hogs, \$2.61. Estimated to be 33½ per cent of value.
20. Sixty per cent.

21. I should say a large amount of such property is not given in to the assessor. I have no way of estimating it.
22. Mostly on that class of property; also on book accounts to a large extent.
23. I think very little escapes assessment in this county.
24. Not much if any evasion on live stock.
25. Real estate is assessed as such. Capital employed is assessed at 60 per cent of cash value.
26. No discrimination noticed. The property here—residence property—not being of the character mentioned.
27. I think the law as it now exists, with the decisions of the courts thereon, is as good as can be made unless in some minor details. All property should be assessed at its actual value, 100 cents to the dollar as the law directs.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. Washington City; real, \$434,348; personal, 510,941; Brighton City; real, \$79,330; personal, \$54,308; Riverside City; real, \$31,485; \$35,753; Wellman City; real, \$16,672; personal, \$22,365.
2. Real, \$3,877,315; personal, \$1,067,777.
3. Real estate is assessed at about 35 per cent of fair saleable value. Personal, about 45 per cent, except monies and credits, which are assessed at 60½.
4. Same as number 3.
5. No relative difference.
6. Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent.
7. Two National, one savings, and one private. Surplus is not assessed.
8. Independent of stock.
9. It is.
10. Answered in questions 6, 8 and 9.
11. Assessed on the same basis as other banks.
12. Brighton bank assessed at \$4,150, which is 66½ per cent of real value.
16. Assessed at 45 per cent of real cost value.
17. Guess at it.
- 19 and 20. Forty-five per cent.
21. I believe there is; could not make an estimate with any degree of accuracy.
- 23 and 24. I think there is.
26. I think that the difference is in favor of the costly building.
27. I think that all assessable property should be assessed at its full value, doing away entirely with class or scale. Repeal the library and grove exemption laws.



## WAYNE COUNTY.

1. Seymour; real, \$49,069; personal, \$52,748; Clio; real, \$7,313; personal, \$18,548; Corydon; real, \$84,085; personal, \$89,115; Humeston; real, \$45,565; personal, \$57,593; Allerton, real, \$63,811; personal, \$76,915; Lineville; real, \$53,016; personal, \$69,595.
2. Real, 2,504,323; personal, \$797,657; total, 3,301,980.
- 3 and 4. About twenty-five per cent.
5. About the same.
6. Sixty-six per cent.
7. Do not know.
8. It is.
9. About the same.
10. Assessed in about the same manner and ratio.
11. No saving banks in county.
12. \$4,000.
13. As others; \$4,000.
14. Not assessed.
15. None.
16. From statement of merchant.
16. Horses, \$331,183; cattle, \$281,710; sheep, \$4,100; swine, \$23,781; mules, \$22,305. Horses, one half, cattle, one third, and mules, one fourth their actual value.
20. Forty per cent.
21. There is much that goes unassessed from evasion.
22. It does to a large extent.
24. Do not know.
25. As improved real estate.
27. Some of the assessors ought to be hung.

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

1. Ft. Dodge; realty, \$565,072; personalty, \$163,152. Gowrie; realty, \$34,316; personalty, \$11,906. Dayton; realty, \$34,137; personalty, \$25,607. Lehigh; realty, \$24,442; personalty, \$9,848.
2. Realty, \$2,852,501; personalty, \$490,000.
3. From 20 to 150 per cent; 281 per cent if owner and assessor belong to same church—150 per cent if non-resident property.
4. Same.
5. Think land is assessed highest.
6. Supposed to be same as other property.
8. Yes.
16. Assessor puts down just what merchant tells him.
19. About one fourth.
20. Assessed valuation seems to be about one-tenth of valuation for insurance.
21. Certainly there is, but do not know how much.
22. Yes.

26. Owners of costly buildings claim that they should not be taxed full amount for ornamenting the town.
27. First: Assess all property at true cash value. Second: Abandon taxing each county for State purposes, but have railroads pay all their taxes to the State for support of the same, or else have executive council equalize personality as well as realty.

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1. Forest City; real, \$57,352; personal, \$59,469. Lake Mills; real, \$22,926; personal, \$34,821.
2. Real, \$1,001,512; personal, \$204,392.
3. Twenty per cent, more or less.
4. Probably 50 per cent.
5. Lower, (see above).
6. The order of the board is at its par value.
7. Have none.
12. \$9,500.
13. Partly as firms, and partly each individual in the firm; \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, \$1,000.
16. Probably about 33½ per cent of average stock on hand.
19. Total value of live stock, \$114,858. Is supposed to be about one-third to one-half actual value.
26. See number 16.
21. There is no doubt but there is considerable money and credits that go unassessed; how much, I have no idea.
26. We have no building here costing over \$5,000 or \$6,000, but I think as a rule, costly property, some way or other, is not assessed as high accordingly.

## WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

1. Decorah; real, \$316,890; personal, \$167,168. West Decorah; real, \$34,085; personal, \$16,088. Ossian; real, \$35,225; personal, \$23,750. Calmar; real, \$55,883; personal, \$20,949—1886.
2. Real estate outside above named cities, \$3,066,293; personal outside above named cities, \$708,601.
3. Real estate in this county is assessed at one-third its supposed value, both in and out of cities.
5. Yes. Could not say what the per cent would be.
6. Same as real, one third.
8. Yes.
9. Think it is.
- 10 and 11. Think the above answer will apply here.
12. We have one private banking association, but it is not assessed as a bank; assessed as an establishment.
- 14 and 15. None here.
16. One-third of stocks on hand January 1st of year assessed.



17. I think they average for one year, and assess average amount on hand for one day, or each day.

18. None here.

19. Horses, \$25 per head; cattle, \$6 per head; mules, \$25 per head. Taking into consideration young animals, such as colts and calves, the above would be about one-third the cash value.

20. Supposed to be 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

21. There is said to be considerable that is not assessed; how much I cannot say.

22. Think mostly on notes.

24. Think it is all assessed.

25. We have none.

26. As a rule, I think the fine home is assessed from 15 to 35 per cent lower than the ordinary home.

27. Treasurer says: I would suggest that all property be assessed on a basis of its actual cash value, or as near its cash value as can be ascertained.

Chairman of Board of Supervisors says: Would say, in my judgment, there should be but one ratio of assessment in the State, either one-third, one-half, or full value. And that assessors should be more thorough in investigating, and more particular in administering the oath.

#### WOODBURY COUNTY.

1. Correctionville; real estate, \$21,701; personal, \$24,910. Danbury; real estate, \$9,427; personal, \$19,218. Sloan; real estate, \$27,500; personal, \$29,963. Sioux City; real estate, \$5,722,232; personal, \$1,165,128.

2. Real estate, \$4,437,288; personal, \$693,211.

3, 4 and 5. Thirty-three and one third per cent.

6. Twenty-five per cent.

7. Twenty-five per cent; surplus not assessed.

8 and 9. Yes.

10 and 11. Same; 25 per cent.

12. One, assessed at \$25,000.

13. Same as other banks, \$25,000.

14. Same as banks, according to capital.

15. Those employing foreign capital not assessed; others same as banks.

16. At one third of average value during preceeding year, according to their sworn statement.

17. One third of capital employed.

18. Same way.

19. Horses, \$359,395; cattle, \$282,579; mules, \$40,773; swine, \$20,356; sheep, \$2,934; about one third of selling value.

21. Don't think much escapes.

22. Considerable, by being held in name of non-residents.

23 and 24. No.

26. The assessment is made as nearly proportionate as possible, and if any inequality exists, it is the result of error in judgment.

#### WORTH COUNTY.

1. For year 1886: Northwood, real, \$64,847; personal, \$38,053.

2. Real, \$1,526,977; personal, \$266,131.

3 and 4. Forty-two per cent.

5. About the same.

8, 9, 10 and 11. None

12. \$2,000.

13. One bank, \$2,000; supposed to be 50 per cent.

16. Supposed to be 40 per cent.

19. Horses, \$35; cattle, \$10; sheep, \$1; swine, \$1.50; mules, \$40. Assessed at about one third selling value.

20. Forty per cent.

21. Judging from what we know of men in their every day business, I think a large amount of the money in the county is not reached for taxation.

22. Yes; on notes, mortgages, cash on hand, and various credits.

23. Little, if any.

24. None; cattle cannot be hid.

26. As a rule, in the towns the smaller houses are assessed relatively higher than the better ones.

#### WRIGHT COUNTY.

1. Eagle Grove; real, \$91,350; personal, \$47,184. Dows; real, \$11,277. Clarion; \$51,001; personal, \$22,631. Belmont; \$47,711; personal, \$2,256.

2. Real estate, \$1,750,984; personal, \$234,292.

3. Average assessed value about 35 per cent.

4. Same as cities.

5. No higher.

6. About same as real estate.

7. Only have one, and do not know how it was assessed.

9. I think it is.

10 and 11. None.

13. \$2,000, \$2,000, \$8,000, \$2,500, \$1,500, \$770.

14. Not assessed.

16. Listed by owner at not to exceed 35 per cent.

19. Cattle, \$6.56; horses, \$22; mules, \$25.50; sheep, 55 cents; swine, one-half cent per pound.

20. Not more than one-third.

21. A good deal; more than two-thirds of all of it.

22. Largely on notes and mortgages, scarcely any assessed.

23. Very little escapes.

24. Practically none.

26. Don't think the fine houses are assessed in proportion to poorer ones.

27. The greatest evil is the fact of moneys and credits, including notes and mortgages, escaping assessment. Would suggest that all notes in



order to be collected, should bear the assessor's stamp as evidence that they have been presented for assessment.

## ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Besides the foregoing blank, two others were prepared, and the result tabulated as follows:

## DIVISION II.

## CITY AND TOWN FINANCES.

*Exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of cities and towns, so far as reported for their last fiscal year respectively, with their indebtedness and the rate of taxation.*

NAME OF CITY OR TOWN.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Present indebtedness.	Rate of taxation in mills.	REMARKS.
Adel .....	\$ 929.37	\$ 937.15	\$ 2,500.00	5	Fiscal year ended February 20, 1887.
Afton .....	3,500.00	2,500.00	None.	9	
Albia .....	5,382.12	5,526.08	6,300.00	10	
Algona .....	2,246.26	2,331.77	None.	5	
Ames .....	1,850.00	2,830.00	None.	3	
Anamosa .....	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	10	Total levy in city 38½ mills. Levy will be reduced to 8 mills next time. Expenditures do not include those on account of bonds and interest. Fiscal year ended February 10, 1886. Total levy for all purposes—State, county, city and school—28 mills. City levy not reported separately.
Angus .....	215.00	190.15	3,649.90	.....	
Bedford .....	3,260.08	3,240.59	407.58	10	
Bloomfield .....	3,287.04	3,061.12	None.	6	
Boone .....	12,017.30	11,897.70	29,513.80	17	
Burlington .....	138,508.61	126,995.16	430,000.00	23	Report dated March 1, 1887. The levy is as reported in July, 1886, 2 mills levy for sinking fund, 2 mills for sewerage, and 5 mills for water. Year ended March 31, 1886.
Cedar Falls .....	5,900.00	5,300.00	2,500.00	10	
Chariton .....	5,567.10	5,366.38	12,000.00	12	Year ended February, 1886. Levy includes road-tax of 5 mills. Total levy for all purposes 34½ mills. Levy includes road-tax of 5 mills.
Cherokee .....	3,374.12	2,672.80	None.	10	
Clarinda .....	7,354.82	6,269.90	None.	5	
Clarion .....	524.70	517.25	None.	10	
Corning .....	3,066.90	2,877.03	416.00	10	
Corydon .....	799.03	792.48	400.00	2	Year ended February 28, 1886. Levy for all purposes reported at 5 per cent.
Creston .....	16,036.59	15,986.30	22,000.00	12	
Dakota City .....	228.00	230.15	800.00	5	Valuation for municipal purposes, \$7,262,910. Year ended March 15, 1886. Levy includes 2 mills for sinking fund and 3 mills for water. The debt is as it stood February 1, 1887.
Davenport .....	156,400.05	142,382.78	279,820.20	14	
Decorah .....	8,047.11	7,185.83	16,000.00	15	
Des Moines .....	296,998.53	323,889.68	624,664.07	22½	



## CITY AND TOWN FINANCES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF CITY OR TOWN.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Present indebtedness.	Rate of taxation in mills.	REMARKS.
Dubuque.....	\$ 217,789.40	\$ 204,687.84	\$ 833,349.79	Not rept'd.	The debt is as it stood March 1, 1887.
Eldora.....	2,905.24	2,756.11	6,216.99	10	Year ended June 30, 1886.
Emmetsburg.....	1,100.00	1,312.92	None.	5	
Fairfield.....	13,817.29	14,399.98	29,000.00	17	Levy includes 2 mills for sinking fund, and 5 for water.
Forest City.....	300.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	The expenditure was made for "fire apparatus."
Glenwood.....	3,418.00	2,414.00	245.00	3½	
Grundy Center.....	657.84	1,047.65	1,800.00	.....	No corporation tax.
Guthrie Center.....	1,546.96	1,470.36	1,000.00	10	
Harlan.....	2,511.50	3,533.09	3,000.00	5	
Indianola.....	4,848.23	4,114.13	300.00	8	Debt is reported at "\$300 (not matured.)"
Iowa City.....	35,999.52	33,821.97	84,482.65	19	Year ended March 15, 1886.
Keokuk.....	121,045.29	116,421.63	311,400.00	18	Levy includes 2 mills water tax.
Keosauqua.....	1,876.14	1,200.00	5,000.00	10	
Lemars.....	10,006.73	10,093.32	7,073.49	13½	Period covered March 1, 1886, to March 21, 1887. Levy includes 2½ mills for roads, 1 mill for parks, ¼ mill for board of health, and ¼ mill for library.
Leon.....	1,845.51	1,623.89	None.	8	
McGregor.....	9,017.63	8,172.43	47,000.00	17	Year ended March 15, 1886, during which debt was reduced \$1,500.
Manchester.....	10,183.54	10,838.37	4,900.00	6½	
Mason City.....	33,690.72	33,434.57	27,530.00	* 7	Year ended March 13, 1886.
Missouri Valley.....	9,500.00	8,000.00	None.	None.	Levy 5 mills preceding year.
Mt. Ayr.....	2,353.81	930.03	1,000.00	12½	The levy includes a reported levy of 2½ mills for roads.
Mt. Pleasant.....	11,661.71	11,905.00	6,650.00	.....	Taxes for all purposes in 1885, 32½ mills. Report dated July 30, 1886.
Muscataine.....	65,875.29	61,376.78	383,168.89	32	Levy includes 4 mills water tax. Year ended March 15, 1886.
Nevada.....	2,261.44	2,869.03	None.	7	
New Hampton.....	1,037.27	1,027.35	.....	4	
Newton.....	9,602.55	10,194.59	16,000.00	12	Year ended March 1, 1886. The debt is composed of bonds issued for water-works.
Northwood.....	641.82	568.41	None.	.....	
Orange City.....	978.56	1,109.34	None.	None.	Total levy in town for all purposes 38 mills.
Osage.....	4,634.88	5,602.75	5,225.92	10	Total levy in city for all purposes, 40½ mills.
Oscola.....	4,818.21	4,724.04	3,500.00	10	
Oskaloosa.....	23,207.84	21,545.78	26,000.00	20	
Ottumwa.....	48,000.00	40,000.00	60,500.00	Not rept'd.	Total levy for all purposes 34½ mills outside water-limits, 37½ mills inside.
Red Oak Junction.....	14,911.60	13,071.95	25,000.00	4½	
Rockwell City.....	500.00	250.00	550.00	Not rept'd.	Total levy for all purposes in Rockwell City, 50½ mills.
Sibley.....	1,114.79	847.25	851.29	10	Levy includes 5 mills for road; the total levy in the town for all purposes is 72 mills.
Sigourney.....	1,836.44	1,781.64	None.	5	Year ended March 4, 1886.
Spencer.....	2,081.87	2,029.67	3,000.00	5	The debt reported is in bonds. Total levy in the town, 59 mills.
Storm Lake.....	2,425.54	2,354.01	1,000.00	12	Year ended March 1, 1886. Levy includes 2 mills for park purposes.
Tama City.....	7,615.38	5,881.09	8,000.00	Not rept'd.	Total levy for all purposes, 35 mills.
Tipton.....	3,793.10	3,625.73	None.	7	
Vinton.....	4,825.78	5,264.01	4,000.00	8	
Wapello.....	700.00	550.00	1,500.00	8	
Washington.....	11,206.45	10,024.98	.....	10	
Waterloo.....	17,098.66	16,886.24	15,000.00	.....	Total levy for all purposes in city, 44½ mills.
Waukon.....	2,636.52	2,814.90	None.	5	Year ended June 30, 1886.
West Union.....	3,020.15	2,999.05	None.	7	Year ended March 1, 1886.
What Cheer.....	4,543.56	4,537.89	1,000.00	8	Year ended March 15, 1886. Total levy for all purposes, 44 mills.
Winterset.....	6,400.00	6,152.08	4,500.00	10	Year ended June 30, 1886.

\*The debt of Mason City, which bears 6 per cent interest, was incurred in the construction of Holly water works in 1885. The water rents pay running expenses and \$1,000 annually toward interest on debt.

NOTE.—Of the 58 cities in the State, 23 failed to make report, viz.: Atlantic, Belle Plaine, Bellevue, Cedar Rapids, Centerville, Charles City, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Grinnell, Hamburg, Independence, Lansing, Lyons, Maquoketa, Marion, Pella, Perry, Shenandoah, Stuart, Waverly, and Webster City.



## DIVISION III.

## COUNTY FINANCES.

Exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the several counties for the year 1886, with their present indebtedness, so far as reported, together with the average tax levy for all purposes in every county for the year 1886.

COUNTIES.	Total receipts for last fiscal year.	Total expenditures for last fiscal year.	Total present indebtedness.	Average rate of taxation in county, in mills.	
Adair .....	\$ 112,372.72	\$ 107,236.61	\$ 15,000.00	29.3	
Adams .....	87,500.00	87,000.00	17,000.00	30.5	
Allamakee .....	107,246.10	108,128.68	10,000.00	26.8	Debt will be greatly reduced, if not entirely paid off, during 1887.
Appanoose .....	37,727.97	38,061.75	40,000.00	22	Receipts and expenditures include only those of the county funds, except county school tax.
Audubon .....	90,000.00	74,000.00	5,000.00	32.8	
Benton .....	211,569.00	211,307.70	.....	22.1	
Black Hawk .....	183,987.93	185,313.46	30,000.00	*35.3	
Boone .....	No report.	.....	.....	31.8	
Bremer .....	24,323.18	25,972.55	25,000.00	27.4	The indebtedness includes that represented by bonds.
Buchanan .....	146,685.09	145,905.93	10,000.00	24.9	
Buena Vista .....	30,000.00	30,126.32	40,000.00	36.9	Receipts and expenditures include same funds as those of Appanoose county.
Butler .....	43,259.33	39,374.33	None	24.9	Receipts and expenditures include same funds as those of Appanoose county.
Calloun .....	No report.	.....	.....	35.4	
Carroll .....	151,597.85	137,995.21	.....	+46.9	
Cass .....	262,893.82	252,972.05	79,000.00	31.2	
Cedar .....	165,226.09	160,114.99	None	19.3	
Cerro Gordo .....	36,111.80	41,036.93	10,000.00	+50.4	Receipts and expenditures comprise same as those of Appanoose county.
Cherokee .....	19,750.00	18,925.00	38,000.00	37.4	Receipts and expenditures appear to comprise only county fund proper. The debt is represented by bonds, the payment whereof is provided for by special levies.
Chickasaw .....	109,865.45	105,754.34	23,500.00	32	
Clarke .....	No report.	.....	.....	25.3	
Clay .....	153,474.25	148,166.40	90,000.00	36.8	
Clayton .....	168,023.16	157,783.33	None	27.0	
Critton .....	123,940.65	112,404.07	.....	36.5	Receipts and expenditures comprise only moneys raised by taxes uniform all over the county.
Crawford .....	175,935.87	168,715.54	15,000.00	33.4	
Dallas .....	190,350.44	190,904.75	ab 68,000.00	28.5	
Davis .....	No report.	.....	.....	21.8	
Decatur .....	107,452.61	128,973.89	10,000.00	24.9	
Delaware .....	112,000.00	112,000.00	None	23.6	
Des Moines .....	68,511.29	57,616.07	12,684.88	31.1	No bonded debt, and the figures in the table represent the amount of warrants outstanding January 2, 1887. Receipts and expenditures seem to include only those of the various county funds.
Dickinson .....	22,178.56	17,763.52	48,896.88	34.3	Receipts and expenditures include only those of the several county funds.
Dubuque .....	225,145.39	221,274.35	100,000.00	\$45	Receipts and expenses include only those of the several county and school-district funds.
Emmet .....	No report.	9,867.11	.....	29.9	The expenditures include only those of the county fund.
Fayette .....	131,940.68	32,932.63	15,000.00	21.9	The expenditures are given as reported. They probably should have been \$132,932.63.
Floyd .....	109,430.77	17,596.10	35,000.00	29.3	
Franklin .....	115,363.26	115,738.39	.....	30	
Fremont .....	136,123.47	No report.	40,000.00	29.1	Treasurer reports indebtedness as "\$40,000 and bonds."
Greene .....	31,231.64	28,457.80	None	26.8	Receipts and expenditures include only the county fund.
Grundy .....	131,508.51	119,934.70	None	39	
Guthrie .....	No report.	.....	.....	26.9	
Hamilton .....	36,213.28	43,061.80	.....	*36.4	Receipts and expenditures seem to be exclusive of city, town, and district taxes.
Hancock .....	18,000.10	15,969.72	None	33	Receipts and expenditures appear to include only those of county fund proper.
Hardin .....	No report.	.....	.....	32.7	
Harrison .....	55,000.00	No report.	16,500.00	30.3	Receipts and expenditures appear to include only those of the various county funds, including that for the insane.
Henry .....	41,083.87	39,558.83	65,000.00	21.9	Receipts and expenditures seem to include only those of the various county funds; floating debt, amounting in April, 1886, to \$8,000 or \$10,000, not included in "indebtedness."
Howard .....	24,209.93	20,598.25	2,400.00	25.3	Receipts and expenditures seem to include those of the various county funds.
Humboldt .....	60,548.16	60,690.14	35,000.00	28.5	
Iowa .....	129,424.86	163,941.74	38,886.54	**44.9	
Jackson .....	106,299.34	103,477.11	None	21.7	
Jasper .....	33,499.39	33,734.10	30,234.11	29.4	Receipts and expenditures seem to include only the various county funds.
Jefferson .....	195,122.64	196,154.35	.....	23.3	No debt except slight overdraft on county and poor funds, amounting to less than \$3,000.
Johnson .....	No report.	.....	.....	20.6	
Jones .....	220,255.96	210,732.73	None	23.1	Receipts and expenditures are exclusive of State tax, and local, school, road, and corporation taxes.
Keokuk .....	62,689.29	60,885.20	12,150.00	24.7	Receipts and expenditures do not include district school-taxes.
.....	78,045.00	48,201.86	9,000.00	.....	

\* The average levy in Black Hawk county includes a computation on account of railroad-aid taxes, amounting to \$43,452.02. Deducting this, the average tax levy would be 28.9 mills.

+ Railroad-aid taxes, amounting to \$30,506.50, increase by 7.6 mills the average levy for the year in Carroll county, which without would be 39.3 mills.

† Taxes to aid in the construction of railroads, amounting to \$77,867.40, increase the average levy in the county of Cerro Gordo 19.4 mills for the year 1881, which is included in the average given in the table.

§ The city of Dubuque is governed by a special charter, and collects and disburses its municipal taxes through its own officers. Excluding these, the average levy in the county is 26.8 mills; and without a "special railroad tax" reported as collectible with the taxes of 1886, the levy would be still further reduced to 26.2 mills.

|| Without a railroad-aid tax, amounting to \$53,166, the levy would average only 24.2 mills in Grundy county.

¶ A special railroad-aid tax, amounting to \$34,573.37, increases the average levy in Hamilton county from 27.1 mills to the figure in the table.

\*\* The levy in Ida county, omitting special railroad-aid tax amounting to \$22,109.10, would be only 36.2 mills.



## COUNTY FINANCES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total receipts for last fiscal year.	Total expenditures for last fiscal year.	Total present indebtedness.	Average rate of tax in county, in mills.	
Kossuth.....	\$ 94,784.00	\$ 93,478.00	.....None	28.3	
Lee.....	255,787.34	255,892.50	.....None	+142.	
Linn.....	52,449.81	50,884.06	.....None	+127.8	Receipts and expenditures refer to county fund alone.
Louisa.....	88,879.43	87,514.34	.....None	29.9	
Lucas.....	36,742.51	35,209.97	15,000.00	23.8	Receipts and expenditures appear to include only those of State and county funds.
Lyon.....	15,464.48	16,491.22	170,285.47	\$68.5	Receipts and expenditures include only those for bridges, the care of the poor, and county proper.
Madison.....	163,694.26	148,935.08	38,455.22	26.7	
Malaska.....	199,703.72	195,141.64	27,000.00	31.1	Levy in Oskaloosa, 59½ mills; outside the city, average 22½.
Marion.....	No report.	No report.	.....None	24.1	
Marshall.....	40,698.37	37,877.64	12,318.05	30.7	Receipts and expenditures include only those of the various county funds.
Mills.....	145,188.91	145,523.65	20,000.00	24.	
Mitchell.....	80,583.91	80,521.75	47,000.00	26.4	
Monona.....	18,599.83	16,001.99	.....None	32.3	Receipts and expenditures refer to county fund proper.
Monroe.....	No report.	No report.	.....None	24.1	
Montgomery.....	163,824.97	163,846.17	8,000.00	28.5	
Muscatine.....	86,464.55	42,526.08	.....None	31.7	Receipts include everything except those derived from corporation, school, and other local taxes. Expenses include only those for care of the poor and the insane, and ordinary county purposes.
O'Brien.....	341,019.00	312,231.00	200,000.00	54.	
Osceola.....	64,731.38	63,541.11	76,000.00	44.1	
Page.....	76,606.40	65,821.09	.....None	26.7	Receipts and expenses appear to include only those of the various county funds.
Palo Alto.....	75,285.70	.....	63,300.00	41.1	"Receipts about all expended."
Plymouth.....	147,973.94	164,482.68	34,000.00	31.3	
Pocahontas.....	No report.	No report.	.....None	31.4	[local funds not included.]
Polk.....	199,535.85	196,088.89	125,259.67	42.	Average levy within the city of Des Moines, 52.9 mills; outside the city, 28.9 mills. State and
Pottawattamie.....	No report.	No report.	.....None	39.7	
Poweshiek.....	32,381.29	32,369.38	40,000.00	27.5	Statement of receipts and expenditures covers county fund proper only.
Ringgold.....	19,030.35	22,312.90	50,174.63	26.2	Statement of receipts and expenditures covers county fund proper only. Of debt, \$40,000 is in bonds due March 1, 1893.
Sac.....	21,370.30	22,640.34	60,000.00	32.7	Receipts and expenditures apply solely to county fund proper.
Scott.....	No report.	No report.	.....None	47.	
Shelby.....	147,397.47	149,141.63	5,500.00	30.4	
Sioux.....	160,841.66	142,243.85	6,500.00	33.6	
Story.....	152,441.85	145,321.15	10,000.00	27.	
Tata.....	50,443.36	44,040.09	.....None	23.9	Receipts and expenditures include only county fund, and poor, bridge, and insane funds.
Taylor.....	147,184.33	136,365.62	3,000.00	31.3	
Union.....	\$ 185,950.40	\$ 156,684.68	\$ 32,000.00	32.6	Receipts of county fund, \$19,174.76; expenditures of same, \$18,805.09.
Van Buren.....	103,296.00	105,000.00	115,000.00	22.3	
Wapello.....	238,145.01	226,158.61	71,500.00	30.1	
Warren.....	167,076.68	172,689.76	68,014.47	23.1	
Washington.....	147,441.32	167,342.82	68,835.09	20.9	
Wayne.....	18,239.23	19,346.04	.....	24.9	There is evident error in the amount of receipts. It should probably have been \$118,239.23.
Webster.....	178,799.64	158,138.91	54,000.00	+39.1	
Winnebago.....	10,618.68	8,942.46	70,000.00	37.0	R. & E. apparently refer only to those of State revenue and county fund proper.
Winnesiek.....	67,557.77	57,588.60	8,680.62	25.1	R. & E. refer only to those of the various county funds, including State revenue fund for insane.
Woodbury.....	349,591.86	341,985.15	200,000.00	\$71.8	Levy in Sioux City 61¼ mills.
Worth.....	47,431.29	45,636.58	none	29.2	
Wright.....	106,283.80	94,377.02	1,000.00	44.9	No bonded debt.

++ The city of Keokuk is also incorporated under a special charter, and levies and collects its own municipal taxes. An estimate of their amount enters into the computation of the average levy throughout the county, which levy otherwise would amount to only 26.8 mills.

++ The city of Cedar Rapids, being also governed by an old special charter, levies and collects its own municipal taxes. These are estimated in making the computation of the average levy, which, without, would be 22.6 mills.

§§ The high average levy in the county of Lyon is made largely by railroad-aid taxes. Without these, the average levy would be 51.6 mills.

|| The receipts and expenditures of Osceola county do not include tax collected in aid of railroad companies, which amount to \$14,847.15, but do include interest collected on permanent school funds, which amounts to \$4,419.94.

¶¶ The levy includes an estimate for the corporation taxes of Davenport, which, like those of Dubuque, are levied and collected by the municipal authorities. A railroad aid tax, amounting to \$62,882.13, temporarily increases the average levy, which, without it, would be about 41½ mills.

\*\*\* A special railroad-aid tax, amounting to \$23,433.36, increases by 5.3 mills the average levy, which, without it, would be 26 mills.

++ Washington county has \$60,000 outstanding bonds (court-house), rate, 6 per cent, issued in October, 1885, all to be paid in stated payments, the last bond being due in October, 1895. A jail was built in 1885, and the jail fund is overdrawn \$3,783.33. All warrants paid in full on presentation.

+++ The average levy in Webster county would be 31.7 mills, if a railroad-aid tax levied for the present year, and amounting to \$34,209.86, were omitted.

§§§ Special taxes, to aid in the construction of railways in the county of Woodbury, call for \$176,599.606. Without these taxes average levy would be 47.7 mills.

|||| Taxes to aid in railroad construction, amounting to \$27,167.25, make the average levy in the county of Wright, for the year 1886, 10.2 mills higher than it would otherwise have been (34.7 mills).

## REMARKS.

The columns of receipts and expenditures, where not otherwise indicated in the remarks, are supposed to set forth the full amount of funds that passed through the hands of the respective county treasurers during the year 1886, including in the receipts all those from taxes of all kinds, and in the expenditures the amounts turned over to the State, and the various local treasurers. In some reports received, it was difficult to tell how much the items were intended to cover, but it is thought the showing above, as qualified by the remarks, approximates very closely to the desired facts.

Where no report is given in the column of indebtedness, it is because nothing was reported by the county officer making the return.

The column showing the rate of taxation has been prepared from data supplied by the reports of taxation required to be furnished the Auditor of State by section 844 of the Code. In computing the average levies, the aggregate amount of the taxes levied in a county was taken, and from this was deducted the amount of taxes levied for ditches and sidewalks and on dogs. The remainder was then divided by the aggregate valuation of property as reported in 1886. In forty-six of the counties, the amount of the dog-tax, which included in the aggregate, was not distinguished, so that it could be deducted therefrom. It was accordingly estimated in those counties, and a deduction of the corresponding amount made from the estimated average levy.



## DIVISION IV.

## REVENUE TO CITIES FROM LICENSE.

In connection with the subject of taxation, and especially as it applies to the revenues to cities, I am enabled through the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Keffer, license collector of the city of Des Moines, to present the following table, showing the revenues from licenses of various occupations, and a comparison of these between a number of the larger cities, including several in Iowa:

CITIES.	Artist.	Auctioneer, resident.	Auctioneer, transient.	Auctioneer, live stock.	Advertising agent.	Architect.	Aurist.	Fall alley.	Bagatelle table.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 100	\$ 100						\$ 15	\$ 15
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	10	50						15	15
Leavenworth, Kansas.....		125	50					15	15
Kansas City, Missouri.....	10	50						15	15
Springfield, Illinois.....		100						10	10
Quincy, Illinois.....		50	Month, 100	Month, 25				10	10
Peoria, Illinois.....		100	Day, 5					75	25
St. Paul, Minnesota.....		125						10	10
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....		100						25	10
Chicago, Illinois.....		300		Real estate	10	50	25	10	15
St. Louis, Missouri.....		300	Month, 75	Real estate 200				10	15
Davenport, Iowa.....		50	Week, 50					15	15
Clinton, Iowa.....			10 per cent of stock.					10	10
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		100	Day, 10					150	200
Burlington, Iowa.....		100	Day, 10	Stock of goods, 5 per day.					
Des Moines, Iowa.....		100						50	

\* Abstract office, \$25.

CITIES.	Billiards, one table.	Billiards, each additional.	Bill poster.	Boarding house, private.	Boarding house, public.	Barber shop, one chair.	Barber shop, each additional.	Bakery.	Base ball park.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 15	\$ 15						\$ 10	\$ 25
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	20	10	50					2.50	
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	15	15	15					10	
Kansas City, Missouri.....	10	10	10		15				
Springfield, Illinois.....	10	10							
Quincy, Illinois.....									
Peoria, Illinois.....		20							
St. Paul, Minnesota.....		10	50						
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....		25	25						
Chicago, Illinois.....		10	100		5			5	
St. Louis, Missouri.....		10	10		50				
Davenport, Iowa.....		15	15						
Clinton, Iowa.....		10							
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		25	50						
Burlington, Iowa.....		15							
Des Moines, Iowa.....		40							

## REVENUE TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Bank.	Broker, insurance.	Broker, merchandise.	Broker, money exchange.	Broker, loan.	Broker, lumber.	Broker, produce.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 75		\$ 25	\$ 100			\$ 30
St. Joseph, Missouri.....			5	50	25	50	20
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	50, 75, 100		Real estate				
Kansas City, Missouri.....	100		25	100			
Springfield, Illinois.....			50	100			
Quincy, Illinois.....	100			100			25
Peoria, Illinois.....				100			
St. Paul, Minnesota.....							
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....							
Chicago, Illinois.....	100	25	25	25	25	25	35
St. Louis, Missouri.....	200	60	25 each. Transient, 1 week, 50.		50 to 400		
Davenport, Iowa.....		10			10		
Clinton, Iowa.....							
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....							
Burlington, Iowa.....							
Des Moines, Iowa.....							

CITIES.	Broker, railway ticket.	Broker, pawn.	Brewery.	Beer, wholesale.	Circus.	Circus and menagerie.	Circus concert.	Cane rack.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 100	\$ 100		\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 25		
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	25	100		100	150		1 day, \$2	5
Leavenworth, Kansas.....		55		at the option of the mayor.				
Kansas City, Missouri.....	25	100		150	150			
Springfield, Illinois.....		50	100	100	100			
Quincy, Illinois.....		25		75	75			
Peoria, Illinois.....		200			75			
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	Runner, 100, 25	125	35		1,000	1,000	25	1 month, 25
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....		100			1,000	1,000		
Chicago, Illinois.....		300	500	500				
St. Louis, Missouri.....		50			100	100	10	
Davenport, Iowa.....		50						
Clinton, Iowa.....							1 day, \$1	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		100			300	300	25	
Burlington, Iowa.....		50			100	150	10	
Des Moines, Iowa.....		200			200	200	15	1 day, \$3



## REVENUE TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Natural curiosity.	Coal dealer.	Commission merchant.	Commissioner live stock.	Corn doctor.	Claim agent.	Costumer.	Civil engineer.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 2							
St. Joseph, Missouri.....		25	50	25	10	10	10	
Leavenworth, Kansas.....								
Kansas City, Missouri.....		25	50	25	10	10		
Springfield, Illinois.....	1 day 100							
Quincy, Illinois.....			30	25				
Peoria, Illinois.....								
St. Paul, Minnesota.....								
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....								
Chicago, Illinois.....			25 up	Stable 100				
St. Louis, Missouri.....						15		25
Davenport, Iowa.....								
Clinton, Iowa.....								
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	Tent 10							
Burlington, Iowa.....								
Des Moines, Iowa.....	3 to 5 per day							

CITIES.	Chinese laundry.	Druggist.	Dray, one horse.	Dray, two horses.	Dray, four horses.	Express wagon, one horse.	Express wagon, two horses.	Engraver.	Employment agency.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10		25
St. Joseph, Missouri.....									
Leavenworth, Kansas.....									
Kansas City, Missouri.....									
Springfield, Illinois.....			5	5	5	5	5		
Quincy, Illinois.....			5	5	5	5	5		
Peoria, Illinois.....		25	5	5	5	5	5		
St. Paul, Minnesota.....				10	25	5	10		20
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....						5	10		
Chicago, Illinois.....			2 2.50	5					25, 15, 100
St. Louis, Missouri.....				10	30			10	
Davenport, Iowa.....			2.50	5	25				
Clinton, Iowa.....			2.50	5		2.50	5		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....									
Burlington, Iowa.....			4	6		4	6		
Des Moines, Iowa.....			10	10	10	10	10		

## REVENUE TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Fruit stand.	Fortune teller.	Florist.	General produce.	Grain dealer.	Hack, one horse.	Hack, two horses.	Huxster.	Hotel.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	1 month, \$5	\$ 250	\$ 25	\$ 500	\$ 50	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 30	
St. Joseph, Missouri.....		25	25				15	15	25 to 50
Leavenworth, Kansas.....		10					10		
Kansas City, Missouri.....		50					15	15	25 to 50
Springfield, Illinois.....	3 months, 5						5		
Quincy, Illinois.....	1 year, 3								
Peoria, Illinois.....						10	10		10
St. Paul, Minnesota.....						5	5		
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....		200				5	10	25	
Chicago, Illinois.....			25			5	5		
St. Louis, Missouri.....	100						12	each room,	50
Davenport, Iowa.....						5	10		15
Clinton, Iowa.....									
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....									
Burlington, Iowa.....							10		20 to 50
Des Moines, Iowa.....				50			10		25 to 100

CITIES.	Hotel runner.	Hawker.	Insurance Co., life.	Insurance Co., fire.	Insurance agent.	Ice dealer.	Ice wagon.	Junk dealer.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$ 30	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 50	Each ag't 5, 25			25
St. Joseph, Missouri.....								
Leavenworth, Kansas.....			100	50				
Kansas City, Missouri.....	500	20		10			100	15
Springfield, Illinois.....	10	15						30
Quincy, Illinois.....	20					Wholesale, 25; retail, 25.		
Peoria, Illinois.....	3							10
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	25							30
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	25	25						
Chicago, Illinois.....	12							50
Davenport, Iowa.....	100				Agency, 100			50
Clinton, Iowa.....								10
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....								
Burlington, Iowa.....								50
Des Moines, Iowa.....	10							25



## REVENUE TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Junk wagon.	Liquors, retail.	Liquors, wholesale.	Loan agent.	Lumber dealer.	Merchant runner.	Meat or butcher shop.	Mercantile agency.	Milk wagon.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$1,000	\$800	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	800	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	800	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Kansas City, Missouri.....	500	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Springfield, Illinois.....	500	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Quincy, Illinois.....	500	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Peoria, Illinois.....	500	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	100	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	500	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago, Illinois.....	Boat, 27, 10	500	250	Yard, 100	15	15	15	15	15
St. Louis, Missouri.....	120	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Davenport, Iowa.....									
Clinton, Iowa.....									
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....									
Burlington, Iowa.....									
Des Moines, Iowa.....									

CITIES.	Milk dealer.	Museum.	Museum with theatre.	Occulist.	Plumber.	Peddler, one day, commercial.	Peddler, one month.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kansas City, Missouri.....	Wholesale, 50	50	300			Small articles or necessities, 10 a year.	
Springfield, Illinois.....							
Quincy, Illinois.....		75				Foot, 50	Foot 10
Peoria, Illinois.....					10	Wagon, 4	Wagon 10
St. Paul, Minnesota.....							
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....		300					
Chicago, Illinois.....							
St. Louis, Missouri.....				25			
Davenport, Iowa.....							
Clinton, Iowa.....							
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....						1 to 5	Week, 2 to 5
Burlington, Iowa.....						1 day, jewelry, 5 to 50	2 to 5
Des Moines, Iowa.....					25		

## REVENUES TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Peddler, one year.	Peddler, fruit.	Peddler, meat.	Peddler, trees.	Peddler, lightning rod.	Peddler of patents.	Peddler, pork, spare-ribs, etc.	Photograph gallery.	Private hospital.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$30	\$10	\$50	\$10	\$25	\$10	\$50	\$50	\$50
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	1 month, 10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Kansas City, Missouri.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Springfield, Illinois.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Quincy, Illinois.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Peoria, Illinois.....	Foot, 10; wagon, 25						10, 25		
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	10 to 50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chicago, Illinois.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
St. Louis, Missouri.....	Foot, 20; wagon, 50								
Davenport, Iowa.....	to 75								
Clinton, Iowa.....	20 to 50								
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	Regular, 25 to 100								
Burlington, Iowa.....	50								
Des Moines, Iowa.....	10	10							

CITIES.	Public hall.	Public scales.	Patent solicitor.	Restaurant.	Stable horses.	Stable, feed and board.	Second-hand dealers.	Shooting gallery.	Striking machine.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$25	\$15	\$15	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$60	\$60
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	25 to 30	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	1 day, 5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Kansas City, Missouri.....	1 day, 5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Springfield, Illinois.....	1 day, 2 up	25	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Quincy, Illinois.....	1 day, 5	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Peoria, Illinois.....	3 days, 10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	5 up	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	5	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Chicago, Illinois.....	5	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
St. Louis, Missouri.....	1 day, 5	25	40	5	5	5	5	5	5
Davenport, Iowa.....	1 day, 5	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Clinton, Iowa.....	5 to 25	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	5 to 25	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Burlington, Iowa.....	10, 20	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Des Moines, Iowa.....	20, 40	20	40	20	20	20	20	20	20



## REVENUES TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Stock yard.	Sewing machine agent.	Sprinkling wagon.	Solicitor of books etc.	Street stands.	Street stands, transient.	Skating rink.	Slaughter house.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	1 day, \$ 2	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	20	25	15	25	1 year, 25	25	25	25
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	20	25	10	25	1 month, 50	25	25	25
Kansas City, Missouri.....	20	25	10	25	1 month, 50	25	1 mo., 25	25
Springfield, Illinois.....	20	25	10	25	1 day, 3	25	150	25
Quincy, Illinois.....	20	25	10	25	1 month, 50	25	150	25
Peoria, Illinois.....	20	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	20	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	20	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Chicago, Illinois.....	20	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
St. Louis, Missouri.....	150	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Davenport, Iowa.....	150	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Clinton, Iowa.....	150	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	150	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Burlington, Iowa.....	150	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25
Des Moines, Iowa.....	150	25	10	25	Hot winies	1 day, 25	50	25

CITIES.	Soap factory.	Street cars.	Theater, first class.	Theater, second class.	Theater, per day.	Tannery.	Veterinary surgeon.	Wagon yard.	Wood dealer.	Omaha, two horses.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 10
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Kansas City, Missouri.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Springfield, Illinois.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Quincy, Illinois.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Peoria, Illinois.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Chicago, Illinois.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
St. Louis, Missouri.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Davenport, Iowa.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Clinton, Iowa.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Burlington, Iowa.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Des Moines, Iowa.....	15	300	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10

## REVENUE TO CITIES FROM LICENSE—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Omibus or passenger wagon, 4-horse.	Slide show.	Circus refreshment stand.	Baggage wagon.	Horse and cattle dealer.	Telephone company.	Telegraph company.	Express company.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$.....	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	20	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	20	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Kansas City, Missouri.....	20	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Springfield, Illinois.....	5	5	5	5	25	100	150	150
Quincy, Illinois.....	10	5	5	5	25	100	150	150
Peoria, Illinois.....	5	5	5	5	25	100	150	150
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	5	25	10	10	25	100	150	150
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	5	25	10	10	25	100	150	150
Chicago, Illinois.....	20	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
St. Louis, Missouri.....	20	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Davenport, Iowa.....	10	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Clinton, Iowa.....	10	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	10	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Burlington, Iowa.....	1 day, \$1.	10	10	10	25	100	150	150
Des Moines, Iowa.....	10	25	1 day, \$3.	10	25	100	150	150

CITIES.	Prize package, etc., per day.	Lawful drinks.	Real estate agent.	Other agents.	Retail store.	Wholesale store.	House mover, each permit.	Scavenger.	Distillers.	Transient doctor.
Omaha, Nebraska.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	10	10	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	10	10	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Kansas City, Missouri.....	10	10	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Springfield, Illinois.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Quincy, Illinois.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Peoria, Illinois.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago, Illinois.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
St. Louis, Missouri.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Davenport, Iowa.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Clinton, Iowa.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Burlington, Iowa.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25
Des Moines, Iowa.....	day, 3	3	25	10	25	25	25	25	25	25



## PART VI.

## DIVISION I.

## NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF CHIEFS AND COMMISSIONERS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Since the last report of this bureau was published, two national conventions of the chiefs and commissioners of the various bureaus have been held. In June, 1886, these gentlemen met at Trenton, N. J., in their fourth annual convention. At that meeting there were represented fourteen of the sixteen bureaus. The session lasted two days, and was largely attended by gentlemen from several States who are interested in statistical work. Papers were read as follows:

"The Railroad Strikes on the Gould Southwestern System," by Mr. Frank H. Betton.

"The Tenement House Problem," by Mr. Charles F. Wingate.

"Common Schools, and the Labor Question," by Professor Alexander Johnson.

These papers were thoroughly discussed by the chiefs and commissioners, as were also many of the investigations then being pursued by the various bureaus.

Among the resolutions passed was the following:

*Resolved*, That the objects desired to be gained by the statistical work of the labor bureaus can best be attained through the disseminating of the printed reports of such work among the greatest number of citizens of the States. We therefore recommend that the several labor bureaus of the United States, ask their respective legislature to amend the laws governing their bureaus, as to enable the commissioner to print his report in chapter or part form as each chapter or part may be finished, and in such numbers as to give to the working people of the State a copy of the same as they may desire it.

At this meeting, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, was elected president of the association, Hon. James Bishop, of New Jersey, vice-president, and E. R. Hutchins, of Iowa, secretary and treasurer.

The fifth annual convention was held at Madison, Wisconsin, June 8th, 9th and 10th of this year.

The president, Hon. Carroll D. Wright opened the meeting as follows:

*Gentlemen*—In calling you to order for the sessions of our fifth annual convention it is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to state that there are now twenty State bureaus of labor statistics in this country, as well as a United States Bureau of Labor. It is eighteen years since the first bureau was established. Five bureaus have been created during the present calendar year. Maine, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Minnesota and Colorado have seen fit to follow the example of the fifteen States that had created kindred offices. I know it is a matter of some concern with men who have the very best interests of these bureaus at heart, who are anxious to do something to solve the great problems of labor and other social and industrial problems that are pressing upon the people, whether these bureaus can furnish the necessary aid for such solutions. I have heard it remarked that in time (and not a very long time has been allowed for such a result) the United States Bureau would absorb all the functions of the State bureaus. Let me answer, so far as my own observation goes, these two questions. I believe most emphatically that the bureaus of statistics of labor can furnish the necessary elements for the solution of some of the great questions alluded to. I do not believe that the United States Bureau will absorb the functions of the State offices. The rapid extension of the Bureau of Labor idea should cause neither alarm in one direction nor misgiving in the other, for this extension is the direct result of the popular demand for correct data; and it is the duty of the bureaus to answer the demand with the proper supply.

I have often pointed out to the members of this Convention the dangers which may arise should the bureaus become the objects of political contest; that is, should they be considered by the State governments under which they act as places for ordinary political service. Nothing can be more detrimental to the permanent uses for which the bureaus have been established. Let it be granted, if you wish, that they have been established in accordance with the demand of labor alone; let it be granted, if you wish, that they have been organized for scientific purposes; or let it be granted that they have been organized that capital may learn all the conditions of labor; what has all this to do with the legitimate work committed to our charge? It is our bounden duty to see to it that nothing goes to the people that is not absolute truth, so far as it lies in our power to give the truth. In this lies the key-note of the success of the bureaus. And it is a matter of congratulation to be able to say that notwithstanding the attitude of the executives of the different States to the bureaus, in so far as they may have in any instance considered them as the spoils of office, the gentlemen who have occupied the chief positions in these bureaus have been content to serve the best interests of the people without regard to their political pro-



clivities, and without regard to the fact that they may have been appointed for political purposes.

Looking upon the bureaus, then, in this light, weighing their work by the results thereof, it seems to me safe to predict for them brilliant futures, useful careers, and results which shall place the State bureaus on so high a plane in the service of the various commonwealths that the question of their perpetuity cannot be raised. The many questions which belong to the peculiar conditions of each State, or of groups of States, render it absolutely essential that the autonomy of the State bureaus, as such, be preserved; and this renders it impossible, were there any desire to the contrary, for the United States Bureau to absorb the duties of the State offices. Such a result would be undesirable in itself, were there not weighty considerations against such a proceeding. The United States Bureau is engaged, of course, in work kindred to that of the States, but it cannot, as a rule, take up like specific questions to those which should engage the attention of the State offices. Their work will be confined to those questions which belong to the State itself as an independent body politic. It seems to me, therefore, that all the offices, State and National, should act in the utmost harmony, as it is the desire of all the members of this convention that they should act; that even under a disposition for some other action, there can be no absorption by one, of the duties of the other.

It has also been intimated that after a few years the bureaus will have considered all the questions that need consideration at their hands. One needs but a very slight study of the science of statistics, a very slight comprehension of the ramifications of industry, of social science, of all that belongs to the welfare of the people, either morally, socially or economically, to set aside this question, or this fear, as one too trivial for serious contemplation. The science of statistics is a new science. Nearly all the great questions, whether of one form or another, which affect the people in their mutual relations, must either be settled, or receive great primary aid in settlement, through statistical efforts. The European statistician, trained in the schools for his work, skilled by his experience for the very best accomplishments, has not yet devoted much attention to the line of investigations which are specifically the province of our bureaus. He has devoted himself to the movements of population, to the statistics of life; but he has not yet gone into the vital questions which grow out of the progress of industrial organization; he has not had the facility of governmental protection and stimulation, nor has he had the benefit of the great intelligence of the masses which comes from free educational custom. These give the American bureaus of labor an advantage over the governmental bureaus of statistics of European States. Our field is a broad, open one; our functions are of the most important character, and our services, our consciences, our abilities, should be bent in the direction of exploring these broad fields in the most careful and accurate manner.

The question has often arisen, as we have met together, as to some uniform work. The province of our bureaus leads me to make some suggestions at this time for such work, and I know you will pardon me if I refer to efforts

of my own to solve some of the problems which agitate the public mind. Two of the most important of these problems relate to the distribution of wealth, and the proportion of product which goes to labor and to capital. The questions might be called one in the concrete; abstractly I will consider consider them as two separate questions. In regard to the distribution of wealth, there does not exist any line of data which help us beyond a primitive, tentative line, in the solution of the question: "Is wealth more generally distributed now than formerly?" The problem has been discussed from various points of view, but generally from the observation of an individual or from a desire to establish a theory. Neither of these points are safe ones from which to approach so important a question. The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor is now engaged in collecting a line of facts which will bear upon the solution of this question. They will not solve it; they will not determine the facts conclusively, but they will give *prima facie* evidence of the direction of the distribution of wealth. As a basis, the bureau has collected all the information for three great periods, from the probate courts of the commonwealth. The periods adopted have been the years 1829, 1830 and 1831; 1859, 1860 and 1861; and 1879, 1880 and 1881; that is, for three periods of three years each, covering in the whole fifty years. The information collected has been as to the number of estates settled, either under will or otherwise, whether solvent or insolvent, the amount of real and personal property involved, etc. These facts will be brought into relation with death rates, showing whether a larger or smaller number of estates have settled in one period or the other considered in comparison with number of decedents, and whether as to amounts there has been more or less property distributed as time progresses. Of course, there will be a proper grading of amounts, so that the size of estate may be determined, and whether more of large estates or small estates have been involved. As collateral facts, the question of estate valuation, the distribution of bank shares, of shares of manufacturing and other corporations, and all the facts available relative to wealth, will be collected. Now, I would offer it as a suggestion that such a study be taken up by each of the bureaus in the country, that the same line of facts be gathered, and that the same periods be considered. If this work is done carefully and accurately, without regard to the results, with no influence from preconceived ideas, or notions, or theories, it seems to me no greater service can be done. I have not, of course, given all the details of the investigation, but have stated enough to show you the practicability of engaging in the study outlined.

The other question, as to the proportion of product which goes to labor and to capital respectively, is one which involves a great deal of difficulty. In nearly all the censuses that have been taken in this country prior to 1885, in which industrial statistics have been involved, the facts as to capital invested have been sought. This is true both of federal and state censuses. I take courage to assert, however, that every argument, conclusion or deduction, based upon the statistics reported as giving the capital invested in manufacturing are absolutely vicious in their influence, and thoroughly false in all their elements. To illustrate this assertion, and to prove it, too,



I will give you a specific instance. I know a factory which is worked on a capital actually paid in of \$900,000. This is the sum reported in the census, whenever taken. The product is given as \$1,000,000. The usual calculation, as these figures would appear in the census columns, is to deduct the total cost of the raw materials used, and of the wages paid in securing this product from the total value thereof, leaving a balance of product out of which capital is to be paid for its share as profit or interest, or compensation for superintendence, as well as all the expenses of insurance, losses, commissions, etc. This would show probably an immense margin of profit upon the capital invested. In this particular case, as relates to the factory referred to, the facts are that instead of \$900,000 capital actually employed in securing a product of \$1,000,000, there is a capital of \$1,600,000, divided as follows: Out of the original \$900,000 cash paid in by the stockholders, \$800,000 is invested in plant (meaning thereby buildings, machinery, apparatus, tools, and implements), \$100,000 being reserved in the treasury as working cash capital. Now, the concern borrows on an average, through discounts, \$700,000; this sum, in addition to paid up capital, being actually essential for the production of the \$1,000,000 worth of goods. In simple terms, then, the corporation uses \$800,000 in plant and \$800,000 cash to produce \$1,000,000 worth of goods. You at once see the viciousness of the old method of reporting capital invested.

This instance which I give you, represents the usual condition of manufacturing in this country. The conditions vary, of course, for in some cases the whole sum necessary for production has been paid in, and no credit capital is required, while in others a less credit capital is needed, in accordance with the amount actually paid in; but in all cases where credit capital is essential, the census statistics are fallacious, and this vitiates the whole body of returns of capital invested. In collecting the statistics for the decennial census of Massachusetts for 1885, I have sought to correct this error, which has been growing in this country since 1810. I have asked the manufacturers of Massachusetts to report their capital invested in itemized sums, giving the separate amounts involved; that is to say, in such a way as to enable me to analyze the capital invested in each great industry in the State. I have asked them to report the money invested in plant, dividing plant into its various constituent elements—in permanent cash capital, in credit capital, first, that borrowed by the concern in any way, second, that borrowed by long credits on the purchase of raw material—and by this process of analyzing capital I am encouraged to believe that we shall solve, if not completely, yet so fully as to show the old error, this question of capital invested. You at once see the importance of the step. You also see the various results which have come from the old method. It does not matter where capital comes from in the production of goods, whether it be paid in, or whether it be borrowed, or whether it be the result of long credits in the purchase of material; so long as these elements are essential to secure a given product, they constitute capital invested.

There is another class of cases not amenable to statistical science; as, for instance, a man goes into the business of manufacturing any line of goods

with little or no capital—say \$5,000—but he has an excellent credit. He purchases raw material and all his supplies on long time—three, four, six months—but sells the product of his establishment for cash or its equivalent. Under this condition of affairs he produces, we will say, \$200,000 worth of goods. Having but \$5,000 actually invested, in all census statistics this would be the only sum that would appear, while \$200,000 would appear as the product. The truth is that he has borrowed of his own customers the capital sufficient to produce the \$200,000 worth of goods.

I trust I have made it clear to your minds that the figures of a census relating to capital invested which appear so innocently in the columns comprehending them, are the most vicious figures that can be printed.

You ask, how can these State bureaus aid in solving this ugly problem? You cannot take a census unless your legislature commit the census work to your charge, as they have in my own State, but you can collect a sufficient amount of information from great representative manufacturing establishments which will enable you to report how much capital, both invested and borrowed, is essential for the production of a dollar's worth of goods. Here is a line of work attractive, efficient, valuable. I commend it to your most serious consideration.

With these two problems that I have suggested, the Bureaus can do contemporaneous and harmonious work. The United States Bureau cannot touch it, only to a limited extent, but the United States census of 1896 should be so directed to aid the State in coming to an accurate conclusion as to the relation of capital invested to product. With this relation clearly established, or even approximately determined, the proportion of product which goes to labor and to capital respectively, can be determined with some degree of intelligence.

Gentlemen, let us grapple with these and other great problems. Let us show to the country that no mistake has been made in creating these bureaus. Let us be scientific in our methods; let us aim to give the conditions of industry; let us prove to the working men, and to the capitalists, that they are safe when they follow the facts; let us show that they are unsafe when they follow mere theories, or when they adopt the empirical use of statistics as their guide. Let us devote ourselves to the faithful investigation of all conditions where facts should be known, and into all causes of bad conditions, of whatever nature, and fearlessly promulgate the results of our investigations. The popular education of the masses in the elementary facts of political and economic science, and in the principles of social science is the greatest educational end of the day; but let us remember that to attempt to turn the functions of our labor bureaus to base purposes is a crime, not easily punished by law, but which can and will be punished by an unwritten law which will reach us through a decree more to be dreaded than any merely judicial order or sentence: the sentence public opinion always passes upon the man who prostitutes the cause of humanity.

During the year that had passed since the fourth convention *six new* bureaus had been created, viz: Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, North



Carolina, Rhode Island and Colorado, making twenty-two in all. Sixteen were represented at this convention.

The following papers were read:

"The Evolutionary Process in Industrial Reform," by Mr. Fred Woodrow, formerly of Iowa, but now of Virginia.

"The Equitable Division of Profits," by Mr. N. O. Nelson of St. Louis.

"Immigration and Labor," by Fred Schurr, of Wisconsin.

"The True Nature of Profit," by Prof. Folwell, of the State University of Minnesota.

"Statistics as a Basis of Legislation," by Mr. C. C. Bonney, of Illinois.

"Dictation of Wages," by Mr. C. S. Byrkit, of Iowa.

"The Manual Labor in History," by Mr. John C. Simonds, of Illinois.

"What Wage Earners are Promoted," by Mr. Jules Bleyer, of Wisconsin.

As before, extended discussion occurred on the papers, and upon the work of the bureaus. An idea can be gained as to the extent of the investigations being pursued by the commissioners, by the remarks made by them upon this subject:

*U. S. Bureau.*—Mr. WRIGHT: The report of the United States Bureau is just out of press. It is the second annual report, and is almost entirely upon the subject of convict labor. The third annual report, in process of construction, will consist mainly of statistics in relation to strikes, covering a period including the year 1881, and closing December, 1886. Its work, so far as the field is concerned, is about completed. The bureau will be able to make its third annual report in the autumn, contemporaneous with other bureaus. In addition to strikes, we may be able to include the statistics of distribution on a line we have been carrying on. What I mean by that is, the tracing of each of the great articles of consumption, like iron, wool, grains, etc., from their production to their consumption, whether by the people for their own use, or by the people in factory consumption. We shall show each step from the production to the consumption which adds to the cost, and bring out the facts concerning distribution. We shall next take up statistics relating to marriage and divorce, for which a special appropriation has been made by congress. We contemplate taking up the statistics of divorce over a period of years. We shall have to take up in that, not only the statistics as regards the number of divorces, but also as to the causes, the duration of the married period, the number of children involved in each case, and the locality in which the marriage was celebrated, and the locality in which the divorce was granted.

*Massachusetts.*—Mr. WRIGHT: The work of the bureau of Massachusetts, so far as it will be illustrated in the eighteenth annual report, which will be published late in the summer, will have but two points: the distribution of wealth, and another investigation to which I shall call your particular attention, the facts of which are drawn entirely from the decennial census of 1885. It is the total time lost by reason of non-employment in the industries of our commonwealth. We have taken these facts so carefully, that we shall be able to state by months, the time lost by the closing up of industries.

*Ohio.*—Mr. FASSETT: The men in Ohio are turning their attention to the arbitration of trade disputes. I have prepared two blanks, upon which I shall gather information in connection with the plan of the employment of special agents in the towns where there are special industries. I do not pursue any investigation outside of such towns. I propose that each town shall stand by itself. The agent will inquire the name of each industry established in the town (though the name will not be used for publication), what they manufacture, the number of men they employ, the number of women they employ, how often they pay their employes, the value of their actual product and the amount of capital invested. That is a blank that I intend for manufacturies in every industry established in the State. From the workshops I am getting information that bears upon this. Next, how many belong to organizations of labor; how many do not; how many are women; the wages paid to those belonging to organizations of labor; the wages paid to those not belonging to organizations of labor; the wages paid to women and the hours they work daily. With the exception of some matters in the nature of grievances that I have on hand, I am pursuing no other inquiries.

*New Jersey.*—Mr. BISHOP: The ninth New Jersey report is just through the press. The work I contemplate for the coming report will be a history of the labor organizations of the State. Beyond that, it will depend upon the amount of room I have left.

*New York.*—Mr. KEAN: We brought before us about three hundred representative men from the labor organizations, and we asked them questions, one of which was: to what did they attribute what is bad in the system? The principal causes that they gave were placed on a list, and we concluded to take up one subject each year, and give it prominence. The first topic was the condition of working women. Another question that came before us was boy labor. They gave that as one cause of all the labor trouble. We investigated that subject, and it forms the opening chapters of the forthcoming report. We have a complete history of every case that went before the courts in the State of New York. We then took up four industries in the State, and covered them almost completely. We took the number of men engaged in the industry, and the number of boys and girls. We grouped them together where the number of boys exceeded the number of men, as ten to one. The investigation naturally led us into the subject of training in public schools, and we sent blanks to the principals of each public school in the State, asking his or her opinion; also to prominent men and profes-



sors in colleges in the State, and we made a table by localities, and also by sex. We took up the subject of technical training as against manual training; and we then continued our work upon strikes and boycotts.

*Michigan.*—MR. HEATH: I have prepared blanks, and sent them out to supervisors and assessors of each township throughout the State. The subject relates to the land question; that is, whether the land is occupied by owner or tenant. Next, the amount of land, number of acres improved and unimproved, number of acres owned not mortgaged, its assessed valuation, the number of acres mortgaged and its assessed valuation, the amount of the mortgage indebtedness, and the rate of interest paid; and in addition to that, on the same blank, I require the supervisors to give me a report of the nationality. I also require him to ascertain the amount the foreigner was worth upon his arrival in the United States, also the number of men employed, the average wages paid, and the number of months employed.

*Wisconsin.*—MR. FLOWER: It is hardly possible to tell what our next report will contain. As stated before, the Wisconsin Bureau is required to perform an enormous amount of work outside of gathering, collating and publishing statistics. We are required to examine and inspect hotels, public and private school-houses, boarding and lodging houses, and factories of all kinds, and to enforce all the laws in relation to fire-escapes, sanitary conditions, dangerous machinery, modes of exit, etc., that pertain to any of these classes of structures. We are also required to enforce the laws restricting and prohibiting child labor—in fact, we have the most extensive executive department in the State.

As to statistics, we shall try to show in our next report the profits, peculiarities, drawbacks, moral and physical dangers, and opportunities for promotion in the leading trades, with a view to discovering which is the most desirable for the young men now coming upon the field of activity.

We expect also to complete a list of deaths, accidents and dangers for use in formulating an employers' liability law. We once had such a law, but it was wiped out several years ago by railway influence, and has been kept from our statute books ever since by the same influence.

*Iowa.*—The Commissioner stated the features of his report as herein presented.

*Connecticut.*—MR. HOTCHKISS, of Connecticut, stated that as yet no plans had been made, he having just been appointed to the office.

*Missouri.*—MR. KOCHITSKY: Our next report will relate to manufacture, transportation and mining, cost of plant, amount of insurance, number of employes, skilled and unskilled, male and female, number of females under fourteen years of age and the value of the total articles manufactured.

About the same in regard to railroads and mines.

*Kansas.*—MR. BETTON: Our next report will relate to the extent of pauperism in the State, selecting the five counties having cities of the first-class, and three or four of the second-class cities. Also, cost of living of working men, as obtained by monthly blanks.

*Maine.*—MR. MATTHEWS, of Maine, stated that theirs being a new bureau, he had formed no definite plans, and he was here for the purpose of in-

struction. He cited an interesting case of profit sharing in the largest shoe industry in the State, at Auburn.

*Minnesota.*—MR. LAMB: We shall take up the collection of statistics relative to the distribution of wealth, as suggested by the president.

*Colorado.*—MR. DRISCOLL: The Colorado bureau has just been established. We will probably investigate the subject of mining, condition of railroad employes, condition of employes in the building trades, also the condition of children employed, and that of working women. We shall try, also, to give a history of labor organizations.

The reports being concluded, Mr. Wright said he really envied the Commissioners here, from the fact of their having so large a field to work in. Massachusetts has a large number of workers in various departments who publish returns annually, and thus the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics there is somewhat curtailed; yet that Bureau has, since its creation, had an ample field in which to work, and will find plenty of work in the future. Continuing, he said, if the public could listen to this discussion to-night he believed they would say that every appropriation for this work ought to be doubled.

Prof. Folwell said that when he accepted the invitation to attend this convention, he had a good deal of suspicion that he was getting in with a lot of political rousters, but the idea had been entirely dissipated. He had listened to the remarks made this evening, with great delight, and it seemed to him that the gentlemen came here with the best of spirit, and most admirable common sense. He felt sure that could the public know how reasonably and seriously the propositions are made, and the keen desire to impart valuable information, they would demand that larger appropriations should be made.

Several of the students of the State University were present, and expressed their gratification at being allowed to be listeners, and for the large amount of knowledge gained by the meeting to-night. Such knowledge would greatly aid them, and has inspired them for more zealous efforts in the future.

All the papers presented form a pamphlet of great merit. Much as we would like to reprint them, space forbids, but that of Mr. Bonney, bearing as it does directly upon a matter of great interest, is here published:

#### STATISTICS AS A BASIS OF LEGISLATION.

Law is sometimes called the science of human experience. Experience consists of facts. Statistics are net facts, classified. It is only by classification, study and analysis, that the principles which give vitality to facts can be discovered. Such a principle, when discovered and declared, clothed in words, and equipped for human service, is recognized and applied as a law. The great body of our jurisprudence consists of such laws, comparatively few of which have ever felt the mending, or more likely the marring



hand of the legislator. For instance, the law of common carriers, negotiable instruments, evidence, fraud, accident, mistake, and equity procedure, not to mention other departments, consists, for the most part, of inherent principles, declared by the courts or the great jurists, and only to a comparatively small extent of rules enacted by legislative authority.

The office of legislation is four fold:

1. To enact new rules which experience has shown to be necessary or expedient, to govern cases for which the existing laws do not properly provide.
2. To repeal laws which advancing civilization has either outgrown, or has discovered to be founded on some unsound principle.
3. To settle by enactment, questions on which the courts have disagreed, or are in doubt.
4. From time to time to condense and simplify the laws relating to any given topic, that they may be more cheaply published, and more easily understood and applied.

It should be observed in passing, that it is beyond the power of the legislature to enact what the law was in the past. Only the courts can do that. The legislature may only declare what the law shall be as to cases thereafter to arise.

One of the greatest of all the defects of modern law-making, is legislation based on the narrow and incomplete experience of a few persons, which may be, and often is, merely exceptional. Because the laws affect the whole people, therefore the experience of the whole people should be the basis of legislation. Laws based on the experience, or planned to meet the needs of a locality or a class, will almost certainly be found to be antagonistic to some other place or interest. But if all the facts are known, the rules to be declared will be modified, and such exceptions made as justice may require. Legislation without a proper knowledge of the facts, is simply campaigning in the dark. The shot which the zealous legislator intends for a foe, may astonish and grieve him by bringing down a friend. He may guess that a new rule is needed, or that an old one should be repealed, or that an unsettled question should be determined *pro*, instead of *con*. But if he really knows the facts, if he has studied and gathered the results of a wide experience, he can act as a master of the situation, and wisely prepare the remedy that the occasion demands.

Now we come to the heart of the matter. The only means by which the results of a wide and varied experience in any department of life can be collected, classified, analyzed and studied, is that which is known by the name of statistics. Hence it follows that the statistical machinery of government should everywhere be increased, and more liberally supported, to the end that all the departments of control may act in the light of knowledge, instead of blundering along in the dark. The machinery of government should be so arranged that what may be described as a census report on any particular subject, could be obtained from all parts of the State or country within a few days; or, in a case of emergency, by the use of the telegraph, in a few hours.

Statistics of legal proceedings in a large city would be utterly misleading

as a basis of legislation for the rural districts. So of the administration of estates, the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and the like. The grand reason why the great cities of the country are so wretchedly misgoverned, is that the powers delegated to them are so generally well and prudently exercised in small towns and country districts, that the rural legislator cannot understand why that which works well in a county or a village, should breed crime and disorder in a large city. The only way to enable a legislative body to see and be guided by the truth in the matter of municipal government, which may serve as a general illustration, is to carefully collect and classify the statistics, and show the exact results, good, bad or indifferent, of the course pursued in the different departments. Piece-meal and class statistics, by themselves, are of no practical value. They are as worthless as a map of a small section of a battle-field would be to a commanding general. He must have the entire field in view if he would wisely direct his forces.

A widely extended and systematic collection, classification, and publication of statistics would not only be of such great value to legislators, and other officers of government, but would also confer immense benefits upon the people at large. If from time to time the supply, at all points, of the various articles of commerce, could be made known, and the demand for each as shown by transportation orders be simultaneously declared, with the prices demanded, and the rates charged, not only would Congress and the State legislatures have a living and continuous basis of legislation, but the people, especially the producers, would see how to regulate their production, and guard against the mistakes which they are constantly making for want of such knowledge, and which, from time to time, lead to overproduction, stagnation of trade, and finally a calamitous period of insolvency.

It would not be necessary to create a new army of officials. Postmasters, collectors and other officers, could be utilized for such a service. The proper blanks could be prepared by skillful hands and distributed through the mails, and efficiency in the work be secured by a fair compensation, and proper penalties for neglect or misconduct. The so-called statistics collected by various investigating committees, are doubly defective. They are derived from too limited sources, and they are out of date before proper action can be had upon them.

The advent of the statistician in politics, using the word in the higher sense of government, is an auspicious event. It indicates that we are about to use facts as a basis of action, instead of popular sentiments and suppositions. It suggests that we are now advancing to a real science of government, and that when it shall have made its way among the people, and commanded, first, their admiration of its excellence, and then their love for its utility, they will see that the principles of liberty and government are not less fixed or fascinating, than those which hold in their unchanging orbits the constellations that adorn the skies.



Special attention is called to the report of the committee on the president's address, as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the president's address, beg leave to report the following conclusions and recommendations:

First, in that division of the address devoted to recommendations we find several most valuable suggestions, to which we desire especially to direct your attention. That which seems to possess special interest for us as statisticians, is that which suggests the committal of census work to the different State Bureaus of Statistics of Labor. We need not enlarge upon the value, utility and importance of this eminently practical suggestion to the industrial interests of the country, nor refer except in passing to the fruitful results which would follow its adoption. If such authority should be given you, it would give to your work a completeness and effectiveness which you cannot hope to obtain in any other way. Besides you would then enter upon the performance of your official duties with a greater degree of confidence that your work would bear the closest scrutiny. In furtherance of this end, we would suggest that the subject be given a prominent place in the pages of bureau reports devoted to recommendations, in order that the matter may be brought to the early consideration of the legislatures of such States as have in their wisdom created Bureaus of Labor, or of Industrial Statistics.

Second, we would recommend as worthy of special mention, the remarks relative to the cost of production, and which so clearly sets forth the important part which borrowed capital plays therein, and would suggest that each Chief or Commissioner, immediately upon his return to his home, take such steps as to him may seem prudent, to bring the subject to the notice of the business, commercial and industrial communities of his State.

Third, that we heartily approve of the charges enjoined by the president upon the heads of Bureaus represented, and that as such representatives we will endeavor in our future work to profit by, and conform to them.

The convention was of great interest and value. As the years go by these gatherings grow in value, both to the public, and to the Commissioners.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts; Vice-president, Mr. Frank A. Flower, of Wisconsin; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. R. Hutchins, of Iowa.

## DIVISION II.

### CONCLUSION.

While the work of preparing this report has been an arduous one, made more so by the biased and ungenerous opposition of a very few, yet, altogether, it has been a pleasant one. No feature connected with the work has been more gratifying to the Commissioner than the gradual, but sure lessening of this opposition. Individuals and organizations that two years ago stood directly in his path in hostility, have advanced to meet him in friendship, and in cordial cooperation.

The public too, which, when this department of State work was created, looked upon it with but little favor, and as an unsolved problem with the chances in favor of its never being solved, a decided change has reached them, and now, from all over the State there comes to this office letters of inquiry, suggestions, and the kindest proffers of help and cooperation. The press, at first chary of language regarding the work, now almost with unanimity endorse it. Outside of the State there is a similarity of sentiment. Twenty-two States have created these bureaus, *twelve* having followed Iowa. Colleges are creating departments of statistical instruction in their curriculums of study. Columbia College, of New York, and the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, are notable instances of this.

In a paper read before the American Economic Association in May last, Hon Carroll D. Wright says:

"The problems which the statistician must solve, if they are solved at all, are pressing upon the world. Many chapters of political economy must be rewritten, for the study of political economy is now brought under the historical, and comparative method, and statistical science constitutes greatest auxiliary of such a method. There is so much that is false that creeps into the popular mind, which can only be rectified through the most trustworthy statistical knowledge. The great questions of the day, the labor question, temperance, tariff reform, all great topics, demand the auxiliary aid of scientific statistics. \* \* \*

"Know thy self" applies to nations as well as to men; and that nation which neglects to study its own conditions, or fears to study its own conditions in the most searching and critical manner, must fall into retrogression. If there is an evil, let the statistician search it out; by searching it out and



carefully analyzing statistics, he may be able to solve the problem. If there is a condition that is wrong, let the statistician bring his figures to bear upon it, only be sure that the statistician employed cares more for the truth than he does for sustaining any preconceived idea or what the solution should be. A statistician should not be an advocate, for he cannot work scientifically if he is working to an end. He must be ready to accept the results of his study, whether they suit his doctrine or not."

The little opposition that has come to this office during the past two years, has come largely from those who believe in "statistical mechanics"—men who build tables to prove a desired result. The sooner the State, and the country are rid of such—both the *mechanic*, and those who would use him for their ends—the better for truth, and for the State. A few special points I desire to notice in closing.

#### TEMPERANCE.

Some fault has been found with the Commissioner from the fact of his having pronounced views on the temperance question. As will be seen from the letter of transmittal, co-operation with this office in one large city of the State, was absolutely refused because of this. No such fault-finding has changed, or will change these views. No student of statistics, political economy or sociology, if he is an unprejudiced one, can fail to admit that the drink habit is the worst foe to the laboring man that exists to-day. Neither is the capitalist an exception. What is true of the laboring man in this connection, is true also of the wealthy, the manufacturer, merchant or capitalist. When it is remembered that the cost of liquor is *eighty-two million of dollars* more than the cost of bread and meats for the whole nation, and *two hundred and sixty-three millions* more than the total cost of woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, —when these truths are considered,—it is time for every one who has the interests of humanity at heart, to denounce the evil at every opportunity. The Commissioner has believed it his duty to do this, and to do it in the interests of his State, and of the working men and women in the State, and he is glad that Mr. Powderly, the Grand Master of the Knights of Labor loses no opportunity to express himself unqualifiedly opposed to the liquor traffic, as the enemy of wage-workers. Recently some one wrote him a letter taking him to task for the strong words he had used at meetings at Boston and Lynn against intemperance. To this letter Mr.

Powderly replies in one of some length, and in it, is the following language:

I know that I am right. I know that in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink, I was, and am right. In refusing to treat another to that which I do not believe to be good for myself to drink, I know I am right. In refusing to associate with men who get drunk, I know I am right. In not allowing a rum-seller to gain admittance into the order of the Knights of Labor, I know I am right. In advising our Assemblies not to rent halls or meeting rooms over drinking places, I know I am right. I have done this from the day my voice was first heard in the council halls of our order. My position on the question of temperance is right—I am determined to maintain it, and will not alter it one jot or tittle. I know that in the organization, of which I am the head, there are many good men who drink, but they would be better men if they did not drink. I know that there are thousands in our order who will not agree with me on the question of temperance, but that is their misfortune, for they are wrong, radically wrong.

Mr. Powderly then refers to the fault found with the expenses of the K. of L. organization, and continues as follows:

Now let us turn to the other side. In the city of New York alone it is estimated that not less than \$250,000 a day are spent for drink; \$1,500,000 in one week; \$75,000,000 in one year. Who will dispute it when I say that one half of the policemen or New York city are employed to watch the beings who squander \$75,000,000 a year? Who will dispute it when I say that the money spent in paying the salaries and expenses of one half of the police of New York could be saved to the tax-payers, if \$75,000,000 were not devoted to making drunkards, thieves, prostitutes, and other subjects for the policemen's net to gather in? If \$250,000 go over the counters of the rumseller in one day in New York City alone, who will dare to assert that workingmen do not pay one fifth, or \$50,000 of that sum? If workingmen in New York city spend \$50,000 a day for drink, they spend \$300,000 a week, leaving Sunday out. In four weeks they spend \$1,200,000—over twice as much money as was paid into the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in nine years. In six weeks they spend \$1,800,000—nearly three times as much money as that army of organized workers, the Knights of Labor, have spent from the day the General Assembly was first called to order up to the present day; and in one year the workingmen of New York city alone will have spent for beer and rum \$15,000,000—enough money to invest in such co-operative enterprises as would for ever end the strikes and lock-outs as a means of settling disputes in labor circles.

A single county in Pennsylvania, so I am informed, spent in one year \$17,000,000 for drink. That county contains the largest industrial population, comparatively, of any in the State. \$11,000,000 of the \$17,000,000 come from the pockets of the workingmen. New York city in one year contributes \$15,000,000 to keep men and women in poverty, hunger and cold,



when one county in Pennsylvania adds \$11,000,000, making a total of \$23,600,000. Twenty-six millions, six hundred thousand dollars! I have a conundrum to ask of you, Mr. Purdy: If the general officers of the Knights of Labor are thieves because they levy an assessment which brings in less than a dollar apiece for each man, woman and child who needs it, what would you call the men who collect as a voluntary gift from foolish workingmen the sum of \$23,600,000 in one year?

The press, and not a few indignant workingmen raved because the 25 cent assessment was levied; but both press and indignant workingmen remained silent, while that damnable robbery of \$23,600,000 was going on. Who arraigns the poor drunkard now? Does he not arraign himself before the bar of condemnation every time he ranges himself before the bar in a rum hole?

"I very much fear that you will be misunderstood." Do not fear; I will not be misunderstood when this letter is read. I am not a fanatic. I do not damn the man who sells liquor. I have nothing against him. Many men who now sell liquor were once workingmen, and were victimized through a strike or lockout. I would not injure a hair of their head, but I would so educate workingmen that they would never enter a saloon. Then the money saved from rum and rum holes, would go to purchase necessities, and such an increased stimulus would be given to trade, that the rum seller could return to an honest way of making a living.

I may be taken to task for being severe on workingmen. It may be said that I slander them even. If to tell the truth is to be severe, then on this one question I hope some day to be severity itself; but I speak to workingmen because it is in their welfare that I am interested. I have not been delegated to watch or guard the fortunes of millionaires, and in no way can I hope to accomplish anything until I state my policy freely and frankly to those I represent. We are seeking to reform existing evils. We must first reform ourselves.

The words of this leader have been quoted at length. They deserve to be learned by heart, by every good citizen of the country, and having been learned, to be profited by in rigid, conscientious practice.

As he believes on this question, so do other leaders of the organization, as will be seen from the following letter, in response to one written from this office, requesting an address upon the subject:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY,  
ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA, }  
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1887. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., *Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—I do not know to what address you refer as having been sent out from this office in regard to the drink traffic, therefore it is impossible for me to comply with your request.

In a general way I may add that Brother Powderly and myself, and I think I may also say the whole board of general officers, send out continually addresses advising our members in the direction of total abstinence.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. LITCHMAN.

I have quoted the language of these two gentlemen—the highest officers in the Knights of Labor organization—in order that the wage-workers of Iowa may know that the course pursued by the Commissioner on this subject, has their heartiest support and endorsement.

#### STRIKES.

Happily for Iowa, but few strikes have occurred during the last biennial period of this office. It has been fortunate for all her citizenship that this has been true, and to none more so than to her wage-workers. While serious and extensive strikes have occurred elsewhere in the country, yet they have not been so serious as many imagine.

It appears from statistics gathered by *Bradstreet*, that the number of strikes for the first six months of 1887, was 523, as against 169 for the corresponding period of last year: The number of persons engaged in such movements this year, however, was only 234,734, as against 363,895 for 1886. In other words, while the number of strikes has trebled this year, the number of strikers has been less by one-third than it was last year.

This shows an improvement in the matter of appeals to force to settle disagreements between employers and employes. It is a good omen. True is it, that many strikes arise from the most trivial causes. So also from so-called "agitators," who from purely mercenary motives, inaugurate discussions which lead to strikes, but it is equally true that wage-workers, as a class, are not desirous of entering upon strikes, unless they honestly believe that no other recourse is left to them whereby a wrong can be removed. This is proven in the heroic way in which they bear the sufferings, distress, and privations which are sure to ensue in an extended strike. In the United States census report of 1880, 762 strikes are reported as having occurred in that year. Of these 304 were in Pennsylvania, 104 in New York, 93 in Ohio, and 14 in Iowa. It will thus be seen that 65½ per cent of all reported, occurred in Pennsylvania.



Two hundred and thirty-six of the total number occurred in the iron and steel industries, and 158 in coal-mining. In connection with these strikes, the following table is of interest:

Table showing classified causes of strikes and Lock-outs.

CAUSES.	Number.	Percentage of whole.
All classes .....	813	100.00
Rates of wages .....	582	71.59
Payment of wages .....	35	4.30
Hours of labor .....	7	.85
Administration and methods of work .....	107	13.17
Trades-unionism .....	22	2.70
Miscellaneous .....	9	1.11
Not given .....	51	6.27

Under the head of those relating to rates of wages, 62 per cent of all were for an advance, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of all were against a reduction.

Of the whole number reported (813), 169, or 35 per cent were successful; 85, or 18 per cent were compromised, and 227, or 47 per cent were unsuccessful.

Another exceedingly interesting phase of this question may be seen from the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Total No. of strikes or lock-outs reported.	NO. OF EMPLOYEES IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		No. of returns.	Number idle.	No. of returns.	No. of employees concerned.	No. of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
All industries .....	762	414	128,262	226	64,779	1,989,872	\$ 5,711,097
Agriculture .....	1	3	1,031	1	1,020	10,200	8,300
Professional and personal services .....	5	25	13,768	11	2,880	15,110	32,918
Trade and transportation .....	70						
Manufacturing and mechanical industries .....	524	292	70,106	160	43,627	1,285,465	2,412,293
Mining .....	182	94	43,357	54	17,252	679,097	1,996,566

In this table, only those are reported idle who were directly connected with the strikes involved. Of course, a large number besides these may have been idle, by reason of the strikes. Three hundred and forty-eight strikes occurred, concerning which no statement was made as to the number of men idle. From 414 only of the 762 strikes, reports were made showing the number idle. These aggre-

gated 128,262, or an average of about 310 men to each strike. In the column headed "loss of wages," 226 returns show 64,779 employees idle. This gives an average of 287. To approximate the entire number of men idle by reason of the total number of strikes (762) the lowest average number (287) is taken. This would make an aggregate of the 348 strikes not reported in this particular, 99,876 which, added to 128,262, gives a total of 228,138 men idle.

Two hundred and twenty-six strikes show the number of days of idleness to have been 1,989,872, or an average of 8,805 days lost at each strike. Assuming this as an average, we should have the number of days of idleness, as for one man, in 762 strikes, 6,709,410.

As to wages lost, 64,779 employees lost \$3,711,097. This would be at the rate of \$57 each. As the entire number of employees estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages on this average would be \$13,003,866; that is, for the time lost, the wages which would have been received had the works run constantly, is the amount named.

#### COMPANY STORES.

Discussion of this topic was had at considerable length, in the last report of this office. At that time, attention was called to the fact that the legislature of Ohio had made a careful investigation of the subject, and the results of the same were given. Since then, a very large number of complaints have been sent to this office. That the system is an unjust one, cannot be contradicted successfully. It may be said—is said—that men are not *compelled* to trade at these stores; and while strictly speaking it may be true, yet, it is urged that unless they do so trade, they are in danger of losing their places. Be this as it may, this fact is certain, a man toils, and earns his wages, and he has a right to spend those earnings where he sees fit; to buy his goods wherever he pleases. It is *his* money. He has earned it. His toil has made it his, and no restriction can justly be placed upon his absolute right to spend it where he chooses.

Complaints are made that lead to the belief that these stores, where they exist, are more unsatisfactory to the miner than the screen question. I urge that careful examination of this matter be made, and if the alleged wrongs are found to be based upon facts, that steps be taken to do away with the check or scrip system, and these company stores. The *least* that can be done—in justice to both employer and employe—is that the matter be carefully investigated. If the com-



plaints are valid, the abuse should cease. If not, the injustice of such complaints would thus be removed from the employers.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

This matter has been discussed at length in a former part of this report. I again urge, however, that the Twenty-second General Assembly grasp this question with its active thought and highest wisdom; that no more contracts of criminals be allowed, and that the inmates of one prison in which this system is now in vogue, be put at work as speedily as possible at labor on the public account system, and at hand labor.

Justice to free labor, and the citizen manufacturer alike, demand it.

#### CO-OPERATIVE PROFIT-SHARING.

This is a fruitful theme for discussion. It is impossible to enter such field here. The Commissioner believes it practical in all its bearings. It is simply a plain business proposition, readily understood, and as readily applied. The success it has met with in France, England, Scotland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, proves its practicability, and does away with the idea that it is but a theory. In my judgment it is the best key to the solution of the labor problem.

At the 19th annual congress of English and Scotch Co-operators, held at Catlin, England, on May 30th, of this year, the president of the body, Mr. George Holyoke, said:

By co-operation the working class, represented by this congress, have attained what competition never gave signs of giving them. They now own land—they own streets of dwellings, and almost townships—they own vast and stately warehouses in Manchester, in London, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in Glasgow. They own a bank whose transactions amount to sixteen million pounds a year. They possess more than 1,200 stores, which do a business of nearly thirty millions a year—they own share capital of eight and three quarter millions in amount, and are making now for their 800,000 members, more than three millions of profit annually. The mighty power of co-operation has enabled the working class in the last twenty-five years (from 1861 to 1886) to do a business of 361 millions, giving them a profit of nearly twenty-nine and one half millions.

Co-operation gives labor control of its own, the profits of his own work. The Commissioner hopes to see this system firmly planted,

and successfully growing on Iowa soil. He believes it to be thoroughly feasible for workmen and capitalists alike.

The following are a few of the co-operative societies that are in a flourishing condition:

The Arlington Society, Lawrence, Massachusetts.  
The Cleveland Co-operative Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
The Central Puget Sound Society, Seattle, Washington Territory.  
The Fall River Workingmen's Association, Fall River, Massachusetts.  
The Mercantile Co-operative Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Industrial Co-operative Association, New Bedford, Massachusetts.  
Industrial Co-operative Association, Olneyville, Rhode Island.  
Plymouth Rock Co-operative Cash Store, Plymouth, Massachusetts.  
Industrial Co-operative Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
The Co-operative Store Co., Silver Lake, Massachusetts.  
Trenton Co-operative Society, Trenton, New Jersey.  
Co-operative Tile Company, Swinton, Illinois.  
The Mechanics' Store Company, Seneca Falls, New York.

In Minneapolis the system has been thoroughly tried for a number of years, and the co-operative flour barrel association has been, and still is, a wonderful success. Besides this, there are other industries carried on under this system, and successfully, too. The great flouring mills of the Pillsburys are conducted upon the co-operative, profit-sharing plan. This has been since 1882. The employees have thus added to their incomes; \$40,000 in profits were distributed at the end of the first year, the sharers being about one hundred men. In three years these profits amounted to \$125,000. The employers have been well pleased with the results. In 1886 the employees were informed that there were no profits to be shared, yet they were perfectly satisfied, and absolute harmony has always existed in these mills. Mr. Pillsbury is under no obligation to continue this system, but has expressed his perfect satisfaction with, and his intention to continue it.

#### THE CONDITION OF LABOR.

Two things ought to be remembered in connection with the condition of labor to-day. They are emigration, and the power of machinery. Tens of thousands of emigrants are flocking to American shores, a large part of them of the lowest class. To a great extent it is the floating scum of Europe. Largely they are unskilled. They displace our own citizens, by taking work at any price, living upon little, and that little of the poorest character, and the wage-working



citizenship of this country is seriously feeling this. Demands are being made upon legislatures, and upon congress for a halt to be called in this direction, and it is hoped the demand will be heard.

Machinery, improving in almost fabulous manner, is another factor which has led to the very general demand on the part of working-men for a decrease in the hours of daily labor.

The direct competition of these emigrants in the domestic labor market may be judged from the following analysis of the total immigration for the ten years ending June 30, 1883; 4,147,780. Of these there were 1,997,019 reported to have no occupation, mostly women and children, and 67,937 were merchants. That would leave 2,000,000 wage-workers. Of these nearly one-half (943,581) were common laborers, ready in an emergency to take the place of the less-skilled American workers—that is, freight handlers and the like. The remainder were divided into 25,343 members of the professions, 350,847 farmers, 152,777 servants, and 455,949—nearly half a million—persons belonging to the skilled trades. One trade alone—carpentry—had 63,406 additions. How long can our various industries stand such rapid accessions without reducing wages to the lowest possible level?

The immigration for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1887, amounted to 483,116, which is an increase of about 150,000 over the arrivals last year, but does not come up to the average from 1881-1884. During the past decade over 4,000,000 foreigners landed on our shores—a yearly average of 400,000—which is more population than several of our States can boast of. Germany contributed the largest share of emigrants during the past twelve months, as she has generally done; then come England and Wales, followed closely by Ireland. The Italian immigration has been remarkable, 47,624—larger than ever before; and this is exceeded by the contribution from the Scandinavian peninsula, which sent 58,741. The outflow either from Italy or from Sweden and Norway; was comparatively small until the past few years; so was that from Russia, mostly Poles. During the year we have had an addition of nearly 37,000 from the Czar's Empire. The Russian, Italian and Hungarian immigration constitutes almost one-third of the whole.

#### "PAY DAY."

This is a question of vital importance to the wage-worker. In many cases, a month, and even more passes by, without the laboring

man receiving any wages. Monthly payments necessarily mean store credit, higher prices, and thus a reduction in the workman's remuneration. The reason is obvious: he is forced to buy at the store which gives him credit, and which makes him pay for that credit. Oft-recurring payments make the wage-earner his own master. With his own money in his pocket, he ought to be able to *buy where he pleases*, and he can pay as he goes. Attention in this connection, is called to a law enacted last June by the Massachusetts legislature. It is as follows:

#### AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CORPORATIONS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter eighty-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

—Section 1. Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone corporation, every incorporated express company and water company shall pay weekly each and every employee engaged in its business the wages earned by such employee to within six days of the date of said payment; and every incorporated city shall so pay every employee engaged in its business, unless such employee shall request in writing to be paid in some different manner; and every municipal corporation not a city, and every incorporated county shall so pay every employee engaged in its business if so required by him: *provided, however*, that if at any time of payment any employee shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any employee of a co-operative corporation or association who is a stockholder therein, unless such employee shall request such corporation to pay him weekly: and *provided, also*, that the railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees who, in the opinion of the commissioners, prefer less frequent payments, and when in their opinion the interests of the public, and such employees will not be injured thereby.

SEC. 2. Section two of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:—The chief of the district police, or any state inspector of factories and public buildings, may bring a complaint against any corporation which neglects to comply with the provisions of this act for a period of two weeks after having been notified in writing by such chief or inspector that such complaint will be brought. On the trial of such complaint such corporation shall not be allowed to set up any defense for a failure to pay weekly any employee engaged in its business the wages earned by such employee to within six days of the date of said payment, other than the attachment of such wages by the trustee process, or a valid assignment



thereof, or a valid set-off against the same, or the absence of such employe from his regular place of labor at the time of payment, or an actual tender to such employe at the time of payment of the wages so earned by him. No assignment of future wages payable weekly under the provisions of this act shall be valid if made to the corporation from whom such wages are to become due, or to any person on behalf of such corporation, or if made or procured to be made to any person for the purpose of relieving such corporation from the obligation to pay weekly under the provisions of this act.

The legislature of New Hampshire at its last session, enacted the following law on this subject:

SECTION 1. Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, stone cutting, mercantile, horse railroad, telegraph, telephone, and municipal corporation, and every incorporated express and water company doing business in this State, having in their employ more than ten persons, shall pay weekly or tender such pay by posting a printed notice in a conspicuous place in the office of the corporation, to each and every employe engaged in its business the wages earned by such employe to within eight days of the date of said payment; provided, however, that if at any time of payment any employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter on demand.

SEC. 2. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 on each complaint under which it is convicted, provided complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from the date thereof.

SEC. 3. When any corporation against which a complaint is made under this act fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to municipal officers whose services are paid for by the day, or to teachers employed by municipal corporations.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect September 1, 1887.

It may not be practicable to make *weekly* payments in this State, although reports from manufacturers, as given in preceding pages, would not so indicate; and while there is no very general demand for such payments, there is such demand for "pay day" to occur at least once in two weeks. Is it not worth while for large corporations to enquire whether they can consistently accede to such demand?

#### CHILD LABOR.

Absolute enforcement of the laws relative to child labor should be insisted upon, and if necessary, more stringent measures enacted to this

end. The future good citizenship of the children of to-day depends very largely upon their present care. Every facility should be afforded them for education *now*, and no forced work should be allowed, by which the development of either mind or body might be retarded.

#### TAXATION—DUBUQUE COUNTY.

Through the personal kindness of Hon. J. K. Graves, I am enabled to add the report of Dubuque county on this subject, thus completing the entire list of counties. It is as follows:

1. State the aggregate assessed value of all the real estate, and all personal property, in each city in your county, distinguishing real from personal. Real estate, \$3,796,050; personalty, \$1,837,380.

2. Same outside the cities. (Make same distinction as to real and personal). Real estate, \$3,606,778; personalty, \$829,351.

3. State the ratio of percentage of assessment on real estate, as compared with the fair, salable market value, in any or all of the cities in your county. (For example: If real estate is assessed at 30 per cent, 40 per cent or 50 per cent of its value, please say so, remembering that in some localities it may be more or less.) Assessment of real estate in cities taken at 40 per cent of cash value.

4. Same outside the cities. Taken at 50 per cent of cash value.

5. Is real estate, in proportion to value, assessed higher in your cities than in your county outside of such cities, and if so, what per cent of difference? No.

6. What is the ratio of assessment of money and credits in your county? About 40 per cent.

7. How are national banks assessed? Please state if the surplus is added to the par value of the stock in making up the value of the same, or is the par value of the stock only taken into consideration, and the surplus left unassessed? The capital stock is all that is assessed.

8. Is the real estate of a national bank in your county assessed independent of, and in addition to, the stock assessment of the same? The real estate is assessed independent.

9. Is national bank stock in your county treated, in all respects, as monies and credits for assessment purposes? If not, state the difference. Same as monies and credits.

10. State how, and in what manner, and at what ratio, State incorporated banks in your county are assessed, taking into consideration the three preceding questions, and answers thereto. Explain the difference in manner of assessment, if any. Assessed in the same manner as other banks.

11. State in what manner savings banks, if any in your county, are assessed, giving ratio of valuation of stock, surplus, etc., as compared with your foregoing statements regarding other banks. State difference in assessment, if any. Same as other banks.



12. If you have any private banks (which are, of course, not State incorporated banks) in your county, state the total aggregate assessment of all such, as shown by your county treasury books. Have none.

14. Please state exactly how the mortgage trust companies, if any in your county, are assessed, and how valued, and what is valued by, or in them in making their assessment. Have none.

15. In what manner are your loan and building associations assessed? Stock assessed to individuals.

16. How is merchandise assessed, or how is the assessment of the same arrived at in your county? 40 per cent of value of stock.

17. How do your assessors arrive at the assessment of manufacturer's property? Same as other personal property.

18. The same of the property of packing houses of any kind which you may have. See last answer.

19. State the equalized assessed value of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and mules, giving each class in your county. State how it compares with the selling value. Horses, 50 per cent; cattle, 80 per cent; sheep, 80 per cent; swine, 60 per cent; mules, 50 per cent.

20. State what per cent the assessed value of all merchandise, manufactured goods and other personal property (except live stock and the stock of moneyed institutions heretofore mentioned) bears to its real value. Taken at 40 per cent.

21. From your experience, and in your judgment is there any considerable amount of monies and credits in your county which goes unassessed by evasion, and if so, how much do you estimate it to be? My opinion is that a good deal goes unassessed. Can't give estimate.

22. Does this occur on notes and mortgages to any extent, that are not given in for assessment, and if it does, to what extent? My opinion is that it occurs that way.

23. Is there much property in merchandise and manufacturer's goods that escapes assessment, and if so, about what per cent, and how much would it probably aggregate in your judgment in your county? Very little escapes taxation.

24. Same as to live stock. Very little escapes.

25. How are the coal properties in your county assessed, including what may be considered realty or personalty connected with the same? Have none.

26. What inequality in cities do you find, if any, on the assessment of the fine home or unusually large and costly dwelling as compared with the less costly one. For example, those costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 as compared with those costing from \$1,500 to \$7,000. (This does not refer to houses on farms.) If any difference explain it. About equal.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

In connection with these tables on the question of taxation. I desire to gratefully acknowledge the very great help I have received

from the Hon. J. G. Hutchison, of Ottumwa. To him I am greatly indebted in the preparation of the blanks sent out, containing the series of questions, which have resulted in this very complete report on the subject.

This report is now submitted to the public, with renewed thanks for kindly aid given in the past, and with the most earnest hope that it may be the means of giving some light upon the questions discussed, and incite the most extended and cordial cooperation on the part of the people of the State, in all future work of this character.



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## SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## State Veterinary Surgeon

OF THE

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FOR THE

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